

BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JUNE, 1909

NO. 1



PRESIDENT FAUNCE

## THE FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF BROWN

During the First Decade of President Faunce's Administration

*By Robert P. Brown, 1871*



IN these days of power and resource no nation would presume to throw down the gage of battle to another great power, except the challenger had ample credit; and no educational institution could attempt to meet the needs and perform the functions of a university with distinction, unless possessed of an ample endowment. Lead-

ership and enthusiasm go far, but for final success there must be a great sustaining element that covers temporary defeat and retrieves disaster, and which may be imagined as Golden-winged Victory marching on irresistible and triumphant. To a university broadening out its courses, extending its departments, and attracting a large number of students, it becomes imperative to make



its foundations of such liberal amounts as shall compare with its growth and meet the certain cost thereof. President Andrews built up the post-graduate course and largely augmented the student-body; his personal magnetism and enthusiasm drew about him a faculty unsurpassed for eminence and ability in the annals of Brown University. He fearlessly enunciated principles as he understood them, he taught ideas as they were revealed to him without apology. Prejudice and self interest were amazed and cautiously closed the gates of silver and the doors of gold. He looked for the great sustaining force which he expected and which was his due, but found it non-existent. He had no skill to tunnel subways into the money vaults of the wealthy, no legerdemain of words to turn well-filled pockets inside out. He could only gaze at the clear-shining star of Truth. Yet the sons of Brown will always honor and reverence the man, and admire the quality and manner of the fabric which he builded.

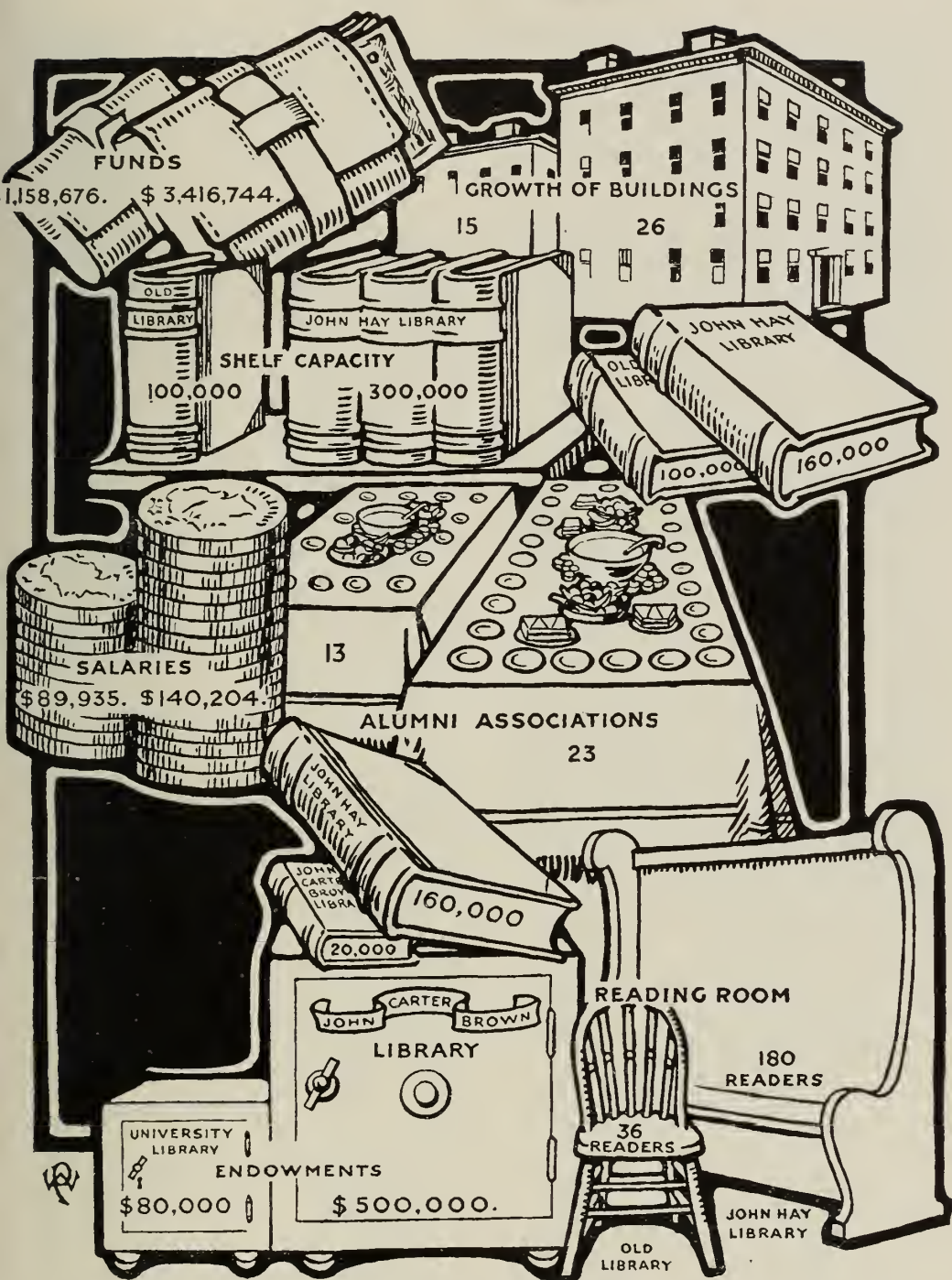
When President Faunce assumed the responsibilities of directing the destinies of Brown he found a university of high repute and a noble faculty, but also a treasury whose means were entirely inadequate to maintain the position which had been taken. The situation appeared a critical one for the future of Brown. To accept the situation pointed towards retrogression. To obtain sufficient funds promised progress and development, President Faunce and his loyal supporters fully grasped the situation and committees were formed in Boston, Providence and elsewhere to collect two millions of dollars as an endowment fund. The first year they obtained pledges for about twelve hundred thousand dollars and the second year the whole amount of two millions of dollars was collected or formally promised. The personnel of these committees has probably long since been forgotten, and the amount of time and labor given by them remains but little known among the alumni. The credit for their success belongs not entirely to two or three but to many who put aside all thought of self and besought sums both great and small for the needs of Brown. The individual

effort may have been scantily recognized, yet every one of the workers can be possessed of a serene satisfaction that he stepped forward to tide over the time of need. The results of this active campaign were far more important than the mere raising of the designated increase of endowment. It called the attention of the community and of the whole country to the existence and the necessities of Brown, and gifts have been coming ever since and will continue to flow into the treasury. The material result can be best realized by the table of the totals of funds in the hands of the treasurer, consisting of stocks, bonds and other securities, real and personal:

	Funds in Treasury	Yearly Increase
1900.	\$1,297,227.59	\$138,550.93
1901.	1,874,007.87	576,780.28
1902.	2,225,621.36	351,613.49
1903.	2,371,900.62	146,279.26
1904.	2,492,197.61	120,296.99
1905.	2,988,866.11	496,668.50
1906.	3,150,531.94	161,665.83
1907.	3,217,521.91	66,989.97
1908.	3,305,390.63	87,868.72
1909.	3,416,744.41	111,353.78

\$2,258,067.75

This table shows an increase in the ten years of \$2,258,067.75, but these figures by no means represent the actual acquisition of the university during that period. In the first place many of the stocks are carried on the books at par value whereas the market value is much more; in some cases even from two to four times the book values, so that the actual value of the funds is far more than the figures above indicate. For example the George L. Littlefield gift is carried on the books as \$570,342.20. Its actual market value is about \$1,00,000 in excess of the value carried on the books and there are additional amounts to be eventually added which will carry the total considerably over \$700,000, besides the \$10,000 given by him to the endowment fund: this makes him Brown's greatest benefactor and entitles him to the honor of having a representation on the walls of Sayles Hall by the side of the other great supporters of Brown. The far reaching importance of Mr. Littlefield's great gift may be more distinctly focused by comparing it, with no invidious intent, with the gift of the next largest donor:



# GRAPHIC STATISTICS OF BROWN UNIVERSITY 1899:1909



From John Nicholas Brown came through his trustees and by direct gift \$550,000 of the endowment fund; of this \$500,000 was devoted to preserving and augmenting his father's library of Americana, a priceless acquisition but adding nothing to the income of the university; \$25,000 out of the \$50,000 was used to purchase land for the building; while Mr. Littlefield willed everything to the general and endowment funds, so that all the income was available to meet the many pressing needs of the university, not the least of which was a better financial support of the faculty.

John D. Rockefeller was another of the great givers who came to the assistance of Brown. His contribution to the endowment fund was \$500,000 and helped mightily towards a successful outcome of the committees' labors; he also gave later the fine building, Rockefeller Hall. In addition to a certain per cent. of real over book values, there are many items to be credited to the volume of gifts to the university in the last ten years. There is the amount of the deficits, \$149,528.55, which have been paid from the capital since 1900, when the guarantors system was discontinued. Then there are numerous important acquisitions to the working facilities of the college. Among the most important which have been charged to capital in the last ten years are:

1900. Preparation of Athletic Field	\$ 8,515.46
1902. Maxcy Hall	43,744.00
1905. Chemical Laboratory Extension	19,000.00
Swimming Pool Filter	1,971.20
Ladd Observatory Lot	1,076.00
Bal. Administration Bld.	7,792.37
Athletic Field Fixtures, etc.	
3092 and Gift to Athletic Ass'n 1500	4,592.00

Land for John Carter Brown Library	25,000.00
Land for John Hay Library	19,000.00
Caswell Hall about	88,000.00
Mechanical Building	56,000.00
R. I. Hall Extension about	2,500.00
Heating Plant about	28,000.00
President's House about	30,000.00

\$335,190.00

all of which were paid directly out of the general funds. So that the actual amounts received as gifts or donations during the ten years of President Faunce's administration can be summed up approximately:

Amount taken from capital to meet deficits	\$ 150,000
Amount expended from capital for new buildings	335,000
Amount of premiums on stocks and bonds	100,000
Amount of increase of funds, treasurer's report	2,258,000
Approximate gifts to general and specific funds	\$2,843,000

The conditions of the treasury for five years previous to 1900 indicate clearly the situation at that time. The total funds in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year were:

In 1895	\$1,159,833.36
In 1899	1,158,676.66

or a falling off of \$1,156.70 in five years. During these five years the deficit was \$47,539.62, which was paid by a large number of guarantors, among whom the shortage was divided. The only additions of note were from John Wilson Smith, about \$78,000, and Eustice C. Fitz, \$4,750. The main charges to capital were Lyman Gymnasium \$67,000, workshop \$7,400 and a number of amounts charged off. Compare the financial stagnation of these five years from 1895 to 1899 with the lively increase of income and outgo for the next ten years, 1900 to 1909:

Income Common Fund		Expenditures	Deficit
1899-1900	\$127,733.40	\$151,781.97	\$24,048.57
1900-1901	139,512.09	156,664.84	17,152.75
1901-1902	153,240.97	170,390.45	17,149.48
1902-1903	164,493.34	178,051.67	13,558.33
1903-1904	170,538.17	191,191.34	21,381.01
1904-1905	169,314.69	190,695.70	20,653.17
1905-1906	208,882.01	214,758.38	5,876.37
1906-1907	206,806.51	214,304.06	7,497.55
1907-1908	213,734.58	227,140.78	13,406.20
1908-1909	231,379.98	240,185.10	8,805.12

\$149,528.55

In these ten years the annual income has increased about \$104,000 and the annual expenditures about \$88,000, yet the deficit has averaged about \$15,000 per year. The running expenses of the new John Hay Library will materially add to the future annual deficit and another million dollars is surely needed in the general fund to furnish income enough to keep in balance the expenses and income of the general account.

In viewing the amount in the treasury, it must always be borne in mind that a large part of the total has been given for special purposes, and only the income of the general and endowment funds is accessible for the running expenses of the university, more especially for the salary-roll of the faculty, which is and should be the greatest outlay of such an institution. It will be of interest to note the growth of the different funds:

	1900	1909
General Fund	\$689,287.05	\$1,856,265.89
Endowment Fund	212,627.30	315,013.55
	<u>\$901,914.35</u>	<u>\$2,171,279.44</u>
Library Fund	\$ 68,699.10	\$ 81,719.60
Scholarship Fund	143,494.41	189,807.62
Aid Fund	81,550.30	83,564.83
Premium	30,281.34	43,625.35
Various	71,674.70	
John Carter Brown Library		505,901.05
Rockefeller Hall Maintenance Fund		24,402.75
John Hay Library		173,016.67
Women's College		91,359.78
Sundry Funds		52,067.32
	<u>\$395,699.85</u>	<u>\$1,245,464.97</u>
Total	\$1,297,614.20	\$3,416,744.41

It will be noted that the general funds in 1900 were 70 per cent. of total funds. In 1909 about 64 per cent. So the ratio of special funds has increased about six per cent.

As only about \$900,000 of the two-million endowment fund could be credited to the common fund since so many gifts were for special purposes, the income available for running expenses was much less than generally supposed. In order to get a clear idea of the amounts given to Brown during the last ten years without going into particulars, the following estimate may be of assistance:

Estimate of amount received:	
Endowment Fund (All collected but \$20,000)	\$2,000,000
George L. Littlefield (including estimated premium \$100,000)	670,000

Edward C. Thayer	47,500
	<u>\$2,717,500</u>

Estimate of items representing above receipts

Increased funds on treasurer's report	\$2,258,000
Less amount held for Hay Library	173,000
	<u>\$2,085,000</u>
Premium on stocks estimated	\$100,000
New buildings and extensions paid from capital	335,000
Amount of endowment applied to Sayles Gymnasium	50,000
Deficits in running expenses	150,000
	<u>\$2,720,000</u>

There are many small items which would change these figures somewhat, but the above table represents in a general way the financial adjustments.

Add, to the above figures, gifts of buildings, viz:

John Carter Brown Library	\$150,000
Rockefeller Hall	100,000
John Hay Library	300,000

and the results amount to over \$3,200,000.

The first decade of President Faunce's administration, 1900-1909, will always be a memorable epoch in the history of Brown University, since it witnessed the development of the university's resources to a position of strength which ensures stability and future promise.

The total of over \$3,200,000 acquired by donations for various purposes reflects great credit on President Faunce and his faithful assistants, and unstinted gratitude should be rendered to those who gave generously whether their gifts were great or small; indeed, one of the most gratifying incidents in this crusade for funds is the very large number who answered the appeal and who will henceforth feel that they own a share in Brown's prosperity.

When we look back at the history of the Brown treasury previous to 1900 and note the small amounts to be had for crying needs, the pitiable income from the common fund and the halting giving of the community, the last ten years are a revelation and we can but admire the loyalty of the professors and the fortitude of the presidents whose ability and unselfishness kept Brown on her course until the much needed succour came to the university.



# TEN YEARS OF PRESIDENT FAUNCE'S ADMINISTRATION \*

*By Professor John Howard Appleton, Sc. D.*



COUNT it a great honor, Mr. President, that I am deputed by your colleagues to address you on this occasion.

Some years since, I addressed you as a pupil from the teacher's pulpit. I feel that to have been a privilege. If it is a fact that a teacher is inclined to overrate the part that he takes in forming the eminent men, his pupils—it is a pardonable weakness. Of course the eminent man is such, by reason of parental inheritance—yet training counts.

I am willing to admit that as I in memory recall the noble pupils I have taught: men of various useful and honorable professions, judges, governors, congressmen, college professors and college presidents—among whom you are a triumphant example—I feel what I consider a certain legitimate satisfaction. And this is not because of anything that I have done—but on account of the privilege I have enjoyed.

I congratulate you upon ten years of honorable service in your great office: an office among the most lofty we can recognize in the republic. Your name is inscribed, to remain forever, in the list of those who have presided over our university—and a roll of honor it is. The time of your service has passed swiftly—all pleasant things so go by: this is the reason why your benignant rule seems of so short a duration.

I am happy to say that we are not yet called upon to review the results of your administration; I hope that the time for that is far distant.

Yet certain things are so insistent as to challenge our attention.

The noble buildings you have erected: Administration building, John Hay Library building, Carrie Tower, Rockefeller Hall, Women's gymnasium in its own garden, President's mansion, Caswell Hall, Engineering Building, Colgate Hoyt swimming pool, Carter Brown building with its priceless books, bronze statues of Augustus and of Marcus, and

then the fences and gates gracefully framing all—these sing the praises of our benefactors as truly as does the great organ—and these must stand for all time to your credit. Yet I presume that I have by no means exhausted the catalogue of works of this class.

Less visible, but none the less real, are the millions you have added to the endowments. In a living being it is not enough to have bony framework and muscular envelope: these must be stimulated, refreshed, invigorated, renewed by a vital fluid. Mere buildings without funds make no progressive university.

I would not urge the trope too far, but I venture to add that the soul and mind of a living university reside in its faculty; that this must be composed of scholarly and earnest men. Buildings, books, maps and the like are all very well—but capable men are far more. These you received; these you have maintained.

As you have represented this seminary in places far and wide over the broad country: at alumni meetings, at educational institutions, in the pulpit, and at the many and various banquets at which you are always a welcome guest, your eloquence has contributed much to the reputation of the house of learning to which you belong.

Everyone listens with pleasure to your speeches. Each of your addresses is provided with a body of well defined and substantial thought as a basis; and this is adorned with an exceptional felicity of diction and construction; then the whole is uttered with such force and grace and sympathy, that you are everywhere recognized as one of the most consummate orators of your time.

But your work is only begun.

A visitor to New York is impressed by the excavations and the preparatory work there progressing. These works show a vast amount of study; they represent cunningly devised methods of overcoming difficulties of construction,

they would be marvels of engineering skill, even if they were never to carry anything above them.

Your work, sir, of the past ten years, conducted with untiring industry and devotion, with uncomplaining patience and good temper, with the broadest toleration, with unfailing optimism, is, I believe, but a sub-structure.

If, as I sincerely hope, you have many more decades before you here, you may erect, upon the foundations already laid, a monumental institution, strong and noble without, and all beautiful within.

I hand you this gift.

It offers a multitude of suggestions: the light that shineth in darkness; the light that lighteth the world; that torch

of learning which we have received from our predecessors, and which it is our part to transmit still glowing and undiminished to those who come after—"but once put out that light; I know not where's the Promethean heat that can that light relume."

The gift is from your associates and co-workers. It carries with it every good wish for your future happiness and prosperity. It is a token at once of affection and respect.

\* Address to President Faunce by Professor Appleton at the University Club, Providence, March 10, 1909, in presenting to the president, from the faculty, a pair of silver candle sticks "in honor of the completion of ten years of service."

## TEN YEARS' GROWTH IN BUILDINGS AT BROWN

*By Norman Morrison Isham, A. M., 1886*



GREAT difficulty faces any college body which has to provide rapidly for new buildings where the land is limited both in size and shape, and, because of older buildings, in availability.

An adequate, architecturally wrought out plan for future growth seems not to have been a possession of Brown in the earlier stages of its existence. Those who put Hope College where it is may have considered placing Manning at the south of it, but this is as far as they went. The college grew, one building after another, on an estate which, in the view of those days, was large enough, or as large as could conveniently be obtained—anything larger would have been an unjustifiable extravagance,—but which was never architecturally considered as the terrain of a group of academic buildings. The plan was evolved by considering the relation of each new building to its predecessor instead of that of the first building to those which were to succeed it, and because this course was taken with Hope and University, (though, as has been said, it may be that Manning was then

provided for), it has had to be done with every new building since.<sup>1</sup>

Two buildings in front on Prospect street, a row of five extending north and south on the ridge of the campus, a parallel line of three east of the line of Brown street on the middle campus and two eastward of these on the edge of Lincoln Field,—this was the hard and fast condition which confronted the authorities at Brown when the new buildings of the last decade had to be provided for by the university,—a situation all the harder because such of the buildings as were gifts could not be foreseen in character or in size.

Two aspects of the problem appeared. First it was necessary to find space on which to put new buildings, second it was necessary to decide how to place the buildings on the space which was available so as best to fit the physical needs of the faculty and students and to make as beautiful a group as possible.

When we consider the absolutely cast-in-a-mould condition of the estate at the beginning of the present administration and the inheritance of error from long past generations, we may claim that the problem has, in general, been solved as

1. For an historical and critical account of the various buildings see the *Architectural Review*, vol. XI, p. 173.



well as it could be. Certainly, without wholesale expenditure for land which it was wisest to wait for, much better could not have been done. The mistakes of the fathers were in the mass, the grouping; those of the ten years we are considering have been, when not the direct consequences of the patriarchal errors, mistakes mainly of detail. Some errors have been made, perhaps, in not being willing to launch out into the real estate market, but it is difficult to see where, after all. So much for the providing of space for buildings.

Some mistakes have been made in the second part of the problem, that of allotting buildings to space, resulting in some wrong locations. The beauty of grouping has been lost where it might have been gained—in a few instances—principally through failure of the individual building to agree in style with the older work, or with the newer, for that matter, an example earlier set, when Manning differed from Hope, Slater from all its predecessors and Sayles again from all the other work on the grounds.

A new entrance to the ancient front campus was the first evidence of the new building activity. This took the form of a gate<sup>2</sup> and not of a gatehouse, of an arrangement of brick posts and iron grille-work in harmony with the Georgian traditions for which old University Hall stands, instead of a mass of building which would follow a tradition alien to Brown's past and would obscure the view of the oldest and most noteworthy of our college halls. We cannot be too glad that our authorities did not break the time-honored vista which had appealed alike to hurrying undergraduate and leisurely alumnus.

One thing we miss about the new gate, —the ancient stub against which the older wooden portals were fastened and over which class after class of undergraduates has tried to make the wise old alumni trip, only to be rewarded by their calm indifference or their pitying smile.

The fence itself,<sup>3</sup> as well as the Van Wickle gates, may be mentioned here as one of the achievements of the last decade. There are in it, too, several other gates, needed breaks in its somewhat monotonous career, the '87 gate,<sup>4</sup> the Robinson

gate,<sup>5</sup> given by the class of 1884, and, most beautiful of all, the gate<sup>6</sup> on George street given by Mrs. John Nicholas Brown in memory of her husband.

After a proper welcome had been extended to newcomers by the Van Wickle gates provision was made of a local habitation for the long-suffering registrar and his clerical force and an office for the president—a long step in advance of the ancient rooms, one on each side of the corridor in the south division of university, where "Doug" and "Prexy" had been enthroned in the seventies and eighties.

There was no place for the administration building<sup>7</sup> on the campus, unless it was combined with the gate which we have just described, a combination which, however beautiful and appropriate at Oxford or in any college built like the University of Pennsylvania or even Princeton would have been extremely unfortunate here, as I have tried to show, and which, happily, was not adopted. Still, logical planning called for a location at the entrance of the college domain, and the corner opposite the president's house saw the eviction of its ancient occupant, the University Grammar School, and the induction of the new tenant.

The housing of the administration complete, the administrator was to be provided for. The president's house had long been useless as the dwelling-place of a scholar.

The residence<sup>8</sup> of the head of the university was accordingly removed to a site among the gardens of Hope street.

The greatest expansion of the external form of the college, however, took place in 1903. In this year the Colgate Hoyt Swimming Pool,<sup>9</sup> the Engineering Building,<sup>10</sup> Rockefeller<sup>11</sup> and Caswell<sup>12</sup> were all to be located, and and the ancient patrimony of the university threatened to become a bed of Procrustes.

No break into Lincoln Field had been made for several years, in fact since the gymnasium was built. Now, however, the ball-field, already doomed, and abandoned by the athlete, was to be invaded by the scholar.

The scheme of making a quadrangle of the field seems to have been resolved upon. Caswell was drawn across the

2. Hoppin and Koen, architects, Hoppin and Ely, associated. 3. Hoppin and Ely, architects. 4. Hoppin and Ely, architects. 5. Hoppin and Ely architects. 6. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects. 7. Hoppin and Ely, architects. 8. Hoppin and Ely, architects. 9. Stone, Carpenter and Willson, architects. 10. Clarke and Howe, architects. 11. McKim, Mead and White, architects. 12. Hoppin and Ely, architects.

southern half of the eastern end with a space left for a building to balance it on the north of the axis of Manning street. This axis, which really begins with Manning or with the passage between Manning and University, was taken as the axis between the gymnasium, to which the Colgate Hoyt Pool was attached, and the new engineering building; and the latter part of a larger whole—was set the same distance south of this line as the gymnasium was north of it. A later building east of the gymnasium and the completion of the engineering building will make—if the structures are kept, as they surely will be, in proper relation to each other and to the whole in respect to style—a fairly imposing quadrangle with the great statue of Marcus Aurelius as an accent at the western end.

The quadrangular scheme was not so fortunate when it invaded the middle campus, for it drew the great bulk of Rockefeller Hall across the northern end of that green space, cutting off a view of two of the best houses in Providence, Dr. Days's and Mr. Beckwith's, with hardly a compensating substitution. Rockefeller should have been placed on the back campus or Lincoln Field and some more academic hall have been set at the north end of the middle campus.

The year 1904 saw two more buildings clamoring for place in the scheme of things—the Carrie Tower<sup>13</sup> and the John Carter Brown Library.<sup>14</sup> There was much controversy—among the critics—about the location of the tower. It was not easily fitted into the existing order and many were the places in which, to believe the volunteers, it ought to have been put. It is, intrinsically, as beautiful a structure as the university possesses, and, in its present location, it is the one thing about the college, except the top of the old library, which can be seen from the city below. The John Carter Brown Library was so placed as to fill out toward George street, the line parallel to the older file of buildings, a line begun with Rogers Hall and carried on with Sayles and Wilson. It was an unfortunate place for so important a building housing a famous collection and setting forth, by its balanced and ornate

exterior, the dignity of its contents.

During the present summer we are watching with interest the progress of the largest building the corporation has ever undertaken and the most important since John Brown laid the cornerstone of University Hall—the John Hay Library,<sup>15</sup> which is to stand as the memorial of one who has become, perhaps, our best-known alumnus.

At this point the quadrangle scheme failed. The Hay Library bade fair to be too vast a bulk to fit into so hard and fast an arrangement as the present grouping could furnish. It would have to go outside of all the courts which had been devised or which could be devised. The proper places for it were either pre-occupied or wholly unobtainable.

The library is now rising on the corner of College and Prospect streets on a part of the original purchase and on the site of the house which sheltered the presidents from Wayland to Andrews. The material of the structure is marble, white with a greenish cloud. In style it is of the English Renaissance, of a wise choice of a form much used at the English Cambridge—as well as at our own in early times—and far better suited to our academic traditions than the French fashion which has come almost to be recognized as the standard design for a library.

With the growth I have chronicled, the land of the university would be scant indeed for any future extension had not the corporation been steadily acquiring available property wherewith to meet the needs of the next forward movement, which may come at any time. When it does come it will find Brown better prepared than ever before to take up a larger heritage. Group planning is better understood by those who guide her destinies and the mere finding of a site for a given building will no longer satisfy. The relation to the whole and the appropriate setting, as well as the mere space of ground to be occupied, will call for consideration, and not in vain. Our good mother's shadow will never be less—let us wish that the halls which cast it may be ever more beautiful.

13. Guy Lowell, architect. 14. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects. 15. Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge, architects.

# COMMENCEMENT ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO



COMMENCEMENT in 1809 occurred on the 6th of September. The following account of the exercises is taken from the Providence Gazette of the 9th. The class could perhaps boast of no great men, but it had a number, who, like Isocrates as characterized by DeQuincey, were long men. Several lived to more than fourscore, and two, Jacob Ide and Daniel Whitman, attained to fifteen years beyond even this patriarchal age, Whitman dying in 1879 a few days over the age of 95, and Ide dying in 1880 a few weeks under that age, having been 66 years pastor of one church. Thomas Carlile, who appears to have been the youngest member of the class, graduating at 17, stands as one of the prominent early benefactors of the university library, having presented to it in 1818 one hundred and three standard volumes mostly in quarto. He became an Episcopal clergyman and died in 1824. The members of the class who became prominent, if not famous, are: Barnaby, Burgess, Clarke, Going, Ide, Tyler and Williams.

*(The Providence Gazette)*

The anniversary Commencement of Brown University was celebrated here on Wednesday last. At ten o'clock, A. M. the Corporation and Students escorted by Col. Earle's company of Volunteers, and accompanied by a select band of music, proceeded to the Baptist meeting-house. President Messer opened the exercises of the day by an appropriate and impassioned address to the Throne of Divine Grace. Then followed the following exercises.

## FORENOON

### MUSIC

1. Salutatory address in Latin, and an oration in English, on the patronage of science, by Elijah Morse.
2. An oration on national energy, by David Delano.
3. An oration on thinking, by Thomas Williams.

### MUSIC

4. An oration on martial spirit, by Henry F. Clark.
5. An essay on natural theology, by Ebenezer Burgess.
6. An oration on force of character, by Daniel F. Harding.
7. An oration on political union, by Thomas Pope.
8. A poem on the progress of refinement, by Joshua Dean.

### MUSIC

9. An oration: The influence of governments on society, by William Haven.
10. An oration: Civil society essential to the happiness of man, by Scott Wilkinson.
11. Oratio Latina: *Luxuria privatae, tam quam publicae felicitati perniciosa*, by Josepho Randal.
12. A poem on resignation, by Henry Goodwin.

### MUSIC

13. An oration on bar eloquence, by William Tyler.
14. An oration on wine, by Robert Hume.
15. An oration on the mental cultivation of brutes, by Silas Hall.
16. A syllogistic dispute: Ought application to be more respectable than talents? between Jonathan Going, Jabez Fox, and Gardner Burbank.

### MUSIC

## AFTERNOON

### MUSIC

1. An oration on foreign influence, by James B. Dorrance.
2. An oration on the vicissitudes of life, by John H. Clarke.

### MUSIC

3. An oration on civil government, by Thomas Carlile.
4. The conferring of the degrees.
5. The President's address.
6. An oration: The union of talents and virtue—with the valedictory addresses, by Jacob Ide.



The degree of Bachelor of Arts was then conferred on James Barnaby, Gardner Burbank, Ebenezer Burgess, Thomas Carlile, John H. Clarke, Henry F. Clark, Robert Cochran, Joshua Dean, David Delano, James B. Dorrance, Jabez Fox, Jonathan Goings, Henry Goodwin, Silas Hall, Daniel F. Harding, William Haven, Robert Hume, Jacob Ide, Elijah Morse, Joshua Perry, Thomas Pope, Joseph Randal, Luke Reed, George H. Richards, John Taylor, William Tyler, Oliver Wait, Daniel Whitman, Scott Wilkinson, Thomas Williams.

David Benedict, Palmer Cleaveland, Richard Briggs, Amos Allen, Thomas Park and Samuel Randal, all *alumni*,

were admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts.

The Honorary Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Rev. William Bachelor; and the Rev. Horace Hawley, a Master at Yale, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Hon. Theophilus Parsons, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

The President then, in a strong and impressive address to the Graduates, in which the audience participated, solemnly admonished them, and bequeathed to the world the charge entrusted to his hands.

## THE DEATH OF HAMMOND LAMONT

Hammond Lamont, the editor of the Nation, died at Roosevelt Hospital in New York city on the evening of May 6. He had been subjected to an operation

failed to rally from the shock. He was forty-six years old.

Mr. Lamont was born in Monticello, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard in 1886.

After several years spent in journalism in Albany and Seattle, Mr. Lamont was appointed instructor in English in Harvard University in 1892, a few years later becoming head of the department of English composition in Brown University. In 1901 he was called to New York as the managing editor of the New York Evening Post. Upon the retirement, in 1906, of Wendell Phillips Garrison, Mr. Lamont succeeded him as editor of the Nation, and became one of the editorial writers of the Evening Post.

Mr. Lamont leaves a wife, Lillian Mann, to whom he was married in 1891 at Nyack; also a son and daughter and a brother, Thomas W. Lamont, of New York, and a sister, Mrs J. Gavit, of Albany.



FLAG ON UNIVERSITY HALL HALF-MASTED IN HONOR OF HAMMOND LAMONT

which proved much more extensive and serious than had been expected, and he

## THE LETTER-BOX

### AN ANONYMOUS DONOR

*Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:—*

On page 241 in the May number of the Monthly the statement has been made that three lots of land have been given to the university by the heirs of P. M. Mathewson. This statement is

incorrect. The three lots of land have been given to the university for the use of the Women's College, but by a friend of the college. This friend is not an heir of P. M. Mathewson.

*L. M. King, Dean*

Providence, May 6

## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University  
By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

Robert P. Brown, Treas., Providence, R. I.

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JUNE, 1909

*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake to return manuscripts sent to it for publication, unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage stamps.*

### BEGINNING OUR TENTH YEAR

It is difficult to believe that the first number of the Brown Alumni Monthly appeared nine years ago, and that with this number we enter upon our tenth volume. Of those, outside the advisory board, who were associated with the magazine at the beginning, only the treasurer and the editor remain; of associate editors and business managers there has been a large and goodly but transient company.

The first number of the Monthly consisted of eight pages and a cover; this number comprises, in addition to the cover, twenty-six pages of reading matter and ten of advertising. For some time after the initial copy was published the circulation was a few score only; this month we are printing three thousand copies.

Dr. Faunce has been here ten years as president of the university; we shall have been here ten years next June. In honor of the completion of his first decade we devote a large part of this issue to a review of his administration; in honor of the completion of our own first decade we hope to issue a ten-years index in 1910—and possibly we shall find other ways of marking an anniversary which will be to us, at least, a time of mild and natural complacency.

Meanwhile we rejoice in the prosperous condition of the university under the administration of President Faunce. If he cannot quite say of himself and Brown, as was said of Caesar Augustus and Rome, that he found it brick and left it marble, he is entitled nevertheless to an honest pride in his multiplication of its buildings of brick, among whose pleasant Colonial hues are even now rising the marble walls of the great library in honor of John Hay.

### THE LATEST CLASS

The Alumni Monthly extends the right hand of fellowship to the latest band of new-comers into the home-circle of Brown alumni. To the members of 1909 this initiation means the close of a long period of definite task-work and the opening of a career full of hopes and yet of uncertainties, in the conduct of which, they now realize as never before, they are to be thrown on their own responsibility. Their eyes are fixed on the immediate future, whose burdens loom so large before them. We may be pardoned if we take a longer look and one more charged with sentiment than is possible to the youthful graduate as he for the first time faces the world at close quarters.

Dr. Holmes would seem to have rung all the changes possible on the theme of

a college class in his long series of reunion poems. But we commend to our readers a page in the "Autocrat" on the race of life, in which he gives us what he sees at commencement when looking with the second-sight of age. The passage is easily found; it just precedes the poem, "The Chambered Nautilus." He gives the relative positions of the runners after ten, twenty, thirty, forty and fifty years. It is such a picture as can be built up from the law of averages out of the records of the 134 classes that have already gone forth from Brown. There are differences between the conditions of a century ago and those of the present, but they are on the whole favorable to the student of to-day. The world is more crowded, but it has more opportunities, and it is more interesting, almost too interesting to command due seriousness. Dr. Holmes's class held its last reunion in 1890, and two of its members survived into the twentieth century. It is as certain as statistics can establish that seventy years hence one or more members of the class of 1909 will still be among the living, heading the commencement line as now they close it. Their loneliness will be cheered by the memory of the record of their class, and into that record, which life will transform all too fast from prophecy into history, we welcome the class of 1909.

#### DAYLIGHT LEGISLATION IN THE COLLEGE

It was daylight legislation with a vengeance in the old college. The motto in those days was the monkish injunction:

Nocte surgentes,  
Vigilemus omnes.

Hardly later than sunrise on the longest summer days the student used to be awakened from his slumbers by the abhorred clangor of the chapel bell,

summoning him—save the mark!—to thanksgiving and praise. Long before sunrise in winter he must obey the same mocking summons, though his wood fire had gone out and the water which he had left on the stove to keep warm had frozen solid. But, at any rate, he had begun the day early and had a right to an approving conscience. Is it any wonder that the classes in the days of our grandfathers were composed of two groups, the men who died before they were thirty and the men who lived to be ninety? Have we exaggerated the rigors of the old discipline? Fancy chapel at six o'clock in the morning with the first recitation immediately following it! Here was an anticipation of the recently advocated non-breakfast habit, but scarcely in a form to win favor with a modern student. The very suggestion of a return to such a practice would empty the halls of any college to-day. Even daylight may be too dearly bought; and we suspect that long after the new legislation has prevailed in the world of business—if it ever does—a messenger, celestial or otherwise, who seeks at six o'clock on a May morning

Which way the nearest coast of darkness lies,  
Bordering on light,

will find it, as we believe he ought, under the eyelids of students in the dormitories of our colleges.

#### IS THE AMERICAN COLLEGE DOOMED?

In the latest annual report of President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University, he recommends that after August 1, 1910, the requirements for entrance to the university proper shall include, in addition to the present requirements, two years of collegiate work. This means that the work of the freshman and sophomore years in the college shall entitle a



student to enter some department of university work. President Jordan recommends that this work of the junior college, as he terms it, shall as soon as possible be made over to other agencies than the university; and he sets 1914 as a possible date for the cessation of collegiate work at the university. Provision will be made for the carrying on of this junior work by the colleges and schools of the state, and the Polytechnic High School of Los Angeles has already applied for the privilege of certificating students for this degree of attainment.

If this movement, already begun at the University of Chicago, shall become general, it will mean that the education of youth from seventeen to twenty, which thirty years ago was the work of the college, is henceforth to be carried on in the high school. It remains to be seen whether the East will follow the lead of the West in this regard, and, if so, what institutions among our eastern colleges and universities will accept the more elementary work for their province, and what will attempt the higher, or whether all will aspire to be universities and throw the burden of the strictly collegiate education upon the high schools, as seems likely to be done in both the middle and the far West. Here is certainly an educational question of the first importance, and one that is likely to cause wide differences of opinion and much animated discussion before it is settled.

#### *CHIVERS IN THE HARRIS COLLECTION*

Louis How, the essayist, who has made himself something of an authority on American poetry, thus writes to the New York Sun.

"The Harris collection in the Brown University library rivals in many respects the collection of American verse at the British Museum. Aiming to include everything, bad as well as good, it contains many volumes of egregious poems, among them six or seven of Chivers's."

Dr. Thomas Holley Chivers, 1807-58, the poet referred to, was one of the most estimable of men and one of the most melodious if most meaningless of poets. He was an admiring friend of Poe's although he believed that Poe had stolen his metrical effects. Here is one stanza from his "Rosalie Lee:"

Many mellow Cydonian Suckets,  
Sweet apples, anthosmial, devine,  
From the Ruby-rimmed Beryline buckets,  
Star-gemmed, lily-shaped, hyaline—  
Like that sweet golden goblet found growing  
On the wild emerald Cucumber-tree—  
Rich, brilliant, like Chrysophras blowing—  
I then brought to my Rosalie Lee—  
To my lamb-like Rosalie -  
To my Dove-like Roalie Lee—  
To my beautifnl, dutiful Rosalie Lee—

The collection of the poetry of Chivers in the Harris Collection has several times been drawn upon by Stedman and other students of American poetry as the most complete in America.

#### *"MY COLLEGE"*

We like the phraseology of the will of the late John M. Gould of the class of 1871, who left the university a bequest not long ago:

"To my college, Brown University, \$3000; to my father's college, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., \$3000."

It bespeaks a continuing affection for Alma Mater to refer to the college in this way. Surely Brown is "my college"—or ought to be—to every graduate.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH



SEVERAL recent events have conspired to encourage the friends of the Women's College in Brown University.

This department of the university has not experienced any considerable numerical expansion in the last few years, but it is steadily strengthening itself and laying its bases broad and deep for a notable future.



### Miss King Remains As Dean

Miss Lida Shaw King, (Vassar, '90), dean of the Women's College, has gratified the college and the community by declining at least one offer outside of Providence. We are assured from university sources that there is no impropriety in saying, (though Miss King has made no statement on this point), that the position of dean of Barnard College, New York, a much more lucrative place, was offered to her, but refused, on the ground that there is a great work to be done here in Providence, a work worthy the best efforts of any intelligent and earnest woman. It shows, on the part of Miss King, a fine faith in the Women's College. By and by some other people who have not appreciated the promising situation at Pembroke Hall will awake to the opportunities it presents for growth and service.



### Flabbergastation at Barnard

The editor of the Monthly cannot forbear to report a recent conversation with a young college woman of New York on the subject of Dean King's decision to stay in Providence. "Why!" exclaimed the young woman in question: "When they heard she had declined their offer they were simply flabbergasted"



### Other Reasons for Encouragement

Meanwhile there are other reasons for encouragement. A friend of the Women's College who modestly prefers to remain anonymous has given it three lots, approximately 150x100 feet

in total area, just north of the present campus, on the further side of Cushing street. Thus the restricted area of the institution is materially enlarged and an excellent site for a dormitory is provided. But this is not all: by the will of the late Mrs. Horace G. Miller, the Women's College has come into possession of a very attractive brick house, (designed by Hilton and Jackson of Providence), on the south side of Bowen street. Although a private residence, this house has an academic appearance, with its red walls and abundant ivy. And what is peculiarly fortunate is that the lot upon which it stands joins the new land given to the Women's College, so that this institution now has a continuous tract—save for the intervention of Cushing street, a narrow highway—from Meeting to Bowen street. In time to come the Miller house may be made to serve for dormitory or recitation purposes. It harmonizes, architecturally, with the other red brick buildings of the Women's College, Pembroke Hall, Sayles Gymnasium and the Slater Memorial Homestead, and may prove the prototype of several college houses for small groups of undergraduates, as at Smith.



### Just One Further Reason

And there is just one more reason that needs to be cited for encouragement over the outlook at the Women's College. The \$25,000 endowment for the Sayles Gymnasium has now been completed. It might be larger but, it will go far toward paying the running expenses of this fine new building.



### Phi Beta Kappa Elections

From the senior class: I. W. Bogle, R. F. Chambers, H. E. Fowler, C. E. Hughes, Jr., J. J. Sullivan, R. C. Weed. From the junior class: K. F. Albee, Maxwell Barus, H. M. Frost, W. C. Johnson, E. H. Mason, S. C. Paddock, H. A. Taber, C. H. Walcott.

**New  
Instructor  
in Music  
for Brown**

The department of music will be in charge next year of Arthur Ware Locke, who is now pursuing a course of musical studies abroad.

The present arrangement, under which Dr. Hamilton MacDougall of Harvard has been acting as lecturer in music at Brown, has been of a temporary nature and will end with the current academic year. Mr. Locke is the son of Warren Locke, director of chapel music at Harvard. He was graduated from Harvard in 1904 and taught for a time at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He then received a travelling fellowship from Harvard and has since been studying at Berlin and Paris. He has recently completed his studies at Berlin.



**Editions of  
Grotius for  
the Library**

When Professor Wilson went abroad last fall he was commissioned by Mr. William V. Kellen, '72, to purchase any editions of Grotius not already in the Wheaton Collection that he could find for sale. He reports that he could find nothing in England, France or Belgium that we do not have; but in Holland he was fortunate enough to secure one lot containing 49 editions, including some duplicates. Several are editions that we have long been seeking, like the second edition, Frankfort, 1626; while some have never been listed, and were therefore unknown to us. We now have 97 editions, with only three known editions lacking, and Professor Wilson hopes to reduce even this small number before he returns. These additions will make the Wheaton Collection the headquarters for the study of Grotius for the scholars of the world.



**Solidity  
of the  
Hay Library**

At the laying of the cornerstone of the John Hay Library, April 30, Professor Koopman said:

"As these documents are consigned to their resting-place in the massive foundation of the John Hay Library, the thought naturally arises: How long will it be before they again see the light? Will it be a thousand years? Those who have stood in Charlemagne's cathedral at Aix, or in the still older

structures of southern Europe, will find no incongruity in assigning such a length of years to this building. For Americans have learned how to build as well as the ancients or the men of the middle ages: and the John Hay Library is being constructed by a man who will go down to history as one of the world's master-builders. Indeed, our documents may well have before them an even longer period of seclusion. But when at length they are brought to the light of some distant century—and, being hermetically sealed, they should largely retain their freshness—what a revelation they will form of life in eastern America at the dawn of the twentieth century: What splendid ideals and literary art in the poetry and prose of John Hay: What outgrown educational methods in the documents of the university: and what a medley of good and evil in the records of the daily press: How antiquated our language will then seem: How barbaric our coins. The various pictures included will furnish food for astonishment if not for mirth. But surely it will take more than a thousand years to rob Henry Wheaton's illumined face of its noble beam, or John Hay's of its intensity of high purpose and consecrated intelligence. With such representatives we need not fear to trust our civilization to the criticism even of the thirtieth century."



**Programme for Commencement** Following is the programme for commencement week:

Saturday, June 12, 10:30 a. m., Alumnae Association at Sayles Gymnasium. 12 m., reading by Professor Thomas Crosby at Sayles Gymnasium. 8:30 p. m., open air performance of "The Canterbury Pilgrims" by the Coburn Players, middle campus.

Sunday, June 13, 4:30 p. m., Baccalaureate sermon by President Faunce, meeting-house.

Monday, June 14, class day. 10:30 a. m., exercises at Sayles Hall. 1:30 p. m., baseball, Brown vs. Amherst, Andrews Field. 3:30 p. m., concert by First Band, R. I. National Guard, middle campus. 4 p. m., out-of-door



addresses, middle campus. 5 p. m., class tree. 5:15 p. m., class picture. 5:30 p. m., senior sing. 8 p. m., promenade concert and illumination.

Tuesday, June 15. 9:30 a. m., Phi Beta Kappa business meeting. 10:30 a. m., ivy day exercises at Pembroke Hall. 2 p. m., Associated Alumni. 4 p. m., Phi Beta Kappa address by Professor James E. Creighton of Cornell at Sayles Hall. Open to the public. 8 p. m., women seniors' reception at Pembroke Hall.

Wednesday, June 16. 141st commencement. 9:15 a. m., alumni procession forms on front campus, (alumnae procession same time at Pembroke Hall.) 10 a. m., graduating exercises, meeting-house. Immediately after return of procession to campus, luncheon will be served in the usual places. 1:15 p. m., procession forms. 1:30 p. m. alumni exercises at Sayles Hall, Governor Hughes of New York, '81, presiding; speakers: President Faunce, Governor Pothier of Rhode Island, Dr. W. W. Keen, '59, and U. S. Senator Elihu Root of New York. 4 p. m., baseball, Brown vs. Alumni, Andrews Field. 8:30-11:00 p. m., president's reception at Sayles Hall. All graduates requested to attend without further invitation.

Thursday, June 17. 10:15 a. m., meeting of corporation, administration building.



### Baseball Schedule

Following is the record of Brown baseball games for the season of 1909. All games were played at Andrews Field unless otherwise specified:

Sat., April 3, Bowdoin, no game; rain.  
Wed., April 7, New York U., 3-2  
Sat., April 10, Penn. State, 5-4  
Wed., April 14, Amherst Aggies, 6-0  
Sat., April 17, Holy Cross, 0-2  
Wed., April 21, Vermont, 0-2  
Sat., April 24, Princeton, 2-3, 11 innings  
Wed., April 28, Williams at Williamstown, 3-5  
Sat., May 1, Carlisle, no game; rain  
Wed., May 5, Yale at New Haven, 2-0  
Sat., May 8, Lafayette, 1-2  
Tues., May 11, Cornell at Ithaca, 5-0  
Wed., May 12, Princeton at Princeton, 2-3  
Sat., May 15, Holy Cross at Worcester, 4-2  
Mon., May 17, Rochester, 16-3  
Wed., May 19, Harvard, 2-0  
Sat., May 22, Colgate, no game; rain  
Wed., May 26, Wesleyan, 8-2  
Sat., May 29, Michigan, 1-3  
Mon., May 31, Yale, 1-4

Wed., June 2, Harvard at Cambridge, 3-2  
Sat., June 5, Pennsylvania  
Wed., June 9, Columbia  
Sat., June 12, Amherst at Amherst  
Mon., June 14, Amherst (Class Day)  
Wed., June 16, Alumni (Commencement)

Games won by Brown, 10; lost by Brown, 8.



### Brown Alumni

#### of the Northwest

At the Butler Hotel in Seattle, Friday evening, April 23, the Brown Alumni Association of the Northwest gave a dinner for the

wives of the members.

Dr. B. L. Whitman, '87, was appointed to represent the local association at the meeting of the united association which is to be held annually at some central city. Dr. D. C. Hall, '01, of the University of Washington faculty, was appointed as alternate to represent the local men.

Brown men in Seattle are enthusiastic over the probability of the Brown track and baseball teams coming to the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and they, together with all other Brown men, are assured of a rousing welcome.

The association accepted an invitation to attend special services in their honor at the First Baptist Church, May 23. Invitations will be extended to Brown men in other parts of the state.

Among those present were: Dr. Barstow, '55, Dr. B. L. Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Savery, Mr. and Mrs. Moncrieff Cameron, Dr. and Mrs. D. C. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Stevens, Austin K. Allen, '04, and Miss Bess Henehan, '05.

The officers of the local association are: President, Claude Stevens; Secretary, Moncrieffe Cameron; Treasurer, W. J. Jones.



### No Reduced Rates for Commencement

The usual reduction in railroad rates to alumni and friends attending the commencement exercises has not been secured this year. As the concession by the railroads is only two-fifths of a fare this year as against two-thirds of a fare last year and as the number availing themselves of the reduction last year was less than the required one hundred, it was considered inadvisable to petition for reduced rates for the 141st commencement.

**Brown Men  
in India**

President Faunce has received the following self-explanatory letter:

Manzil, Baroda, India,  
1st April, 1909.

Dear President Faunce:

Whenever two Brown men meet, their first thought and chief topic of conversation is naturally of Alma Mater. When the two are classmates and the place of meeting on the other side of the globe, there is a vividness and intensity of joy that transcends the bounds of time and space and shuts out all other thought and interest. So for two days we have lived in remembrance the life

ward to getting back in time for commencement and the triennial of '06, and both lament that it will be impossible to reach there in time. Anyway, here's to good Old Brown!

Sincerely,

Ralph C. Whitenack, '06.

Maurice L. Dolt, '06.



**Brown Man's Work for Berea College** Rev. Henry M. Penniman, for two years a member of the class of 1874 at Brown, has done a great work for education in Kentucky as financial secretary for Berea College. He writes:



GROUP OF GIRLS AT BEREA COLLEGE

together. We have fought over again the stern conflicts of freshman and sophomore years, recalling the "fellows" one by one. We have passed again from classroom to classroom, and regret to miss among the group of our old masters the cheery smile of Professor Clarke. We have lived through the joys of great athletic triumphs and tasted the gloom of defeat.

It is a great thing to carry with one from clime to clime, through the years, the spirit of Old Brown. It is a good thing to be a Brown man, even at the antipodes.

We send our greetings across the seas, and best wishes for the old college on the hill. We have both looked for-

"The cruel fine of \$1000 a day imposed upon us if we educated white and black together forced the raising of \$400,000 for a new negro school. President Frost has accomplished this extraordinary work in the 'Panic Year.' While doing this heroic kindness for the negro the White School of Berea ran behind in current expenses. Spent in self sacrifice, our President now faces the toil of raising funds that the White Institution may do its own great work with force unabated. It is the wildest waste to let such a man as President Frost perish. Only a few such educators appear in a generation. When found, they are more precious in the vital work of making intelligent, conscientious citizens, than gold. Few men can plunge into the great mass of our ignorant populations and inspire and mold as he; fewer still will."

Mr. Penniman sends us the accompanying picture of a group of girls at

Berea. They are of an interesting, sturdy type, and he adds that they have not been specially chosen from among their associates, but are representative of the young women for whom Berea is doing its beneficent work.



**Memorials of Senator Anthony** The university library has received by the gift of Stephen Harris Arnold, A. M., two interesting scrap-books relating to Senator Henry B. Anthony of the class of 1829. The first contains the letters which Mr. Anthony wrote home from Europe in 1855 and which were published in the Providence Journal. They afford a vivid picture of European conditions half a century ago, and deserve to be reprinted as specimens of discerning and brilliantly written description. The other scrap-book contains a series of "Personal Recollections" of Mr. Anthony written after his death by Miss Sarah Sprague Jacobs, who had known him from his youth. She relates that once when Anthony had expressed to President Wayland a doubt as to the personal existence of the devil, he received the reply: "Believe in him or not, my son, but be sure you keep out of his way."



**Tennis Tie with Wesleyan** The university tennis team played Wesleyan to a tie in six matches at Middletown, Saturday, May 8.

Each team won two of the single matches and one of the doubles.

The summary:

Singles—Richmond of Brown beat Pfeiffer of Wesleyan, 6-2, 6-4; Pyle of Brown beat White of Wesleyan, 7-5, 6-3; Holton of Wesleyan beat Budlong of Brown, 6-4, 0-6, 6-4, and Parlin of Wesleyan beat Champlin of Brown, 6-1, 6-3.

Doubles—Holton and Pfeiffer beat Budlong and Richmond, 8-6, 5-7, 6-1; and Pyle and Young beat Parlin and White, 8-6, 11-9, and 7-5.



**A New Faculty Committee** The school committee of the town of Bristol recently sent a request through the Bristol superintendent of schools that President Faunce should appoint from the university faculty a

visiting committee similar to the visiting committees which have for years worked successfully at the university. Dr. Faunce has appointed the following committee: Professors W. H. Munro, O. E. Randall and F. G. Allinson. It will be their duty to visit the Bristol High School at such times as the superintendent may suggest, and advise, regarding its equipment, curriculum organization and aim. Such committees, exercising friendly but unofficial powers, have sometimes proved a great benefit to secondary schools.



**Gaston Medal Contest** Ex-Chief Justice John H. Stiness, '61, William S. Learned, '97, and Frederic N. Luther, '84, served as judges of the Gaston prize medal contest, Tuesday evening, May 11. Professor John F. Greene, '91, was the presiding officer and Ivory Littlefield, '09, the successful contestant.



**Good for Chicago** The salaries of professors at Chicago have been raised about 25 per cent. This change effects about a hundred now, and will be extended to include more in a short time. Under the new arrangement heads of departments will receive \$6000 and professors \$4000. The change was made necessary by the high cost of living in Chicago.



**Hicks Debate Winners** The annual Hicks prize debate between junior and sophomore teams was won, May 18, by the sophomores: G. C. Stucker and W. A. Sherman, of Providence and M. I. Wessel, of Port Norris, N. J. The junior team consisted of J. B. Keenan of Pawtucket, W. W. Greene of Palmer, Mass., and W. C. Johnson of Foxboro, Mass. First prize for individual merit was awarded to M. I. Wessel, and second to W. C. Johnson and W. W. Greene.



**Brown Meeting at Oxford** On Wednesday evening, March 10, Messrs. Hurley, '07, Burgess, '08, Champ-  
lin Burrage, '96, and Carl Carson, '08, took dinner with Dr. George



G. Wilson, '86, and Mrs. Wilson, in Oxford.

Dr. Wilson was there for a short vacation from his work in London on the Maritime Conference.

Messrs. Hurley and Burgess are Rhodes scholars. Mr. Burrage is doing special research work in theology. Mr. Carson stopped to visit his old Brown and Nebraska friends on his way home from Paris.



**Various Items** The university has received a valuable series of railroad reports from Horace Paul Dormon, '96. If other graduates who have such reports at their disposal will respond in like manner, they will confer a great favor upon the library and the department of economics.

Brown University has received a gift of \$100 from Hon. John Barrett, to be used for the purchase of books on the resources, development and diplomacy of Latin America. The books will be placed in the department of social and political science.

Professor Barrett Wendell of Harvard University delivered an address on "The Study of Literature" at Sayles Gymnasium, Women's College, Tuesday evening, April 27.

Following are the Phi Beta Kappa initiates from the Women's College: Elizabeth Eaton. Margaret Stillman and Grace Frost, seniors; Ruth L. Cosgrove, Theodore Dobler and Caroline Morton, juniors.

A scholarship at Bryn Mawr has been awarded to Frances Foster, '09, of the Women's College.

Elections to Sigma Chi, the honorary scientific society, are: Professors L. F. Ward and Herbert E. Walter; H. D. Clough, '08; J. H. Alger, C. L. Brightman, F. M. Boyce, H. B. Edmundson, G. T. Huxford, J. Lasker, C. L. Nourse, I. W. Paterson, S. C. Taylor, R. C. Weed and S. Wilmot, '09. Sigma Chi is the scientific equivalent of Phi Beta Kappa.

The new International Year Book for 1908 devotes one page to four portraits of retiring university presidents: Cyrus Northrop, E. Benjamin Andrews, James B. Angell, and Charles W. Eliot,—one

graduate of Yale, one of Harvard and two of Brown.

M. Gilbert Chinard of the College of the City of New York has been appointed an instructor in the Romance languages at Brown. He took his degree at the Sorbonne in Paris.

Worcester Academy won the annual interscholastic meet under Brown auspices at Andrews Field, May 31.

A. M. Ham, '10, has been elected president of the Brown Union, and C. P. Sisson, '11, vice-president. Paul Matteson, '06, has been persuaded to terminate his work with Dr. Grenfell in Newfoundland and take the place of Wilbur A. Scott, '97, resigned, as secretary and treasurer. Mr. Matteson is regarded as the ideal man for the building up of the Union.

Dartmouth won the New England intercollegiate tennis tournament at Longwood. F. R. Budlong of Brown was defeated by Smith of Dartmouth in the semi-finals.

The annual Brunonian dinner was given, May 25, at the Crown Hotel. W. B. Henderson, '10, was elected editor-in-chief; R. D. Allen, '10, business manager, and J. W. Seaton, '11, assistant business manager.

The best that Brown could do at the New England intercollegiate games at Brookline, May 21-22, was to finish sixth. Dartmouth was first. In the American intercollegiates at Cambridge, May 28-29, Mayhew took fourth place in the broad jump and won one point for Brown. Harvard took the first honors of the meet.

Amherst beat Brown in a dual athletic meet at Andrews Field, May 15, by the close score of 64 to 62.

Tech defeated Brown at tennis, 4 to 2, at Providence, May 15.

The Brun Mael, the year-book of the Women's College, now supplements the Liber Brunensis, which is exclusively for the main college. Miss Margaret Stillwell is the editor of the current volume.

W. C. Johnson, '10, has been elected editor-in-chief of the Liber; E. H. Mason, '10, managing editor, and B. D. Miller, '10, business manager.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## FACULTY NOTES

President Faunce was one of the speakers last month at the Lake Mohonk conference.

Professor Winslow Upton lectured before the Franklin Society, April 27, on the astronomy of 300 years ago.

Professor Thurston M. Phetteplace also read a paper on "Offsetting Cylinders in Single-Acting Engines."

Professor J. Ansel Brooks lectured before the Providence Association of Mechanical Engineers, April 27, on "Aerial Navigation."

Dean Meiklejohn addressed the members of the Brown Christian Association Wednesday evening, May 12, on "What is Religion."

Professor Thomas Crosby read Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest" in the Brown Union auditorium May 10, 1909, under the auspices of the Brown Christian Association.

Professor W. H. Kenerson read a paper describing a new transmission dynamo motor before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at their spring meeting in Washington, D. C., May 5.

Professor W. H. Munro was one of the speakers at the sixteenth annual banquet of the Society of Colonial Wars in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, April 19, at the Hotel Somerset, Boston.

Professor Carl Barus has been elected a member of the committee of honor of the International Congress of Radiology and Electricity to be held in Brussels in 1910. At a meeting of the American Philosophical Society held in Philadelphia April 24, Professor Barus read two papers, one: On an adjustment for a plane grating similar to Rowland's for the concave grating, by Carl Barus assisted by M. Barus; and the other on: The electron method of standardizing the coronas of cloudy condensation.

## IN MEMORY OF BRUNONIANS

At the Arbor day exercises at Roger Williams Park, May 14, The Classical High School dedicated its tree to the memory of Edward H. Magill, '52, and the Technical High to the late Congressman Daniel L. D. Granger, '74.

Leonard H. Campbell, '92, master of the Bridgman Street Grammar School, was marshal of the day.

## NEW LAWYERS

William H. Camfield, '05, Oscar L. Heltzen, ex-'04, Michael F. Costello, '05, and Philip T. Gleason, '05, have passed the Rhode Island bar examinations.

## INDEPENDENCE DAY SPEAKERS

Congressman William P. Sheffield, '77, ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt '65, and Thomas W. Bicknell, '60, made addresses on the early history of the state at the celebration of Rhode Island Independence Day, May 4, in the old state-house.

## BARNARD CLUB OFFICERS

At the annual meeting of the Barnard Club, May 15, Professor William MacDonald was

elected president, Reuben F. Randail, ex-'99, treasurer, member of committee on educational progress (for three years) Isaac O. Winslow, '78; member of committee on Barnard Club library (for three years) William Overton, '87.

## Alumni

1859

The death of Col. Samuel Thane Poinier of the class of 1859 is reported.

1861

Hon. John H. Stiness was a speaker at the Lake Mohonk conference last month.

1866

Rev. Lucian Drury has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church at North Stonington, Conn.

1869

The address of Frank W. Freeborn is now 306 Halsey street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1872

Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Gammell have just returned from a tour in Europe.

1874

Edwin P. Dawley delivered an illustrated lecture before the Brown University Society of Civil Engineers on "Railroad Terminals and the East Side Tunnel in Providence," May 4.

1880

William H. Winslow has been at Southern University, New Orleans, since December 1, teaching pedagogy to normal classes, and inspecting their practice teaching. He has also conducted classes in other departments.

Rev. Wesley L. Smith entered upon the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Merrimac, Mass., April 1. For 11½ years he has been pastor of the First Baptist Churches of Bridgewater and West Bridgewater, Mass.

The class secretary sends the following items concerning '80: Austin, who is police judge of Toledo, is conducting his court on the "Golden Rule" principle. Recently he gave a dinner to a number of those who have benefited by the probation system of his court.

Abbott was in Providence and visited the college on March 20. Expects to have a son at Brown next year.

Chafee has a son (H. S.) who graduates this year. He is secretary of his class.

Faunce—The presentation to Faunce by the faculty on the tenth anniversary of his coming to Brown as president was an incident which has given special pleasure to his classmates. It is extremely gratifying to them to feel that Faunce is appreciated by the associates in his work as completely as by those who were with him in his studies and sports at Brown.

Goodspeed—The son of Goodspeed graduates this year.

Howe has a son in the sophomore class.

Ordway has been appointed by Governor Hughes as a member of the commission to investigate and to recommend legislation for improving conditions governing the transferring and dealing in stocks, bonds, etc.

Rivenberg has the sympathy of his friends and classmates in the death of his wife.

Starkweather is practising law, and expects to have a son at Brown in the near future.

Tenney has charge of the educational department of Macmillan & Co.

Smyth has resumed painting in oils and has exhibited several pictures which have received favorable comment.

The sympathy of his classmates is extended to the Rev. Wm. R. Trotter on the death of his wife.

#### 1884

Eighty-four will celebrate its 25th anniversary at this commencement. The secretary, Frank H. Andrews, has compiled the following information concerning the class: William Birkett Arnold, M. D., 140 Main street, St. Albans, Vt.; Albert A. Baker, Esq., city solicitor, 49 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; Charles L. Baker, Esq., lawyer, Baker & Thurston, 40 Bedford street, Fall River, Mass.; George H. Bottum, M. D., 2430 2nd street, San Diego, Cal.; Hon. W. M. P. Bowen, lawyer, state senator, 941 Banigan building, Providence, R. I.; Frank M. Bronson, A. M., instructor in classics, Morgan Park, Ill.; Herman C. Bumpus, Ph. D.; D. Sc.; director American Museum of Natural History, 77th street and Central Park, W., New York, N. Y.; George A. Carpenter, Ph. B., mechanical engineer, 25 Hemmenway street, Boston, Mass.; Rev. William J. Cloues, Warner, N. H.; Prof. Alfred D. Cole, professor of physics, Ohio State University, 1640 Neil avenue, Columbus, Ohio; Peter S. Conover, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.; John Daboll, president's secretary and director Mellin's Food Co., 291 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass.; John G. Doran, M. D., 207 No. 6th street, Camden, N. J.; Everett B. Durfee, A. M., superintendent of schools, 565 Maple street, Fall River, Mass.; Claude J. Farnsworth, lawyer, residence 70 Humboldt avenue, Providence, R. I.; Robert H. Ferguson, M. D., 9 North Munn avenue, East Orange, N. J.; Arthur Y. Ford, A. B., vice-president and treasurer, Columbia Trust Co., Louisville, Ky.; Edwin C. Gammage, treasurer and agent, Premier Worsted Mills, Wickford, R. I.; George E. Gardner, postmaster, Wickford, R. I.; Professor Henry B. Gardner, Ph. D., professor of political economy, Brown University, 54 Stimson avenue, Providence, R. I.; Charles W. Greene, A. B., manufacturer, retired, 38 Cooke street, Providence, R. I.; Henry W. Hammond, Esq., 29 Cabot street, Providence, R. I.; M. Joseph Harson, A. B., real estate, 200 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Edwin B. Harvey, M. D., 183 Broad street, Providence, R. I.; Daniel L. Hazard, A. B., computer Coast & Geodetic Survey office, Washington, D. C.; Ira C. Hersey, A. B., lawyer, 23 Court street, Boston, Mass.; Professor Leonidas R. Higgins, Ph. D., professor

of Latin and Greek, Whitworth College, Tacoma, Wash.; Henry R. Hitchcock, M. D., 137 Court street, Plymouth, Mass.; Augustus L. Holmes, Holmes, Luce & Co., Adams square, Boston, Mass.; Albert H. Howard, 28 Addison mansions, Blythe road, West Kensington, London W., England; Will C. Ingalls, insurance, New York city. Residence, 209 Beech street, Arlington, N. J.; James L. Jenks, Esq., lawyer, senator from Pawtucket, 1906-1907, 255 Main street, Pawtucket, R. I.; Edwin L. Johnson, Ph. B., cotton seed specialist, 32 Cotton exchange, Memphis, Tennessee; James W. Johnson, steel and iron castings, Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.; Joseph H. Johnson, A. B., Washington, D. C., 39 East George street, Providence, R. I.; Charles G. King, A. B., 974 Fairmount street, Cleveland, O.; Richard Lamb, mechanical engineer, 136 Liberty street, New York, N. Y.; Benjamin W. Lightburn, A. B., lawyer, insurance, 2323 Gaylord street, Denver, Colo.; George A. Loomis, A. B., town clerk, clerk 4th judicial district, R. I., East Greenwich, R. I.; Frederick N. Luther, A. B., editor Providence Tribune, Providence, R. I.; Harold Metcalf, M. D., Wickford, R. I.; Manton B. Metcalf, manufacturer, 59 Worth street, New York, N. Y.; Marshall A. Newell, treasurer, Frank E. Smith & Co., 210 Corbett building, Portland, Ore.; George H. Nichols, M. D., 557 Cranston street, Providence, R. I.; Clement D. O'Leary, M. D., 424 Branch avenue, Providence, R. I.; Professor O. E. Randall, Ph. D., professor of mechanics and mechanical drawing, Brown University; Abbott B. Rice, A. M., manufacturer, Boston Residence 106 Summer street, Newton Centre, Mass.; Rev. A. E. Scoville, 82 Upham street, Melrose, Mass.; Edward W. Shedd, Ph. B., civil engineer, Shedd & Sarle, 146 Westminster street, Providence, R. I.; Volney W. Skinner, A. B., lawyer, Boston. Residence, Watertown, Mass.; Samuel Slater, manufacturer, Webster, Mass.; Frank E. Sweet, A. M., lawyer, 105 Main street, Brockton, Mass. Residence, Bridgewater, Mass.; Theodore F. Tillinghast, A. B., lawyer, 260 Angell street, Providence, R. I.; Herbert O. True, M. D., care of Schlederbeck & Foss Co., Portland, Me.; Rev. E. P. Tuller, D. D., Brighton Avenue Baptist Church, Boston. Residence 15 Farrington avenue, Allston, Boston, Mass.; George A. Tyzzer, A. B., Lyman School, Boston. Residence 1529 Centre street, Roslindale, Boston, Mass.; Rev. Charles R. Upton, A. M., Hudson Centre, N. H.; William A. Viall, Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co., Providence, R. I.; George B. Wakeman, A. B., Moodus, Conn.; George M. Wadsworth, A. M., master Charles G. Pope School, Somerville, Mass. Residence, 430 Washington street, Whitman, Mass.; Allan T. White, Winchendon, Mass.; Thomas W. Wood, D. M. D., dentist, 160 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.; Frank H. Andrews, A. M., gold and silver refiner, Andrews & Co., 23 Mathewson street, Providence, R. I., class secretary.

#### 1890

Professor Lyman C. Newell of Boston University contributes "A Literary Pilgrimage,"



the account of an English journey, to "Bos-tonia," the college magazine

Edwin Collins Frost has given up his residence in Naples and will spend the summer travelling in northern Italy, Switzerland and France. His address will be care of Sebastì and Reali, Rome, Italy.

1891

Edward Bailey Birge conducted recently at Indianapolis a chorus of 600 school children with the Thomas orchestra, giving Benoit's Cantata, "Into the World." The performance was attended by supervisors of music from all parts of the country.

At a recent meeting of the New England College Club of Los Angeles, Cal., F. G. Cressey Ph. D., spoke on "Brown and Her Alumni." Reference being made to Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews's retirement from the chancellorship of the University of Nebraska on account of ill-health. The club sent him a message of esteem, expressing the hope that he might soon resume and long continue his distinguished services in the cause of education.

Announcement is made of the gift of a large new organ to Phillips Andover Academy, of which Joseph N. Ashton, formerly associate professor at Brown and associate editor of the Alumni Monthly, is director of music. Professor Ashton was appointed to this position last September. This appointment followed by a year his appointment as head of the music department of Abbot Academy, Andover, which position he still retains. Professor Ashton also holds the position of organist of the First Parish (Unitarian) Church in Brookline, where he succeeded Percy Goetschius, hon. Mus. D., in 1905.

1892

Judge James A. Pirce was recently elected president of the Churchmen's Club of Rhode Island.

1893

Captain Archibald C. Matteson of Providence has been elected major of the first battalion, Rhode Island National Guard.

1894

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer spoke before the West Side Club of Providence, May 5, on "Personal Recollections."

1895

Arthur C. Train and George H. Olney have formed the firm of Train and Olney for the general practice of law with offices at 30 Broad street, New York city.

At the annual meeting of the Boston University board of trustees Assistant Professor Dallas Lore Sharp, of the department of English, was advanced to a full professorship. Professor Sharp graduated from Brown University in the class of '95, with the degree of A. B. In 1899 he received the degree of S. I. B. from Boston University. In 1899 he was appointed instructor in rhetoric in the College of Liberal Arts; in 1901 the title of his instructorship was changed to that of English

literature; in 1903 he was promoted to an assistant professorship in the same department; he filled that position until his advancement to a full professorship. Professor Sharp is the author of several widely known books.

"Scott Adams of Agawam (says The Springfield Republican of May 13) made one of the best speeches of the session today on the bill to permit street railway companies to capitalize any money spent for proper purposes. He had a majority of the committee against him. Mr. Cook of Fitchburg was a fellow dissenter with him, and opened the debate. Mr. Adams followed, and there developed one of the real debating contests of the session. He made an exceptionally clear and convincing argument, challenged the bill successfully, aroused others to debate, and finally overwhelmed the majority by an almost unanimous vote. He had the written compliment of the speaker, Joseph Walker, Brown, '87, when he closed."

1896

The library has recently received from Dr. Edwin A. Locke two papers: "The Municipal Anti-Tuberculosis Work in Boston" and "The Municipal Hospital for Advanced Consumptives in Boston."

Champlin Burrage has taken the degree of bachelor of letters at Oxford, a new graduate degree there, and about equivalent to Ph. D. His thesis was on "Early Separatist and Independent Churches."

The following is the extraordinary missionary record of Sumner Redway Vinton's family in Burma: Two grandfathers, two grandmothers, one grand-aunt, father, mother, three aunts, two uncles, wife's father, wife's mother, two brothers, one sister, one brother-in-law, self and wife. Total years of service of all the members, 532 years, 90 years without salary. This record is probably unsurpassed by that of any other family. Mr. Vinton is now lecturing all over the country on life in India, giving the lectures on behalf of the foreign missionary enterprise.

1898

Mr. and Mrs. Erik H. Green of Victoria, Tex., will visit in Providence this month.

Charles Carroll of Providence has been elected by the Providence Typographical Union as delegate to the international convention at St. Joseph, Mo., August 9-15.

1899

The directors of the American Society for the Extension of University Teaching, of Philadelphia, at the May meeting of the Board increased the salary of the secretary, Charles D. Atkins, to \$3,000 a year. During Mr. Atkins's connection with the society, the work has greatly expanded, an endowment having been secured and the membership increasing four hundred per cent.

## 1900

Joseph T. Cashman has removed his law offices to the Singer building, 149 Broadway, New York city.

## 1901

Rev. Bertram A. Warren is rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at The Dalles, Ore.

Rev. Spencer B. Meeser, hon., 1901, now acting pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected to the chair of systematic theology in Crozer Theological Seminary.

## 1902

The address of Walter L. Tandy is now 84 Trumbull avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Rev. Thomas Burgess has left his former work in Ashland, northern Maine, and become rector of Trinity Church, Saco, Maine.

The annual roundup of '02 was held May 1, 1909, at the rooms of the H. B. Club, 49 Weybosset street. About 35 members of the class were on hand and thoroughly enjoyed the evening. "The Ki-Yippi Ki-Yi," a new comer in the field of periodical literature, made its first appearance and earned the flattering comments of its critics. A challenge was received from 1903 to play a game of baseball during commencement week, and steps were taken toward the organization of a team for the contest. Professor Courtney Langdon was the guest of honor, and, read as his "stunt" of the evening, a scene from Moliere's "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme," which was greatly enjoyed. H. W. Stiness gave some excellent impersonations of famous representatives of the Rhode Island bar, and G. E. Buxton, Jr. recited "In Bohemia" in a very effective manner. Selections rendered by rival quartettes, stories by a number of members of the class, and songs by the entire company, led by F. W. Tillinghast at the piano, formed the more informal numbers of the evening programme. Those present were: Professor Courtney Langdon, E. K. Aldrich, E. P. B. Atwood, W. W. Barker, J. P. Barstow, C. L. Beach, J. W. Boyden, J. C. Bullock, G. E. Buxton, Jr., H. G. Calder, Philip Caswell, F. H. Gabbi, R. N. Gee, H. J. Hart, C. R. Haslam, C. H. Holt, A. W. Hopkins, E. J. Horton, E. B. Jackson, J. W. Leach, J. B. Littlefield, E. N. Manchester, H. K. Metcalf, L. S. Milner, A. E. Munro, A. T. Patterson, C. A. Philips, A. K. Potter, C. A. R. Ray, R. W. Richmond, S. H. Salomon, R. O. Smith, H. W. Stiness, F. W. Tillinghast, L. G. Walling and R. H. Wilson.

## 1903

Tilden H. Stearns is a 2d-year law student at the University of Chicago Law School.

William W. Andrew has been appointed first assistant superintendent of the public schools of Providence.

Elmer E. Butler, who has been night editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Union, is now assistant night editor of the Boston Journal. His address temporarily is 28 River street, Cambridge, Mass.

## 1904 hon.

Oscar S. Straus, hon. '04, has accepted the appointment of ambassador to Turkey recently tendered him by President Taft. Mr. Straus will return to a post with which he is thoroughly familiar and one which is particularly congenial to him as he was stationed at Constantinople as minister, 1887-1889 and 1897-1900. His appointment gives great satisfaction to the foreign missionary forces.

## 1904

Guy Blandin Colburn of Iowa College has just received an appointment from the Archaeological Institute of America as fellow at the American School of Classical Studies at Rome. This school was founded in 1895 and is supported by the co-operation of various American universities and colleges, of which Brown is one, and by private generosity. With the similar school at Athens, these schools are the only institutions of higher scientific teaching supported by American liberality on the continent of Europe. Mr. Colburn will spend the summer in Germany and Switzerland and will settle in Rome in September.

## 1905

Rodney Charles Walker is with the Viscol Company of Cambridge, Mass.

William R. Hickman is engaged in the lumber business in Hattiesburg, Miss.

The business address of John H. Mc Gough is 4 Weybosset street, Providence, R. I.

Glen W. Woodin is registered with the 2d-year law students at the University of Chicago Law School.

George D. Allinson is pastor of the First Baptist church of Port Washington, N. Y. He is also instructor in Greek in the local high school.

## 1906

Preston S. Moulton is a master at the Abbott School, Farmington, Me. His departments are English and history.

## 1907

The graduate fellowship in English at Bryn Mawr College for next year has been awarded to Miss Eunice C. Smith.

A. Chester Snow is with the firm of Warner, Tucker and Co., of Boston, investment securities, and has opened an office in Providence at 305 Industrial Trust building.

## 1908

The address of Christopher A. Greene is changed to Hamilton, Cal.

John Donald Pryor, ex-captain of the university football team, is on the city staff of the Providence Journal and Evening Bulletin.

Percy A. Shaw is with F. H. Shaw, civil, hydraulic and sanitary engineer at Lancaster, Pa. His address is 314 Brenneman building.

Mr. Carl J. Hunkins, who has been teaching science for the past year in the high school at Hackensack, N. J., has been re-elected to the position for next year. His address is 235 Union street, Hackensack, N. J.

## Alumnae

1899

Mrs. Mary Randall Gates's present address is 15 Benthams road, Dorchester, Mass.

Mrs. Anna Gray Hargrave's address is changed to 225 Alcatraz avenue, Oakland, Cal.

Miss Josie L. Miner sails for Europe June 29, and will spend the summer travelling on the continent.

Miss Clara Tingley, who is teaching in the Sgan Karen School, Bassein, Burma, will not return to this country until 1911.

The class of 1899 of the Women's College will hold its decennial reunion, June 12, at Pembroke Hall. A large attendance is expected and letters from members in Japan, India and on the Pacific coast will be read. Two trees, recently set out on Meeting street, and a clock in memory of Mary Anne McQuaid will be presented to the Women's College as the decennial gift of the class. Some interesting statistics of '99's history, taken from a class circular, follow:

Entered Brown with Professor Hammond Lamont in the Fall of 1895—46 strong. Spent two years of college life at 235 Benefit street. Responsible for first introduction of theatre parties to college life. Invite class of '98 to "Florida Water." Members of last ethics class conducted by Dr. Andrews. Called first mass-meeting of Women's College to consider raising money to aid college settlement work. First class to have pictures in the Liberator. First class to have public, out-door observance of ivy day. Graduated 34 in number. Installation of President Faunce occurring at commencement exercises. 1900—Took first steps towards organizing alumnae of Women's College by calling a meeting of all graduates. 1902—At triennial reunion gave first contribution for the Women's College gymnasium. 1903—Eight members elected to Phi Beta Kappa. 1904—Two pre-Shakespearean plays managed by '99 girls. 1904—Contributed \$106.00 towards gymnasium endowment fund. 1909—18 members married. 21 children, 1 deceased, 15 distinguished spinsters, 1 successful business woman, 12 engaged in educational work, 2 received master's degree from Brown 1903 and 1905, 2 sunk in the oblivion of private life.

Location of members of class: Nine in Providence and vicinity, five Boston and vicinity, four New York and vicinity, four Massachusetts, three on Pacific Coast, two Connecticut, one Vermont, one New Jersey, one lost in Middle West, one in Japan, one in India, one in North Carolina.

1902

The home address of Mrs. Myrtis A. (Milliken) Clayton is 23 Fenner street, Providence, R. I.

## Engagements

The engagement of Niles Westcott, '05, to Miss Clara Williams Harry is announced.

The engagement is announced of Fred A. Otis, '03, to Miss Helen C. Howell of Knoxville, Tenn.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lucy Cameron, daughter of George Gilbert Cameron, to Norman L. Sammis, '08.

## Marriages

Married, March 9, 1909, Miss Grace Ide Fairchild, ex-'06, to Mr. James R. Stevenson.

Married, March 10, 1909, Miss Clara Louise Cooke, '05, to Mr. John Howard Collier, ex-'07.

On Saturday, April 17, 1909, Mr. Paul Maurice White, '95, was married to Miss Bertha Wade Young of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. White will live at 12 Wachusett avenue, Arlington Heights, Mass., where they will be at home to their friends after June 1.

At Providence on May 14, 1909, occurred the marriage of Leonard Woolsey Cronkhite, '05, to Miss May Hartshorn Hartwell, special, 1906-07. W. Douglas Swaffield, '06, and Joseph C. Hartwell, '99, were the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Cronkhite will live at Hingham, Mass.

On April 22, in the Unitarian church at Exeter, N. H., Ralph B. Woodsum, '05, was married to Elsie S. Young, Wellesley, '08. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. E. Woodsum, father of the bridegroom, assisted by Rev. Edward Green of the Unitarian church. The bridegroom was attended by W. A. Young, brother of the bride, as best man and the ushers were L. D. Fuller, '06, E. C. Palmer, ex-'06, W. R. Walker, ex-'08, John McKey, of Boston, and E. B. DeMerritt, '07. The matron of honor was Mrs. D. J. Kenney and the bridesmaids were the Misses Anna and Helen Young, twin sisters of the bride, and two of her classmates, Miss Margaret Kent and Miss Alma Biklen. Mr. and Mrs. Woodsum will live in South Braintree, Mass.

## Births

Born at Bridgeport, Conn., May 8, 1909, to Roy E. Clark, '01, and Mrs. Clark, a son, David Wheeler Clark.

Born, to the Rev. Thomas Burgess, '02, and Mrs. Thomas Burgess, on April 18, 1909, a son, Thomas Burgess, Jr.

Born May 19, 1909, at Schenectady, N. Y., to Raymond W. Seamans, ex-'05, and Annie Fisher Seamans, '04, a son, Walter Henry Seamans.

Born April 25, 1909, to Robert C. Vose '96, and Helen Williams Vose, of Brookline, Mass., a son, Seth Morton Vose, 2d. Mrs. Vose is a daughter of the late Professor Alonzo Williams, '70.



## Deaths

## FRANK WOODBRIDGE CHENEY, 1854

Frank Woodbridge Cheney, a veteran of the civil war, and for many years prominent in the silk manufacturing industry of New England, died of heart failure at his home in South Manchester, Conn., May 26, 1909. Mr. Cheney was born in Providence, June 5, 1832, and was the son of Charles Cheney and Waitstill Dexter Shaw. He prepared for college at the Lyon and Frieze University Grammar School, Providence, and entered Brown with the class of 1854. He did not graduate with his class, but received the honorary degree of A. M., by special vote in 1886, and in 1890 was awarded the same degree in connection with his class. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the Federal Army, and served in Maryland and Virginia as lieutenant-colonel of the 16th Connecticut Volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam in September, 1862, and in December of that year was honorably discharged on account of wounds.

Colonel Cheney was for many years treasurer of Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, and was the president of the company at the time of his death. He was also a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Hartford Steam Boiler and Inspection Company, and, the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. Col. Cheney married, in 1863, Mary Bushnell, daughter of Dr. Horace Bushnell of Hartford, Conn., who with eleven children survives him.

## WILLIAM BINNEY, 1856, HON.

William Binney, for many years a prominent figure in banking and political affairs of Providence, died at his home on Prospect street, April 23, 1909, aged 84 years and 9 days. Mr. Binney was born in Philadelphia, April 14, 1825, and was the son of Horace Binney. He entered Yale in 1845, but left at the end of his junior year. He received an honorary A. B. from Yale in 1849, and an A. M. in 1866. Brown University conferred the degree of A. M. upon him in 1856. He was one of the founders of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, the first trust company in New England, and remained at the head of the institution until 1881, when he resigned. He served in the common council of the city from June, 1857, to January, 1874, and was its president from 1863 to 1871. Mr. Binney was one of those who took part in the framing of the city charter and also served in the general assembly. An appointment as justice of the supreme court was offered to him but declined. In 1848 he married Miss Charlotte Hope Goddard, daughter of William and Charlotte Goddard, and a sister of Colonel R. H. I. Goddard. Mrs. Binney died in 1866, leaving four children, Hope Ives (Mrs. Samuel Powel, Jr., of Newport;) Mary W. (Mrs. Sidney F. Tyler of Philadelphia;) William Binney, Jr., a member of the banking firm of Wilson, Slade and Co., of Providence, and Horace Binney, now living in France.

In 1871 Mr. Binney married Miss Josephine Angier of Milton, Mass., who survives him.

## SAMUEL N. ALDRICH, 1859

Samuel Nelson Aldrich, well known throughout New England as a financier and railroad man, died at his summer home at Lynn, Mass., September 27, 1908. Mr. Aldrich was a student at Brown University in the class of 1859, but attended college only during the years 1855-58.

He was born in Upton, Mass., on February 3, 1839, and received his earlier education at Worcester Academy. After studying at Brown he went to Harvard Law School.

Mr. Aldrich was a former president of the old Framingham and Lowell railroad and later head of the Central Massachusetts railroad. He was a member of the Massachusetts state senate in 1879 and 1880, and of the house of representatives in 1883. At the time of his death he was president of the State National Bank of Boston. From 1887 to 1891 he was assistant treasurer of the United States sub-treasury at Boston.

## FRANK WINTHROP DRAPER, 1862

Frank Winthrop Draper, M. D., of the class of 1862, for 28 years medical examiner for Suffolk county, Massachusetts, died at his home in Brookline, April 19, 1909. Dr. Draper was born at Wayland, Mass., February 25, 1843, and was the son of James Sumner and Emmeline Amanda (Reeves) Draper. He prepared for college at the Wayland High School and entered Brown with the class of 1862. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted as a private in the 35th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry and was promoted in 1864 to Captain of the 39th Regiment, United States colored troops and was acting assistant adjutant general First Brigade, Third Division, 25th Army Corps until he left the service in June, 1865.

Although he left Brown before graduation, the university conferred on him the degrees of A. B. in 1862 and A. M. in 1865. After the war he entered Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1869 and began medical practice. He was editor of the Massachusetts Registration Reports 1874-78; assistant professor of legal medicine at Harvard University, 1884-1889; professor of legal medicine, 1889-1903; medico-legal pathologist, Boston City Hospital, since 1887; physician and medical examiner, Suffolk county, 1877-1903; assistant editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal and author of a number of books and articles on medical and medical-legal subjects; member of the Massachusetts Medical Society (president from 1900-02); American Public Health Association; American Statistical Association; State Board of Health of Massachusetts, 1886-1901; fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He married November 1, 1870, Miss Fanny Victoria Jones, who with his sons, Arthur D. Draper, M. D., and Shirley P. Draper of Newton Centre survive him.

## C. T. KAMM, EX-1884

The death of C. T. Kamm, ex-'84, is reported.

# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NO. 2

## The Charter Report

WE print below the preliminary report of the committee appointed by the corporation to consider such changes in the charter of Brown University as would eliminate all sectarian tests. This report is the most notable document ever emanating from the corporation of Brown. The nobility of its spirit and of its diction is worthy of the great cause at issue. Its liberality and completeness make it the Magna Charta of the liberties of the sons of Brown. It proposes to remove all sectarian restrictions imposed by charter with reference to the position of president, member of the corporation or member of the faculty, leaving only the supreme tests of qualification, character and loyalty; but it does more than this: it enfranchises every recipient of a Brown degree regardless of the race or creed to which he may claim allegiance. Certainly the Baptist denomination has redeemed itself. This great corps of five million militant Christians, this great bulwark of the modest Christian virtues against the luxuries and folly of the day, has stretched forth its hand and blessed Brown University, saying "We consecrate you to a higher service, which shall be more religious without bonds than it ever was when fettered." There was no need of any statement that Brown would still be a Christian college. The example and precepts of Jesus Christ are today accepted by all religions as the guiding principles of a noble, helpful life, and Brown must rest on these or forfeit our devotion and support; bearing in mind always that the true Christianizing process is indi-

vidual and voluntary, and not corporate and functional.

To be sure the report is preliminary, yet it has been received by the corporation and the committee continued. It is unthinkable that the corporation would reverse the carefully considered decision of nine of its selected members who unanimously presented it, especially as six of the nine are well-known representative Baptists. These six Baptists are Henry Kirke Porter of Pittsburgh, Pa., who represents the best traditions of the Western Baptists and is honored everywhere, a man of liberal views and generous acts and a champion of independence in politics; Charles E. Hughes, governor of the state of New York, of such integrity and devotion to the people's rights that all they ask of any issue is "Does Governor Hughes approve?"; Everett Colby, a representative of the New Jersey Baptists, and an intrepid fighter for the political redemption of the citizen from the tyranny of the bosses; Rev. George E. Horr, former editor of the well-known Baptist paper, the Watchman, now president of Newton Theological Institution, a Baptist of the Baptists, yet broad enough to honor those of opposite views; Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, whose whole life and thought is devoted to the weal of Brown with a fervency that appeals to the support of all Baptists and all Brown alumni, and Rev. Thomas S. Barbour, secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Society one of the contemporary leaders of the denomination, and a member of a family long affiliated with Brown.

The three members of the committee representing other denominations are Robert H. I. Goddard, Episcopalian, who stands for lofty political ideas and undeviating integrity in all things; Arnold Buffum Chace, Quaker, chancellor of the university, and Stephen O. Edwards, Congregationalist, a prominent barrister and leader in philanthropic efforts.

That such leadership should be ignored is as unimaginable as that Darwin and Huxley should be relegated to the limbo of vain and useless visionaries or that the signers of our Declaration of Independence should be stamped as mischief makers and rebels. No! the Rubicon is passed. This is no time for turning backward. Nations may become decadent, totter and fall and live in the dust, but the growth and expansion of human thought is continuous, the torch is caught and carried on to planes of loftier development of human freedom and emancipation. For this preliminary step towards Brown's advance to a freer atmosphere, we would pour out our songs of gratitude and sound the jubilee; asking pardon for any doubt or misgiving in the past.

It only remains now for every open-minded Baptist and every true son of Brown to use his influence towards the consummation of the committee's conclusions by persuading all whom he meets, and by his personal approval sent to the committee, in order that they may feel that the entire body which they represent are in accord with their views; thus may they hasten the day of Brown's entrance into the enlarged sphere of soul liberty through all parts of its governing charter.—*Robert P. Brown.*



The movement for the revision of the Brown University charter has been greatly stimulated by the unanimous preliminary report of the committee appointed a year ago by the corporation to take into consideration the proposed elimination of sectarian requirements. The committee is composed of nine members of the corporation, of whom no less than six are Baptists, and the unanimity of its findings is at once significant and conclu-

sive. From the unequivocal position in favor of the change taken by Baptists of the standing of President Faunce, Governor Hughes, Secretary Barbour of the American Baptist Missionary Union, ex-Congressman Henry Kirke Porter, ex-Senator Everett Colby and President Horr of the Newton Theological Institution it is inconceivable that the denomination as a whole will dissent.

A year ago when the question of charter revision was introduced into the corporation, it was a Baptist who moved the appointment of this committee; and the only difference of opinion regarding the question at issue arose from the courteous desire of the Baptists in the body that the committee should consist principally of non-Baptists, and by the counter—and equally courteous—desire of the non-Baptists that the Baptists should have the preponderance. This amicable divergence of judgment was composed in a satisfactory way by the selection of six Baptists, one Congregationalist, one Episcopalian and one Friend. Thus the Baptists, having taken the initiative, were placed in charge of the proposed inquiry. They had the power to check the contemplated change, for a time at least, but, after a mature consideration of the case in all its bearings, they have put themselves on record in favor of it without a dissenting voice and with unanswerable logic. The proposal now comes before the wider circle of Brown alumni, therefore, with all the added moral force of a voluntary endorsement in behalf of the denomination chiefly in interest.

If the proposed change is to be put into effect—and there can be no doubt that it will be—it is desirable that no disharmony or friction shall occur. And every true friend of Brown will rejoice that the danger of this has been reduced to a minimum. Baptists, as well as non-Baptists, have looked the facts in the face, and the disposition of both is simply to do what is best for the future of the university. So far as we know, the attitude of all parties is mutually friendly. The one vital question that everyone asks is this: "What effect will the amending of the charter have on Brown?"

We do not believe that the change



will alienate any of our old friends, but we are sure that many new friends will be drawn to us. Those who have been excluded on sectarian grounds from participating in the college government will appreciate their future eligibility, while those who have been included in the charmed circle will have nothing but good will for the new arrangement, since the historic past can never be effaced, and the corporation doors will be as open to them as ever.

Brown will not forget her origins, nor would any intelligently loyal son of hers wish that she might do so. All honor to the self-sacrificing men who struggled for her establishment and enrichment! All honor to the freedom and tolerance that have characterized the Baptist denomination from the beginning! There is no other branch of the Christian

Church in which the fire of democracy and equality has burned more brightly; there is probably no other that would have been capable, in 1764, of agreeing to a college charter so liberal as ours. Every friend and graduate of Brown must be gratified to know that at this turning point in the university's history the denomination has risen not only unselfishly and gracefully to the emergency, but in accordance with its oldtime doctrine of altruism. The report of this corporation committee proves that there still survives among the Baptists of the present day the fraternal spirit of the Baptists of the eighteenth century who opened to every sect and creed their liberal and catholic college on the shores of Narragansett Bay.—*Henry R. Palmer.*

## FOR THE ELIMINATION OF SECTARIAN REQUIREMENTS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY

### Corporation Committee on Charter Revision Unanimous for the Change



YEAR ago the Brown University corporation authorized, for the motion of a Baptist member, a committee of nine of its number to report on the advisability of changing the charter—the understanding being that the changes in question had to do simply with the existing sectarian limitations in the university government. The committee has held frequent and prolonged meetings, and after a year of earnest thought and deliberation has presented to the corporation a preliminary report, strongly recommending the entire elimination of all denominational restrictions. Six of the nine members of the committee are Baptists.

After rehearsing the methods and purposes of its work, the committee says:

As a result of these investigations and after patient consideration of the ques-

tions involved, your committee believe that the purposes of the founders in the light of present conditions would be best fulfilled by the removal of specific denominational requirements from the charter, and that harmonious action to this end, with due consideration of all interests affected, would greatly promote the welfare of the university.

Your committee came to this inquiry with open minds and without conscious bias or prejudice. They have arrived at this result only after long and thorough investigation and discussion. It is proper that they state the reasons which have influenced them to favor a change in this ancient and time-honored instrument.

The change is desirable.

1. Not because the university is now sectarian in administration or atmosphere. On the contrary, Brown Univer-

sity is as free today from sectarianism as any college in America. No trace of sectarian influence is ever seen in the assembly of the trustees or fellows, in the meeting of the faculty or in the instruction of the class room.

2. Not because of a purpose to make the university less distinctly religious or less positively Christian. On the contrary, we earnestly desire Christian ideals to penetrate more and more deeply the entire life and work of the institution.

3. Not only or chiefly because we desire to secure the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation for our faculty. Earnest discussion as to the advisability of changing the charter has been carried on since the days of Francis Wayland, and the idea is in no sense novel. We frankly acknowledge that the Carnegie Foundation has brought the issue of charter revision again to the front, and that we do desire, not for the corporation, but for our faculty, the benefits of that foundation. Nevertheless, the reasons for change existed fifty years ago and would remain if the Carnegie Foundation should vanish.

But it is desirable because:

1. A change in the letter of the charter is necessary if we would preserve its spirit and intention. A document which was extraordinarily liberal for 1764 is no longer so in 1909. It is no longer consistent with the spirit of the founders or with its own declared purpose. Intended to secure in the governing body a comprehensive representation of the great branches of the Christian church, it excludes all churches save those four which were prominent in New England in 1764. Intended to produce and nourish a "liberal and catholic institution," it now, if interpreted literally, surrounds the corporation and faculty with restrictions which are antiquated and out of harmony with the spirit of the present age and the desire of the founders. No man supposes that if the founders were now establishing a college they would advocate all the restrictive clauses now found in the charter. In the endeavor to preserve in the administration of the university the liberal spirit of the founders, we have strained the letter of the charter as far as conscience will permit, and

can go no further. Yet the difficulty of literal adherence to the venerable document increases with every decade as religious conditions change. No other college charter in America apportioned so explicitly a fixed number of trustees among a limited number of churches, and thereby implicitly excludes all other churches. In 1764 it was easy to ascertain and pronounce on the ecclesiastical principles and relations of every man in the community. In the present age it is often impossible to do this without inquisition and cross-examination. Frequently men whose denomin-



TWO CHARTER REVISIONISTS

Hon. Everett Colby, '97, and Gov. Charles E. Hughes, '81, of the Charter Committee, at Commencement, on left of the picture

ational eligibility is questioned are nominated for trustees. That eligibility cannot be determined without an investigation from which all of us shrink, and the results of which might lead different men to different conclusions. The question as to what constitutes membership in a given denomination has never been answered, and that question will inevitably grow more difficult as the years advance. Denominational barriers are falling, and denominational lines are not as sharp and clear as in the 18th century. If it be said that actual church membership should be required of every

candidate for the board of trustees, we must remember that Nicholas Brown, for whom our university was named, was not a church member: John Carter Brown, one of our most distinguished trustees, never joined any church, and a number of our most useful and honored trustees have not been members of any church. Indeed, it may be questioned whether the Friends wish to be regarded as a church or denomination at all, or to formulate sharply-defined conditions of membership. But even under the most liberal construction of our charter, the provisions which exclude from our governing board the great majority of Christian men in America seem strangely at variance with the original design of the founders and the "liberal and catholic" spirit which they possessed....

2. Even if denominational qualifications could be determined to the satisfaction of all, it is unfortunate that sectarian differences should be thus constantly forced to the front in university affairs. When any man is mentioned as a possible trustee, the first question necessarily is not regarding his fitness for trusteeship, not concerning his knowledge or mental ability, or power to render the university service, not even concerning his character, but concerning his denominational relations. This is both unfortunate for the university and unjust to the individual.

3. The charter now by inference excludes all non-Protestants from the faculty. The faculty is open to "any and all denominations of Protestants." This phraseology may have been used with deliberate intention to exclude non-Protestants, or, as seems more likely, it may be that the founders failed to mention non-Protestants merely because there were so few of them in New England. In the latter case, the letter of the charter prohibits us from being true to its spirit. . . . .

4. The present charter excludes from the board of trustees a large and increasing section of the alumni. No matter how able and influential an alumnus may be, no matter what devotion he may have shown or what sacrifice he may have made for the university, he is excluded forever from the governing body unless he belongs to one of the four denominations mentioned

in the charter.

Here many questions of casuistry are constantly arising. Is a member of the Christian body called Disciples eligible? Is a Baptist eligible who has been for many years a member of a Congregational church? Would George L. Littlefield of Pawtucket, the largest single benefactor in the history of the university, have been eligible as a trustee? He was immersed as a boy on confession of faith, and attended all his life a Baptist church, but did not become a member of that local church. Is a Friend eligible whose affiliation with the Friends is merely a matter of ancestry and tradition, and who himself never attends a Quaker meeting? Is a Unitarian eligible as a Congregationalist? . . . . .

Even if these questions could be answered, the fact would remain that a large part of our graduates are prohibited from any share in the government of the university. While these men were undergraduates they were treated with equal justice, and all distinctions of creed were ignored. But the moment they become graduates, their creed becomes of greater importance, and if they fail to belong to one of four denominations they are as stepsons to their Alma Mater. Thus the university is steadily creating a constituency which cannot sympathize with its position.

5. Another reason for the change is that Brown University may be relieved from the misconstruction to which it is now unjustly subjected. Every graduate is aware that there is not the slightest attempt at denominational propaganda within the walls of the university. The atmosphere is as free as that of any university in the land. Yet it is impossible to persuade the public of this fact so long as we have charter requirements more specific in denominational restrictions than can be found in the charter of any other American college. In no other New England college, so far as we know, is the president required to belong to a specified denomination. In no other New England college are certain denominations excluded, by charter, from the government. In no other New England college is a certain religious faith requisite for a position on the teaching staff. In



no other is the entire body of trustees parceled out among a certain number of denominations. Our exclusion from the benefits of the Carnegie Foundation has called public attention to this fact in a most striking manner. Our university, therefore, does not clearly appear as it should in the class of institutions to which it properly belongs. . .

It is useless for any institution to pretend that in changing its charter, as we propose, it has no reference whatever to the standards of the Carnegie Foundation. On the contrary, we freely acknowledge that the desire to secure retiring allowance for our teaching staff is one of the objects we desire—though by no means the chief object. If we were as a corporation seeking pensions for ourselves, our motive would indeed be selfish or sordid. We want these pensions for the self-sacrificing men who are toiling, in many cases, on a meagre salary, and for the wives and children. If we were parting with any principle, or ignoring any obligation in order to secure such pensions, we should indeed be selling our birthright for a mess of pottage. But in simply asserting our birthright more clearly, and adhering more closely to the purpose and spirit of the founders of the university, we should be sacrificing no principle, and should be gaining much for the men who make the university. We should be merely throwing aside the fetters that impede us, avoiding misconstructions that pain us, and making clear to the world the real temper and spirit of the university.

It is only by making as generous provision for our faculty as other like institutions that we can expect to draw and hold the best men. The life and success of the university depends upon the men who constitute the teaching force. Their experience, ability and reputation constitute the best asset of the university. Only by securing and retaining men of the highest scholarship and teaching power, can we carry out the noble purposes of the founders and make Brown an institution of first rank. If we cannot offer as ample rewards to teachers as other institutions, then we cannot compete successfully for teachers of highest ability, and we must lose our best men to institutions which are free

from denominational restrictions. The inevitable consequence must be that Brown will find it difficult, if not impossible, to hold the place it now holds among the colleges of the country.

We do not, however, for a moment contemplate that the severing of the rigid requirements which now bind us to four denominations and exclude all others would mean cutting loose from organized Christianity. We would have the university ever increasingly permeated by Christian forces and ideals. We are not content with professors of mere moral and religious aspiration. For us the true and sufficient religion is Christianity. In case the present charter is changed, we would suggest that the corporation adopt some clear declaration of its attitude toward the Christian faith held by the founders, and its desire to cherish and promote that faith in all the life of the university. Furthermore, we would have the university ever cherish especially close and fraternal relations with the denomination which was chiefly responsible for its founding. By that denomination the seed was planted which has now become a mighty tree. Any failure to acknowledge our perpetual indebtedness to the heroic men who sacrificed and toiled for us in the day of small things would prove us lacking both in historic perspective and in moral sense.

In the infancy of an institution, as in the infancy of a human being, it must be tied closely and by external bonds to its mother. It cannot safely be allowed to assert any great degree of independence or trusted to guide itself. But as it grows, if it be worthy of its parents, it will develop a life of its own, will claim the right of self-control, self-guidance and self-defence. It then becomes the voluntary offering of its founders to the service of the republic. The colleges of America which are under strict denominational control to day are almost without exception the smaller and weaker colleges. They cannot yet be trusted to go alone. . . . .

For these five reasons we believe the removal of denominational provisions from our charter is desirable :

1. In order to preserve the spirit and fulfill the real purpose of the founders.
2. In order to avoid the necessity of

inquisition into the theological position and ecclesiastical relation of every candidate for the board of trustees.

3. In order to avoid all religious tests for members of the teaching staff.

4. In order to render eligible to the board of trustees the large section of the alumni which is now excluded.

5. In order to remove public misconception as to the truly "liberal and catholic" attitude of the university, and to secure for our faculty both the recognition to which they are entitled and the support for themselves in their old age, and their families, which such recognition involves.

With her charter thus liberalized and freed from the erroneous impression that she is a sectarian institution Brown will have a wider constituency and more loyal adherents. All denominations will then have a common interest in her welfare, and we may look for a wider sympathy and more generous support from the community which she serves. . . . .

The change involves so many considerations of justice and courtesy, of moral and legal obligation, of regard for our Baptist constituency and for the general public as to demand to an unusual degree deliberation in procedure and careful consultation of all the interests, educational and religious, which are immediately or remotely involved. It is the part of wisdom that action shall be taken only after full discussion, and it is highly desirable that all interests work

in harmony to the same end. Hasty and ill-considered action and disregard of the opinions and feelings of alumni and friends can only work disaster. The university was not founded yesterday and cannot be revolutionized to-morrow. It has been built up by 145 years of toil and sacrifice. Change should be made carefully, after sympathetic conference with those who represent the founders and all other interests. Any change should be preceded by a full presentation of the subject to those who form our constituency, that they may see the facts as your committee see them, and feel the force of the considerations which have brought us to our unanimous convictions.

For these reasons and because we are not yet prepared to submit a plan of revision and procedure in detail, your committee present this preliminary report and request that the committee be continued, with instruction to report at a later meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

EVERETT COLBY,  
ARNOLD B. CHACE,  
ROBERT H. I. GODDARD,  
CHARLES E. HUGHES,  
STEPHEN O. EDWARDS,  
W. H. P. FAUNCE,  
THOMAS S. BARBOUR,  
GEORGE E. HERR,  
HENRY KIRKE PORTER.

Providence, June 17, 1909.



# CHARLES DARWIN AS A MODEL STUDENT OF NATURE\*

*By W. W. Keen, 1859, M. D., LL. D., Philadelphia*



FIFTY years ago next September — for commencement was still held in September in those medieval days—my class graduated from Brown University. I well remember my own attitude at the commencement in 1855, (the first I ever attended,) towards the men who graduated in 1805—men whose birth almost reached back to the Revolution itself. I considered that they were taking up room and using up oxygen that belonged to us young fellows, and that they ought to hurry up, or rather hurry down, into the hospitable graves that were yawning for them. Yet Theron Metcalf of this very class of 1805, who was born only three years after Yorktown, had the audacity to live till 1875—two years after I had been deemed mature enough to become a member of the corporation itself!

I have no doubt that the freshmen of to-day look upon us of '59 as almost the contemporaries of the ichthyosaurus, but I can assure them that that is absolutely a fish story.

But in truth we must recognize the fact that our lives are fast ebbing away and that though the average human life is far longer than it was fifty years ago, we cannot expect an indefinite prolongation of existence. You remember the story told of Baron Rothschild—the founder of the house—whose physician was called to see him when he fell ill at 90 years of age. He assured the doctor that he could not survive. "Not a bit of it, Herr Baron," was the cheerful reply, "You'll live to be 100." "No, no," replied the veteran banker, I suspect with a twinkle in his eye, "do you suppose that when the Lord can get me at 90 he's going to wait till I go to par?"

But old as we unquestionably are, we still remember our college days with enthusiasm and have eagerly watched

the growth of the university in numbers and in power. In 1859 the faculty numbered only 10 and the students 225; now they number 112 and 993 respectively. The courses of instruction were few in number compared with the wealth of choice now provided. But the very meagreness of the number made our instruction more individual and, perhaps, more lasting, and our memories are still stocked with the facts learned in the classrooms of Lincoln and Harkness, Gammell and Chace, and their peers. We would even be willing, if it be not made to minute, to be quizzed offhand on the topography of Athens, and would not find ourselves in the position of the lady who, after hearing a lecture on the Parthenon, enthusiastically thanked the speaker, adding "I am so much obliged to you for settling one question that has long perplexed me—whether the Parthenon was on the Acropolis or the Acropolis on the Parthenon."

That the Providence girls of 50 years ago were the sweetest, best and prettiest mortal man ever saw is indisputable—the class of 1909 to the contrary notwithstanding. How well I recall the skating parties, the sailing parties, when Cupid and the propitious breezes often becalmed our boat and bestirred our hearts, the combined search for the stealthy fragrant arbutus and the brighter-hued laurel, and the occasional mildly extravagant drives into the surrounding country. On one of these I saw a wayside sign—but memory, after over a half century is often a sad traitor and it may be that I only heard of it—with the legend "Coffins made and repaired." Whether this was grim humor to attract custom or an exaggerated instance of New England thrift intended to establish the custom of bequeathing so inevitable a final luxury

\* An after-dinner address on commencement day at Brown University, June 16, 1909.



along with the family plate and jewels I know not. But the bizarre idea long lingered in my mind until finally I beheld its realization in the museum at Constantinople. A sacrilegious wretch named Tabnit had opened an old sarcophagus, had incontinently tossed out the remains of his predecessor and provided that his own should be replaced in this second-hand coffin. He had not even directed the inscription recording the virtues of his predecessor to be erased, but his own name was inscribed below the first with the added caution "Do not open this sarcophagus as you will find nothing valuable in it." Suspecting, however, that one who thus besmirched his own bones would also lie, later explorers lifted the lid and found many jewels and much other pelf.

That *Annus Mirabilis* 1859 was remarkable for two things. We graduated and the "Origin of Species" was published. You may smile but I assure you that there is a subtle connection between the two events which does not appear on the surface. The struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest were two doctrines which occupy many pages in that memorable book. See now the final irrefutable proof of the truth of these doctrines after half a century! We have struggled to exist and lo! here we are! The fittest have survived! Naturally then we are all enthusiastic Darwinians.

But badinage aside, the past half-century has seen a wonderful thing. One book, scarcely larger than an ordinary novel, has changed the mental attitude of the whole race, not only in science, but practically in almost every realm of human thought. On its appearance it was greeted with scorn, vehement invective, fierce criticism and even with the thunder of ecclesiastical anathemas. Only those who lived, say from 1860 to 1875, can ever realize the extent and the violence of the controversy on the platform, in the pulpit, at the dinner-table—everywhere. Yet behold a miracle! After fifty years, though there are still a few feeble voices raised from time to time in protest and dissent, its doctrines are now the common truths of practically all thoughtful and intelligent men and the semi-centenary of its pub-

lication has been made the occasion of scores of celebrations in Europe and America—a tribute to the work and genius of one man which has no parallel in scientific annals. The addresses so far as I have read them have traced the influence of Darwin upon various phases of human knowledge and human thought, but few, if any of them have pointed to him as a model student of nature.

I propose, therefore, to ask you to look very briefly at this aspect of Darwin's life and to appreciate the lessons we may learn from it.

1. The first feature of his character was his infinite pains in collecting and verifying an immense mass of facts. No one can read the "Origin" without being deeply impressed with this. Portfolio after portfolio, 30 to 40 he says, of data on the many subjects he was investigating were his capital in trade—a "huge pile of notes," as he well calls those relating only to the "Transmutation of Species." "I worked," he says, "on true Baconian principles and without any theory"—observe these words "without any theory"—"collected facts on a wholesale scale . . . . by printed enquiries, by conversation . . . . and by extensive reading. . . . . I have bought many books and at their ends I made an index of the facts that concern my work, or, if the book is not my own, write out a separate abstract, and of such abstracts I have a large drawer full."

He was fortunate in inheriting means sufficient for his personal and scientific needs, but *per contra* he lost years of his laborious life from ill health. His persistent industry in spite of almost constant daily suffering for 40 years may well amaze us all.

2. He was never content only to read, to inquire or even only to observe, but when possible always put everything to the test of experiment. Hence the constantly recurring experiments in plants, the evidence from breeders of animals, of pigeons, and other birds in which the experimental method could be used. No scientist should ever accept any new statement without thus verifying it by experiment if that is possible. In the last half-century the experi-

mental method has done more to forward science and to make it exact than all the speculations since the days of Aristotle.

3. Darwin's was an "open mind." While always challenging alleged new facts and requiring the most conclusive evidence of observation and experiment before accepting them, yet, even though they controverted his previous opinions and apparently well-established theories, he was not hostile to them because they were new. They must win a sure victory over former notions, but he would see that they had fair play.

I do not know any better illustration of this influence of scientific study on the minds of savants in general than our former and our present notions as to the constitution of matter.

The twentieth century has opened most auspiciously with a great and fundamental discovery—that of radioactivity. For the first time also in the history of science a woman—Madame Curie—has been foremost in the work. This discovery has thrown into confusion our fundamental concepts as to matter and the more we know, the more are we puzzled. The idea that there may be only one primordial substance has recently received a notable impulse in the apparent conversion of radium into helium and by the still later observations which seem to show that other substances have been transmuted into carbon so that the chemists and physicists seem to have discovered at least a fragment of the Philosopher's Stone.

This openness of mind, this willingness to give up a cherished theory should be one of the chief virtues of scientific men. Of course there are always conservatives "dyed in the wool" who reject every new idea simply because it is new. But the great bulk of savants may be said always to append to their statements of facts other than self-evident propositions a large interrogation mark, enclosed though it be in a bracket. That is to say there is no postulate so firmly established but that it may be modified or overturned by later discoveries. "By doubt they are established," says Huxley, "and open inquiry is their bosom friend." Honest doubts once solved are the foundation-

stones of robust faith. Experiment then. Take nothing on faith, except, of course, in the higher realms of thought. Love knows no "instruments of precision." Test everything else by the balance and the yard stick!

4. This openness of mind was especially shown by Darwin by his mental attitude towards his own theories. Most of us are quite content for other fellows' ideas to be upset, but few like Darwin welcome criticism of our own ideas or are willing that our own intellectual children shall be declared other than the smartest and best-looking. "Darwin," says Huxley, "may be trusted always to state the case against himself as strongly as possible." Listen to what he himself says: "During many years I had followed a golden rule, namely, that whenever a published fact, a new observation or thought came across me, which was opposed to my general results, to make a memorandum of it without fail and at once; for I had found by experience that such facts and thoughts were far more apt to escape from the memory than favorable ones. Owing to this habit very few objections were raised against my views which I had not at least noticed and attempted to answer."

Well may he call this "a golden rule" too often, I fear, more honored in the breach than the observance. Well would it be if it were observed not only in science but in every other department of thought.

Moreover he not only noted these unfavorable observations for his own private consideration and reflection, but fearlessly published them. The "Origin" is full of such instances. Never have I known a man so fair in discussion, of so limpid and transparent a mind.

5. Having collected, arranged, and digested his facts, then came the brilliant generalizations, the statement of great principles. While minutely observant, he never limited his vision to the dative case or the enclitic *de*. He saw not only the trees but the great forests. Reflecting upon his marshalled facts, seeking for the explanation of the often bewildering diversity of his observations, he was many times baffled, but never dismayed or discouraged.

Who does not share his delight when he writes of one problem, "I can remember the very spot in the road whilst in my carriage when to my joy the solution occurred to me." Who of us who have been teachers—a title beyond all other titles—cannot remember how our nerves have been set a-tingle to the very finger-tips, when by some happy phrase or apt illustration suddenly flashing into our minds, we have been able to explain to our pupils, or even to ourselves, a difficult problem, or have discovered a new truth. The joy of the miser at discovering a hidden treasure of gold shrinks into utter insignificance beside such a delight.

But these generalizations were never formulated in haste. Though flashes of deep insight sometimes came to him early, he waited and waited, patiently accumulating more evidence, and constantly reflecting, till he felt sure of his ground and then he published. Even after he believed he had really discovered the method by which new species were formed, he says "I was so anxious to avoid prejudice that I determined for some time not to write even the briefest sketch of it." The first brief sketch of 35 pages was not written till after four more busy thoughtful years had passed! The "Origin" was not printed till 22 years after his first note-book was opened and till he had written two condensed sketches and a third bulky work, of which the "Origin" as published was a condensation—and all this laboriously written out by hand. The "Descent of Man" was the result of 24 years of labor; the "Expression of the Emotion" of 33 years, and the work on "Earthworms" of more than 40 years

of thought. Were everyone as patient and self-restrained, I warrant that yonder John Hay Memorial Library would suffice for scores of years longer than we now anticipate.

6. One more trait in Darwin, unhappily not common among scientists, was his deliberate decision not to engage in controversy. Like Gamaliel, he believed that "if this work be of men it will come to naught, but if it be of God [that is to say of the truth,] ye cannot overthrow it." Time has vindicated his wisdom and his work, and his beautiful character is not besmirched by controversy, and the heated and unwise words which controversy begets.

7. One serious warning he gives us. "Up to the age of 30 or beyond it, poetry of many kinds, such as the works of Milton, Gray, Byron, Wordsworth, Coleridge and Shelley, gave me great pleasure and even as a schoolboy I took intense delight in Shakespeare." The same was true of pictures and of music. "But now," he goes on, "for many years, I cannot endure to read a line of poetry; I have tried lately to read Shakespeare and found it so intolerably dull that it nauseated me" and he had almost lost his taste for pictures and music. Well may he call this a "curious and lamentable loss of the higher æsthetic tastes," and say, "If I had to live my life again I would have made it a rule to read some poetry and listen to some music at least once every week."

Looking back on the brief sketch I have drawn, how impressive is the noble character of this scientific giant. Humbly may we walk in his footsteps and copy his splendid example!







PLANTING THE CLASS TREE

## TWO POEMS OF NINETY-NINE

(Read at the Decennial Reunion, West Side Club, Providence, June 15, 1909)

### THE CROSS-ROADS

*By Severance Johnson*

Here at the cross-roads we again have met,  
Like travellers who gather at the set  
Of sun within some kindly hostelry;  
At last, from all the long day's burdens, free.

Most blest are we, that Providence did trace  
Our devious paths to this assembling place;  
Where we may bind still stronger  
friendships old  
With many a new found clasp of lasting gold.

Too often, in the noisy money marts,  
We count our gain in dollars, not in hearts;  
Forgetful that one friend is worth far more  
Than all that loveless wealth can ever store.

And so we leave behind the game of pelf,  
Which each is prone to play for naught  
but self;

That here again we may regain, forsooth,  
The fairer inspirations of our youth.

The broker thus abandons the exchange,  
Where fortunes crumble on a few points range.  
The learned counsel quits his wrangling o'er  
Some hair-fine point that keeps his client poor.

The doctor lets his patients convalesce.  
The surgeon's victims must their own  
wounds dress.

The editor now ceases to expose  
Graft, license, crime and all our other woes.

Here false distinctions promptly disappear.  
All boasts of sham success are futile here.  
The only standard is of him who can  
Be squared to the full measure of a man.

We all are brothers 'neath the mothering elms.  
We all are equal in their hallowed realms.  
Without is artificiality;  
Within, fraternity, sincerity.

We feel as young as when we left Old Brown,  
And down the hill we marched in cap  
and gown;

But life looks different to us now, than then.  
We have no longer studied books, but men.

And we have learned that wisdom counts  
for naught,

If into worthy deeds it is not wrought;  
That honesty of life avails far more  
Than all the tomes of philosophic lore.

In these tense days of vast and deep unrest,  
When Greed and Good have grappled in a test  
Of might which strains the very roots of state,  
Mere learning will not check disastrous fate.



## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University  
By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-  
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### EARLY ACTION DESIRABLE

For a number of reasons it is desirable that there should be no unnecessary delay in carrying through the proposed charter amendment. The Rhode Island legislature will be in session next winter, and if the question could be settled then and there it would be highly gratifying.

If on the other hand it is postponed, the change cannot be brought about until 1911 at the earliest.

To the ALUMNI MONTHLY the Carnegie consideration has never appeared to be the principal one involved, but it is unquestionably important. And the Carnegie fund, on which large inroads are being made by the "accepted" colleges, will not, according to trustworthy reports, hold out forever. If Brown is to share in the income from

this great benefaction, it should not delay its application a moment longer than is required.

### TWO VALUABLE VOLUMES

Attention is called to the advertisement facing the first page of this issue of the ALUMNI MONTHLY. An opportunity is now offered any graduate or friend of Brown to secure "Memories of Brown" and the Historical Catalogue for little more than the price of the first. The catalogue covers the period from 1764 to 1904 inclusive, and is a mine of information about Brown men. It contains 896 pages and should be on the table of every Brown alumnus. For three dollars both books will be sent to any address in the United States express paid.

### MRS. ALLINSON ON COLLE- GIATE EDUCATION

Mrs. Allinson, formerly dean of the Women's College, contributes to a recent number of the *Nation* an extended review of "The Present and Future of Collegiate Education." She notes a tendency to reopen the question of coeducation, which ten years ago was in many parts of the country regarded as settled in the affirmative. She calls attention to coeducation as the most economical method of educating the two sexes, and remarks that whether or not the boys are gainers by it, the girls certainly are. Yet, under coeducation, student life is less rich for the girls than in separate colleges, and to some extent for the boys. The association of the two sexes, on the part of average students, tends to triviality, and to a certain hardening of the manners. It now appears that in coeducational colleges a repulsion between the sexes is springing up. Each sex avoids these colleges, or, in the same college, the classes preferred by the other. The state univer-



ities, which ten years ago treated the sexes exactly alike, now have more or less of segregation.

Under these conditions the affiliated colleges would seem to have the advantage. But most of them have disabilities arising from financial limitations; and they suffer the disfavor of the champions of each extreme. Mrs. Allinson expresses the hope that some rich state university will take the lead in establishing separate undergraduate departments for men and women. Under such conditions the women and the men would be on an equal footing, yet they would not be getting in each other's way. Such an experiment, if successful, would set the fashion for higher education everywhere. She does not look for this ideal condition in the near future, but she is confident that it will finally be realized, and she closes with an expression of satisfaction over the

great results that have already been attained.

#### *PHOTOGRAPHS OF BROWN*

Brown graduates who wish to present the university in an attractive light to their home communities will find a suggestion in the University Club of Denver. Lieutenant George A. Taylor, '01, collected a group of college photographs, and had them handsomely framed, and they now hang on the walls of the club, offering a welcome greeting to every Brown man who visits the club and showing those who know little or nothing of Brown some of its pleasant external features.

Framed groups of photographs like this could appropriately be given to high schools and public libraries. Surely we should be "advertised by our loving friends."



CLASS DAY ON THE MIDDLE CAMPUS

# BROWN UNIVERSITY BASEBALL TEAM, 1909



Top Row: ORCUTT,  
Bottom Row:

WARNER, CAPT. RAYMOND, GILES, DENNIE, NOURSE, CLARKE,  
NASH, CAPT.-ELECT HENNESSEY, REGNIER.

The university baseball team closed the season with the following scores: June 12 at Amherst, Brown 1, Amherst 3. June 14 at Providence, Brown 4, Amherst 2. June 16 at Providence, Brown 4, Alumni 1. Record for the season: Games won 12; lost 9.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH



**COMMENCEMENT** week was very nearly perfect, weather-wise. None of the exercises were marred by rain and the temperature was moderate. For the first time the class-day festivities were held on the middle campus and despite some drawbacks the general opinion was that the change is a good one. There is more room, the greater width permits a finer decorative scheme and the "floats" contributed an attractive new feature to the occasion. The portico of Rockefeller Hall proved a first-rate platform for the speakers at the afternoon exercises and in the evening the illuminations were more beautiful than ever before. The attendance was large and the many thousands seemed to be in the best of spirits.



**Class of 1859 at The Commencement** The class met in response to the following postal-card notification: "After consultation the medical faculty of the class prescribe an informal breakfast at the Brown Union on commencement day. Be on hand, dear boys, and begin the day right. Fruit, cereal, chops or eggs, coffee, milk, rolls,



CLASS CANE, 1859

&c. (50c. a piece,) 8 1-2 A. M." They assembled in reduced numbers as might have been expected from the lapse of time, but with famous appetites, Mme. Annie Given and her faithful assistants will testify. The "dear boys" brought their old class canes with them.

Present at commencement: Ely, Holbrook, Judson, Keen, King, Plumer,

Porter, C. Morris Smith, H. H. Washburn and Whitney. Holbrook, although living in another state, has missed only two commencement days.

On commencement eve the class was entertained at dinner at the Hope Club by C. M. Smith of Providence, a member of the class. It was a most enjoyable occasion, enlivened by many reminiscences of college days which might well find a place in the second edition of "Memories of Brown."



### A Bronze Bust of Professor Harkness

Mrs. Harkness presented to the university at commencement a fine portrait bust of the late Professor Harkness, which was modelled by William Manatt of Providence, about six months before the death of the famous Brunonian scholar. As in all of Mr. Manatt's work, the portraiture is marvellously accurate. The casting is a specimen of the best work of the Gorham Company. The bust was given with the intention that it should be placed on one of the reading room cases of the John Hay Library, and it is hoped that it may be the first of a series of such faculty portraits. A bronze bust costs no more than a good oil painting, and is in many ways more satisfactory, as well as more enduring.



### Theta Delta Chi Leases a House

The Theta Delta Chi fraternity house at 81 Waterman street was opened on class day. This house, on land originally the property of the university, was purchased this spring from the D. A. Taylor estate, and was soon after leased by the university corporation to the body of students who compose the Zeta charge of Theta Delta Chi. The house differs from all the other chapter-houses at Brown excepting Delta Phi's rooms in Slater Hall, in that it is under the financial supervision of the college authorities as lessors. The lease is made directly with the students after the same method as obtains in the regular dormitories.

The Taylor house proved exceptionally well-adapted for use as a fraternity house. Four rooms of good size form



the first floor,—a large living-or reception-room with fireplace, a study or library, a lounging and card-room and a billiard room. The upper floors have pleasant sleeping-rooms for a dozen to fifteen men, and are equipped with ample baths, including a shower.

Of late years the building or leasing of fraternity houses by the local chapters at a distance more or less remote from the campus has forced a knotty problem on the corporation. Not only was the loss of personal supervision and authority over the students to be considered, but the loss in revenue from rent of dormitories bade fair to be serious.

North Slater. It is possible that other houses on Waterman street east of the Theta Delta Chi house and now owned by the university are adapted for similar use. It may not be a far cry to the day when several of the dormitories are remodelled into campus chapter-houses. Or will the university build on the campus a new combination fraternity house for some of the local chapters of the Greek-letter societies that are looking for homes of their own?

The nine fraternities now occupying chapter-houses are as follows: in the order of the establishment of the chapters at Brown:



THETA DELTA CHI HOUSE  
On Waterman street, adjoining the campus

A year or so ago the north half of Slater Hall was leased to Delta Phi. The section was remodelled and made into an attractive chapter-house. The experiment has been very successful. Now comes the lease of the Waterman street house to Theta Delta Chi,—another step toward college control of chapter-houses which promises to be mutually advantageous to the college and to the fraternities.

Just what the university authorities have in mind as to the carrying out of the fraternity house idea will probably be unfolded in the near future. South Slater Hall can of course be leased as is

FRATERNITY	HOUSE	HOW HELD
Alpha Delta Phi	College street	Purchased by alumni
Delta Phi	No. Slater Hall	University lease
Psi Upsilon	Manning street	Built by alumni
Beta Theta Pi	George street	" " "
Delta Kappa Epsilon	College street	Purchased by alumni
Theta Delta Chi	Waterman street	University lease
Delta Upsilon	Waterman street	Private lease
Delta Tau Delta	Angell street	" " "

Ten other fraternities are now established at Brown without chapter-houses:

Zeta Psi, Chi Phi, Phi Delta Theta, Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Sigma, Phi Kappa, Phi Gamma Delta, Phi Kappa Phi, Phi Sigma Kappa and Sigma Delta Kappa.

**Honorary Degrees** Nine honorary degrees were conferred by Brown University on commencement day as follows :

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM, '99, A. M.—Historical student, secretary of American Antiquarian Society, conscientious explorer of the facts and principles on which our national life is built.

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR, '88, D. D.—For eighteen years minister and public teacher in Rochester, reaching by his message all creeds and parties, now entering great opportunity as director of religious work in all the Christian associations of America.

ARTHUR ROGERS, '86, D. D.—Preacher of the ancient faith in modern dialect, author of studies in biblical and English literature, uniting care for scholarship with care of souls.

GERALD BIRNEY SMITH, '91, D. D.—Professor of theology in the University of Chicago, broad-minded teacher, uniting reverence with candor, leading young men into the interpreter's house, and sending them forth with vision and devotion.

CHARLES VALUE CHAPIN, '76, Sc. D.—Formerly professor of physiology in Brown University, now professor in Harvard University and superintendent of health in Providence, whose published studies in municipal and social hygiene are known and prized in every modern city.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD GORGAS Sc. D.—Soldier and scientist, appointed colonel by special act of congress, member isthmian canal commission and chief sanitary officer of canal zone, who by the application of scientific knowledge has delivered the isthmus from yellow fever and thereby advanced western civilization.

JOHN BROWN FRANCIS HERRESHOFF,

'70, Sc. D.—Student of the uses of chemistry in the arts, formerly instructor in Brown University, recipient of the Rumford medal, leader in the application of science to the needs of humanity.

FREDERIC BYRON HALL, '67, LL.D.—Chief justice of the supreme court of Connecticut, who by scholarly industry has risen to the recognition and gratitude of his own state, and by his learning and judicial temper has made his court respected at home and honored abroad.

JULIA WARD HOWE, LITT. D.—Author, philanthropist, mother, friend of the slave, the prisoner, and all who suffer, singer of the battle-hymn of freedom, allied with Brown University through her distinguished husband, allied with all educators through her faith that it is the last of life for which the first was made.



**Degrees in Course** At commencement, degrees in course were granted as follows: 80 bachelor of arts, 50 bachelor of philosophy, 29 bachelor of science, 28 master of arts, 5 doctor of philosophy. Total, 192.



**Death of Judge F. A. Gaskill** Judge Francis Almon Gaskill, '66, of Worcester, Mass., a member of the board of fellows and a judge of the Massachusetts superior court, died at York Beach, Me., July 16. Judge Gaskill was a loyal son of Brown and one of its most loved and valued advisers.

By his will, which was made public July 21, he leaves ten thousand dollars to the university, to become available upon the death of his wife.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

### BOOKS BY BROWN MEN

COLLINS AND PRESTON'S NEW ENGLAND TREES

Under the title, "Key to New England Trees, Wild and Commonly Cultivated," Professor J. Franklin Collins and Mr. Howard W. Preston, '83, have issued a convenient guide, already in its second impression, for

determining the trees of the United States. It is a booklet of 42 pages, containing a key to genera and species, a glossary, and a list of New England trees arranged by families. The descriptions are based primarily on leaf-characters. It forms a pamphlet of convenient size for carrying in the pocket on walks in the country. It is sold by Preston and Rounds, Providence, for 40 cents.

## DEALEY'S "DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE"

Silver, Burdett and Company have just issued "The Development of the State, its Governmental Organization and its Activities" by Professor James Quayle Dealey, Ph. D. The volume contains 343 pages and is equipped with index, bibliography, and special references. It consists of an application to the state of principles, elsewhere developed more broadly by the writer, and shows "that the state develops in accord with definite laws and principles, and that these are largely determined by the conditions of economic and intellectual life. Progress comes therefore by purposive modification of such conditions through a governmental policy based on scientific knowledge."

The author is an ardent champion of democracy, which he regards not merely as a



FREDERIC B. HALL, '66, LL.D.

Appointed Chief Justice, Connecticut Supreme Court

political system, but more essentially as a condition of human development responding to an ideal of social life and a mental conception of the larger interests of humanity. It therefore implies the possibility of attaining the higher civilization of which it dreams. He is sympathetic toward the radical humanitarian experiments of the newer democracy now being tried on the fringes of civilization. Of these advanced commonwealths, though they form but a petty fraction of human society, he holds that their "seemingly rash and well-nigh chimerical experiments in democracy may pass into history as the silver lining of the clouds that hide a brighter day for mankind." The book, however, is not utopian or speculative, but is a careful historical and critical study of governmental agencies and activities.

## Alumni

1783

President James B. Angell, '49, remembers as a student seeing William Wilkinson, 1783, as a tall, thin old man walking about the streets of Providence. Mr. Wilkinson was born in 1760 and died in 1852. There may be other living graduates of Brown who remember him, but there is probably no person living who remembers an earlier graduate of Brown, since Mr. Wilkinson's college days were entirely included within the period of the Revolution. President Angell relates that Dr. Caswell used to tell how Mr. Wilkinson was accustomed to remark about a certain other old man: "Have you seen So-and-So lately? He is getting very old, but he does not seem willing to admit it." When Dr. Caswell met the other man he used to hear exactly the same remark about Mr. Wilkinson.

1849

At a recent meeting of the board of regents of the University of Michigan the position of president emeritus was tendered to President James B. Angell and accepted by him. The board had hoped that Dr. Angell would become chancellor of the university, but he expressed preference for the title of president emeritus, which is practically the same office. Dr. Angell feared that the office of chancellor carried a suggestion of offensive superiority.

The first memorial to be prepared for a place in the new memorial building at the University of Michigan will be a bronze bas-relief of President Angell, to be presented to the university by Regent Arthur Hill of Saginaw.

1854

A. G. Utley of Phoenix, Arizona, has been appointed by Governor Pothier as Rhode Island's representative at the annual session of the National Irrigational congress, to be held at Spokane, Wash., Aug. 9-14. Last year Mr. Utley represented the state in similar capacity at the convention held by the congress at Albuquerque, New Mexico, having been appointed by Governor Higgins. He is a former resident of Providence.

1858

Rev. Leander C. Manchester, D. D., closed his term of 36 years service as rector of St. John's Church, Lowell, Mass. on June 30. Dr. Manchester was rector of the Church of the Saviour, Providence, 1863-67; and of St. Mark's Church, Warren, R. I., 1867-73. He began his work at St. John's Church in Lowell, in 1873. His address will be 33 Prospect ave., Wollaston, Mass.

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen contributed to the Aesculapian for December, 1908, "An account of the festival held at Upsala, May, 1907, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Carolus Linnaeus." Dr. Keen attended the festival as the delegate of the American Philosophical Society.

1860

The Washington address of Hon. Henry K. Porter is 1600 I street, N. W. Washington, D. C.



1862

The Boston Transcript said editorially April 20: "The death of Dr. Frank W. Draper takes from the medical profession of this city one of its most prominent and useful members, who from his official connection with city service and many professional societies was also one of our most widely known physicians. When the positions of medical examiner were created, superseding the old coroner system, he and Dr. Frank Harris were the first appointments made for Suffolk County, in 1877, and until his resignation two years ago Dr. Draper has been in continuous service. He was a faithful and most efficient official in a line of work not of a pleasant character, and during his term investigated eight thousand deaths and performed more than three thousand autopsies."

1864

The Gardner Savings Bank of Gardner, Mass., of which John D. Edgell has been treasurer since its organization in 1868, has recently moved its quarters into a fine new building. The Banker and Tradesman in its issue of June 5, gives a short historical sketch of the bank and says of Mr. Edgell: "John D. Edgell, the first treasurer, still occupies that position, and Mr. Edgell's ability, his untiring efforts and reputation for sterling integrity have been important factors in promoting the healthy, consistent growth in the bank's business which has made this new building both necessary and possible."

1868

William E. Lincoln of Pittsburgh, Penn., has been elected treasurer of the Northern Baptist Convention.

1869

On June 8, Calvary Baptist Church, Los Angeles, Cal., held a farewell reception in honor of Dr. and Mrs. David Downie and daughter, who will sail shortly for Nellore, India. Dr. Downie will be the foreign pastor of Calvary Church.

1870

Rev. Irving W. Coombs writes to the Franklin, N. H., Journal-Transcript to say that friends have united to make good in various ways the loss suffered by the burning of the parsonage a year ago. In money, \$275 was received, and wood enough was contributed to bring the total donation to \$300, three-fourths of the pastor's loss. A new parsonage has also been built.

1873

Bishop Frederick Burgess of Garden City, L. I., is a director of the new American Civic Alliance, incorporated at Albany, June 24, to secure co-operation among organizations working for civic betterment.

The 31st annual report of William E. Foster, librarian of the Providence Public Library, shows a gratifying development in every phase of the activity of that important institution. The circulation has doubled since 1893, and the issuance of new borrowers' cards has doubled since 1900. The number of

volumes added is the largest in any year of the library's history. The expansion of the library is already beginning to press upon the capacity of the new building, and it will soon become necessary to make some of those extensions which were foreseen when the building was planned.

The address of William Emery Caldwell is now 510 Union Trust building, San Francisco, Cal.

1876

Dr. George E. Horr was inaugurated president of Newton Theological Institution on June 9.

1880

Rev. Charles E. Burdett of Springfield, Mass., is acting as supply of the Central church, Chicopee. This pastorate was left vacant some weeks ago by the resignation of Rev. Harry G. Mohl. Mr. Burdett was graduated at Brown University, and at Newton in 1883. Until about four years ago he was a missionary of the Baptist Missionary Union, employed in the work in Assam. From 1900 to 1904 he was president of the Assam Baptist mission conference.

1881

The present address of Arthur B. Corthell is Hastings-on Hudson, New York.

A year ago Colgate University conferred on Governor Hughes the degree of LL. D. in absentia. On June 23 of this year, it presented the honor to him in person. Governor Hughes delivered the Phi Beta Kappa address on this occasion.

1882

Dr. W. H. Tolman, director of the Museum of Safety and Sanitation at New York, has sailed to attend the International Medical Congress in Buda Pesth.

1883

Professor Alfred Williams Anthony, D. D., has a paper, "The Relation between the Superintendent and the School Committee" in the Maine School Reports for 1908.

Professor F. W. Shepardson is one of the editors of a new service book for the Sunday school, entitled "Scripture and Song in Worship." It is published by the University of Chicago press.

1883 and 1898

At the last annual meeting of the Providence Medical Association, Dr. James Henry Davenport, '83, was elected president, and Dr. John B. Ferguson, '98, secretary. The association holds monthly meetings in Rhode Island Hall and is in close touch with the interests and development of the biological department.

1884

Hon. William M. P. Bowen was unanimously elected chairman of the Republican city committee, May 27, 1909.

1887

Dr. Louis F. Snow has resigned his position as head of the English department of the

State Normal School at Cortland, N. Y., to accept the place of dean of the department of education in the State University of Kentucky at Lexington.

1888

Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, D. D., has resigned his first and only pastorate at the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester, N. Y., to become the associate secretary of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America. His office will be in New York city, but he will continue, for a time at least, to make his home in Rochester. Dr. Barbour accepted the call to Rochester in 1900, and has had an uninterrupted and highly successful pastorate of between eighteen and nineteen years there. His retirement is much regretted by the community and one of the Rochester papers says editorially: "The saying is true that the indispensable man is not numerous. Yet if it were put to a vote, we incline to think that Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour would come pretty near to being selected as that citizen of Rochester whom Rochester would least like to lose. . . . Here he has built up, word by word and act by act, that reputation for insight, sympathy and force which finally marked him as the best-fitted man in the entire nation to supervise and vitalize the religious work of a great international organization."

1889

Judge Nathan M. Wright has been elected deputy grand master of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of Rhode Island.

1890

Carl E. Tucker, president of the common council of Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been active in promoting the movement for playgrounds in that city, and as president of the park and playground commission has secured the co-operation of the city authorities in the movement.

1892

Edmund B. Munger of the class of '92, who recently returned from a trip to Germany for piano study, was the artist at a musicale given by his sister, Mrs. Littell, Mrs. Edward B. Birge and Mrs. Herbert H. Rice at Indianapolis. After the guests had gone, the three men, Munger, Birge, '91, and Rice, '92, began singing almost spontaneously the curtain-raiser "Thy Praises, Brunonia," which the Brown minstrels used in 1890 when they made the trip through the West, with Birge directing, Munger at the piano and Rice in the glee club. Those who remember the performance at the opera house will recall how this was sung in the darkness with lighted tapers waving to the music. Mr. Munger, previous to his last trip abroad, was settled in New York as concert pianist and teacher, and for next year has accepted the chair of music at Illinois College at Jacksonville, Ill.

Professor Henry K. Rowe, Ph. D., of the Newton Theological Institution, has sailed for Europe. He will spend some time in special study at Oxford, as well as in travel on the continent.

1893

Dr. William H. Magill, one of the medical examiners of this city, has completed a four weeks' course in special surgery at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and at the Bellevue Hospital, New York city.

Dr. William Burdick has been made director of physical training and instruction at the central branch Y. M. C. A. of Philadelphia, and brings to the work a wide experience in advancing the cause of physical health and education. He is a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, president of the Physical Education Society of Philadelphia and is actively connected with many forms of social and individual welfare work.

1895

Rev. W. W. Bustard has resigned the pastorate of the Dudley Street Baptist Church, Boston, Mass., and has accepted a call to the Euclid Avenue church, Cleveland, Ohio.

1896 advanced

Rev. G. B. Merritt, Ph. D., who recently resigned the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, Bangor, is now pastor of the Baptist Church in Hiawatha, Kansas.

1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was elected, June 23, a vice-president of the Standard Oil Company.

1898

Rev. Harlan J. Ballantine is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lincoln, Ill.

1899

A. J. McConico has received the appointment of United States consul at St. John's, Quebec, Canada.

1900

Mr. Arthur Edwin Norton, instructor in mechanical drawing and descriptive geometry at Harvard has received leave of absence until September, 1910, and will spend the year in the hydraulic turbine department of the Allis-Chalmers Company of Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Norton's address will be West Allis, Wis.

1901

J. Herbert Ward of Attleboro, for the past two years principal of the East Bridgewater, Mass., high school, has been appointed an instructor in the Classical High School of Providence. Mr. Ward is a graduate of the Attleboro High School.

A lecture was delivered July 12 before the Chaffee Light Artillery of Denver, at the Curtis street armory, by Lieut. G. A. Taylor, coast artillery corps, U. S. A., who is in charge of the Denver recruiting station. The subject was "The United States Coast Artillery, Past and Present." The officers of the Colorado National Guard were invited by Adjutant General Chase to attend and were there in dress uniforms, without sidearms. The history of the heavy artillery in the

Mexican and Civil wars and in the Philippine insurrection was briefly treated.

On the occasion of the annual dinner of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association, held in the University Club of Denver, it was noticed that on the walls of the club there were pictures of nearly all the leading universities and of many of the smaller colleges, but none of Brown University. Accordingly Lieut. G. A. Taylor, '01, was appointed a committee, and on June 11 a framed group of pictures, procured through individual contributions of members of the association, was presented to the club. The outside dimensions of the frame are 36x40 inches. The pictures are by the Nuttinghame Company of Southbury, Conn., and the small reproduction by Schwartz of Denver. On the frame is a brass plate bearing the inscription:

BROWN UNIVERSITY,  
PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND,  
FOUNDED 1764.

1902

The address of Anthony H. Dexter is changed to San Fernando, Cal.

Morningside Baptist Church, Pittsfield, has unanimously called Rev. H. C. Leach to become pastor. Mr. Leach is now located at Winthrop Centre. He returned a few weeks ago from India, where he had been a missionary for the last three years, and where he went after finishing his course in the Newton Seminary.

The business address of W. S. Seamans, Jr. is 30 Church street, New York city.

1902 advanced

The home address of Victor Frazee is Nayatt, R. I.

1904

Rev. James M. Lent of South Windham, Conn., has accepted a call to Amherst, Mass.

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., is located in the Boston City Hospital, Harrington ave., Boston, Mass.

L. W. Jutten is a member of the new Los Angeles law firm of Gray, Barker, Bowen, Allen, Van Dyke & Jutten, which has been formed by the consolidation of two of the larger firms in that city, and with which United States Senator Frank P. Flint and Assistant United States Attorney-General Oscar Lawler are associated.

1905

William H. Camfield is engaged in the general practice of law with Messrs. Gardner, Pirce and Thornley, 924 Banigan building, Providence.

Leon M. Kendall, who has been in Texas endeavoring to regain his health, has gone to Seattle, Washington.

William A. Spicer, Jr., instructor in international law at Harvard University, and his roommate, Prince Jaisin, son of the Gaekwar of Baroda, India, sailed on June 26 from

New York for England. After a short stay in Europe they will proceed by way of Suez to India, where they will spend the summer in the Nilgiri Hills, as guests of the Gaekwar.

Frank E. Marble received the degree of LL.B. in June from the Boston Y. M. C. A. Evening School and will engage in real estate and insurance business in Lynn, Mass.

1906

Joseph Lewis Wheeler has been appointed assistant librarian of the public library of Washington, D.C., and has entered upon his duties. Mr. Wheeler received in June the degree of B. L. S. from the New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

Ralph Cahoon Whitenack has extended his engagement as economic advisor to His Highness, Maharajah Gaekwar of Baroda for a further period of six months, in order to complete his scheme for the financing of the newly created local self-government institutions in Baroda state and for the establishment of the Gothenburg system of excise administration. Mr. Whitenack has drafted during the last year an important scheme for the extension of agricultural banking throughout the state in connection with the Bank of Baroda, Limited, which was started in July, 1908, with a capital of \$400,000. Mr. Whitenack has declined a very flattering offer from His Highness the Gaekwar, to remain longer in his service in the capacity of private secretary, in order to return to America and complete his special studies for the doctorate degree in economics and political science.

Herbert E. Cory has been assistant in comparative literature at Harvard University since January of the present year. He has also received a Thayer scholarship. In June he received an offer from the University of California at Berkeley, which he has accepted, and on August 17 will begin his work there as instructor in English.

Henry G. Carpenter will teach next year in the Collegiate School of New York.

Raymond G. Bugbee received the degree of M. D. from McGill University, Montreal, in June and won the Wood gold medal awarded for the best examination in all the clinical branches.

1908

Alfred J. Maryott has been elected principal of the high school at Sandwich, Mass.

1908 advanced

Rev. T. Richard Peede of Central Falls, R. I., who has been doing graduate work in philosophy for the degree of Ph. D., has been called to the First Baptist Church, Amherst, N. S.

## Alumnae

1899

The address of Mrs. Caroline B. Mac Whinnie is changed to 1711 East Thomas st., Seattle.



Miss Sarah E. Bunnell expects to visit the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition this summer, and will take the greetings of '99 to Mrs. Mac Whinnie.

Mrs. Evelyn Johnson Bullen's address is now 67 Inaho Machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan. She and Mr. Bullen hope to return to America in 1911.

Miss Louise Williams is substituting in the high school at Palmer, Mass.

Miss Elizabeth W. Gardiner is '99's new secretary, and all communications pertaining to the class should be addressed to her at Warren, R. I.

## Engagements

The engagement of John Ervin Bullard, '03, to Miss Annie K. Falconer of Alma, Nova Scotia, is announced.

## Marriages

Miss Harriet B. Utter was married on June 17 to Mr. Harmon Henry Gnuse. Miss May B. Leonard, '99, and Miss George S. Peck, '03, acted as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Gnuse will be in Chicago for the summer at 5802 Jackson ave., but after September first their home will be in Memphis, Tenn.

Married, at Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1909, Charles A. R. Ray, '02, and Miss Frances Key Duke, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Basil W. Duke. The ushers were college friends of the bridegroom and included Alfred K. Potter, G. Edward Buxton, Jr., Eugene B. Jackson and Howard D. Briggs of 1902; Fred A. Otis, '03, and Elmer T. Stevens, '04.

Married on June 8, 1909, Charles Lawrence Beach, '02, and Miss Elsie May Pinble.

Married at Providence, June 15, 1909, Raymond Goodwin Von Tobel, '07, and Miss Flora Evelyn Bromley. Mr. and Mrs. Von Tobel will make their home in Macon, Ga.

Married at Providence, June 17, 1909, Miss Bertha Louise Clark, '05, and Arthur Upham Pope, '04. The ceremony was performed by President Faunce, and Dean Meiklejohn gave the bride away. Miss Elizabeth Perry, '05, was maid of honor and Miss Marion Midgley, '05, Miss Grace Sherwood, '06, and Miss Margaret Stilwell '09, were bridesmaids. James B. Littlefield, '02, Harvey Davis, '01, Ralph H. Bevan, '04, and Zechariah Chafee, '07, were ushers.

Married, June 16, 1909, at Providence, Leonard Simmons Little, '07, and Miss Amy Westcott Williams. Frank Dennie, '09, was best man, and Percy Shires, '06, was one of the ushers.

Married, at Providence, June 16, 1909, Rev. Hinson Vernon Howlett, '05, and Miss Etta Grace Pike. Mr. and Mrs. Howlett will make their home at Cooperstown, N. Y.

Married, June 2, 1909, at Glen Toft, Newburgh, N. Y., Samuel Carlisle Goodrich, '05, and Miss Mary Truesdale Jordan. Allyn

Larrabee Brown, '05, was best man and Wm. Arnold Spicer, '05, and Harrington T. Anthony, '05, were ushers.

Married, June 5, 1909, at Kansas City, Mo., Charles J. Sullivan, '08, to Miss Lena May Greenwood.

Married, June 1, 1909, Lee Heyer White, '07, and Miss Abby Louise Merriweather of Providence.

On June 1, 1909, Miss Marjorie Anthony Goff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Rufus B. Goff, was married to Arthur Gray Seabury, '07. Mr. and Mrs. Seabury will live at 25 Grotto avenue, Providence.

On Tuesday, June 1, Robert Ordway Smith, '02, was married to Miss Laura Ida Smith, daughter of Mrs. William Smith of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will live at 83 President ave., Providence.

On June 9, 1909, Dr. Hiram Lamont Youtz, 1900, and Miss Adah Josephine Wiser of Moline, Ill., were married at North McGregor, Ia. Mr. and Mrs. Youtz will make their home at North McGregor, where he is now engaged as a practising physician.

## Births

Born, June 4, 1909, to Eugene A. Thomas and Alma Stockard Thomas, '03, a daughter, Caroline Legg Thomas.

Born on June 14, 1909, to George Waterhouse, '03, and Mrs. Waterhouse, a son, George Waterhouse, Jr.

Born, June 3, 1909, to Dean Alexander Meiklejohn and Mrs. Meiklejohn a son, Donald Waldron Meiklejohn.

Born, May 23, 1909, to William W. Moss, '94, and Mrs. Moss, a second daughter, Mary Louise Moss. The first child, Alice Washburn Moss, was born June 16, 1907.

Born, May 8, 1909, to George Francis Troy, '98, and Alice Wallace Troy, a son, George Francis Troy, Jr.

## Deaths

REV. CHARLES WELLS HAYES, EX-1849

Rev. Charles Wells Hayes, S. T. D., one of the most prominent of the older Episcopal clergymen in western New York, died at Geneva, N. Y. November 29, 1908. Dr. Hayes was born at Canandaigua, N. Y., March 19, 1828. He received his early education in Canandaigua Academy, and in 1845 entered Hobart, then Geneva, College. In 1847 he left Hobart and entered Brown, where he was a student, 1847-49, returning to Hobart to obtain his A. B. in 1849. The degrees of A. M. and S. T. D. were later conferred on him by his Alma Mater. He was ordained to the Episcopal ministry and served as canon of St. Luke's cathedral, Portland, Me., 1867-80. He was secretary of the diocese of western New York and was a prominent figure in the annual meetings of the diocesan council. He served

as professor of languages and librarian of De Lancey Divinity School in 1893 and was a trustee of De Veaux College, New York, and of the General Theological Seminary. Since 1896 he had served as warden of De Lancey Divinity School. He was also a member of a number of historical societies.

#### REV. HIRAM KALLOCK PERVEAR, D.D., 1855

Rev. Hiram Kallock Pervear, D. D., a well-known Baptist clergyman, died at his home in Jamaica Plain, Mass., June 2, 1909. Dr. Pervear was born in Roxbury, Mass., July 16, 1831, and was the son of Bradbury and Elizabeth Stetson Pervear. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy and entered Brown with the class of 1855, graduating with the degree of A. M. He then spent two years at Newton Theological Institution and was ordained to the Baptist ministry in 1857. He served as pastor of the Second church, Cambridge, Mass., 1857-65; First church, Worcester, Mass., 1865-73; First church, Cambridge, Mass., 1873-79; First church, New Bedford, Mass., 1880-86; First church, Clinton, Mass., 1886-91. In 1891 he retired from active service, although preaching occasionally. He married, August 12, 1858, Miss Almira W. Hodges, and on June 27, 1901, Miss Annie C. Stewart. In 1899 he received the degree of D.D. from Arcadia University.

#### SAMUEL THANE POINIER, 1859

Samuel Thane Poinier, for twenty years postmaster at Spartanburg, S. C., died at his home, March 29, 1909, aged 72. He was the son of John R. and Julia Thane Poinier and was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 17, 1837. He prepared for college at Hughes High School, Cincinnati, and entered Brown, graduating in 1859 with the degree of A. M. He was a student at Rochester Theological Seminary, 1859-61, but was never ordained. From 1861 to 1863 he taught in the public schools of Louisville Ky., and in 1863, he entered the United States army as chaplain, serving until 1865. He was then appointed United States commissioner at Spartanburg and served until 1893. He engaged in editorial work from 1869 to 1871, and was chief supervisor of elections from 1872 to 1890. He received the appointment of postmaster in 1880 and held that position at the time of his death. He married, in 1869, Clementine Gadsen.

#### GEORGE LAMBERT HOTCHKISS, 1867

George Lambert Hotchkiss died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 30, 1909, aged 66. He was the son of Merriman L. Hotchkiss and Eliza J. Benham, and was born in Cheshire, Conn., June 9, 1842. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduating in 1863. He entered Brown the next fall and graduated in 1867 with the degree of A. B. After graduation he pursued his trade of machinist and toolmaker in Brooklyn N. Y. He married, 1877, Helen Eliza Nichols, who with their daughter Helen May and his brother Arthur E. Hotchkiss, ex-'68, survives him.

#### JOHN MELVILLE GOULD, 1871

John Melville Gould, a well-known lawyer of Boston, author and editor of numerous legal works, died at his home in Newton, Mass., April 14, 1909. Mr. Gould was born at Marshfield, Mass., and was the son of John B. and Caroline E. Gould. He prepared for college at the Providence High School and entered Brown with the class of '71, graduating with the degree of A. M. He pursued the study of law at Boston University and received his LL. B. in 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1874 and practised law in Newton, Mass. and in Boston. In 1891 he received the degree of Ph. D. from Brown. Mr. Gould was the author of "Gould on the Law of Waters, 1883," and "The National Bank Law of 1864 with Amendments, 1904." In conjunction with G. F. Tucker, he was the author of the well known "Notes on the Revised Statutes of the United States," with its 2d and 3d supplements, and, in conjunction with Arthur W. Blackmore of Boston, he issued the "National Bankruptcy Act of 1898 annotated and explained, 1904." He was also editor of such well known legal works as Daniell's Chancery Practice, Story's Equity Pleadings, Kent's Commentaries, Perry on Trusts, Way on Insurance, Wood on Limitations of Actions, Parsons on Contracts, and many articles in legal journals and cyclopedias.

#### JOHN JAMES ARNOLD, 1876

John James Arnold, a member of the Rhode Island bar, died suddenly at his home in Phenix, R. I., May 22, 1909. Mr. Arnold was born in Phenix, September 2, 1850, and was the son of James P. and Mary Abbie (Potter) Arnold. He prepared for college at the public schools of his native town and entered Brown with the class of 1876, graduating with the degree of A. B. He received his A. M. three years later, and entered upon the study and practice of law with offices in Providence and in Phenix. In 1886 he organized the Pawtuxet Valley Water Company and was elected president, serving until 1889. In 1889 he resigned and organized the Warwick and Coventry Water Company, and was chosen president and later treasurer, holding the two offices until his death. He was unmarried. Two brothers survive him.

#### REV. GEORGE F. GREEN, 1896

Rev. George F. Green, a brother of Rev. William T. Green, '90, died July 11, 1909, at Parker Hill, Roxbury, Mass., after a long illness. He was a Newton graduate, and was from 1900 to 1907 pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, Mass.

#### EARL VANDERBILT, 1905

Earl Vanderbilt died at a hospital in New York city, June 7, 1909, after a short illness. He was born at Little York, N. J., in 1874, and entered Brown with the class of 1905, graduating with the degree of C. E. After graduation he entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and was in its service when taken ill. He was unmarried.

# The Flag of Brown

Words by H R PALMER

Air: ETON BOATING SONG

Arr by W A POTTER

1 High on the breeze of summer (Organ) Flashing its sym bols down  
2 Harvard may spread her glo ry (Organ) Crimson up on the gale

(Organ) Dear to each fil ial com er, (Organ) Flut-ters the flag of Brown  
(Organ) Bright as the noon-tide's sto ry (Organ) Sparkles the blue of Yale,

— The bon ny, bon ny ban-ner, That floats o ver col lege and town.  
— But still we'll cheer the ban-ner That floats o'er Bru no nia's town:

Three cheers for the bon ny ban-ner, And three times three for Brown!  
Hats off to the taw ny ban-ner, Bare heads to the flag of Brown!

3 They who of sight are duller,  
Slower of pulse and eye,  
See but a bit of color,  
Beating against the sky;  
But we who've rallied round it  
And flung our challenge down,  
With garlands of bay have crowned it,  
For all it speaks of Brown

4 Rally again, my brothers  
Gather from coast and crag;  
Cheer for the best of mothers;  
Cheer for the laurelled flag;  
The moment's joy will perish  
The transient smile and frown,  
But ever through life we'll cherish  
The love lit flag of Brown



# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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No. 2

## THE DRAMA AT BROWN

### A Plea For Its Larger Recognition at the University

*By Robert P. Brown, 1871*

**H**E who woos and would win the muses, reckons ill if he neglects Thalia and Melpomene; since a considerable part of the literature of perfected languages is written in dramatic form and rhythmic measure; and moreover it is this form that passes the demarcation of national boundary and

the prejudice of self proud tongues. The dramatic form seems to seize upon the imagination of the people and to force the memory to hold its creations in clear and definite outline, where other forms of literature have left only faded and evanescent impressions. The actor's art is the magic power that takes a name and makes of it a living,



FROM THE SYMBOLIC DECORATIONS OF THE TALMA THEATRE BY H. CYRUS FARNHAM

breathing personality: it takes a cold morality and makes of it a characterization of courage or purity or loveliness that fires the enthusiasm of the pit and in spite of sordid and depraved conditions always stirs the unstinted approbation of the loud-toned gallery. It takes the commonplace rascality of the villain and draws on the vials of hate until the audience fairly hisses its contempt and can scarcely be held from laying hands on the portrayer.

Nations may have different standards of morality but the love of goodness and the hatred of infamy is confined to no one of them, hence all plays of merit are received as international possessions and world-wide interpretations. No play can be considered great unless it follows lines that converge in the heart of all peoples and satisfies just criticism and healthy sentiment. It is this cosmopolitan quality of dramatic literature which is most striking. With the general masses of men, schooled or unschooled, could you find better known representatives of the varied languages than Sophocles, Aristophanes and Terence? Than Racine, Moliere and Corneille? Than Lessing, Goethe and Schiller? Than Marlowe, Shakespere and Sheridan? And many another who has brought literature into acting life. Tens of thousands who have acquaintance with no other form of literature have seen the plays of these men presented on the stage and know them more or less by heart and feel a personal kinship with the costumed phantasies of the shadowy past.

It is this powerful effect on the imagination that enables the dramatic form to interest students in the language in which a play is written and to desire to interpret it on the stage; and the question presents itself, would not the habitual staging of their leading dramas draw forth a greater interest in the languages themselves and make of them a speaking acquaintance? It is claimed that the language of the stage is the criterion in English; it is not less so in French and German. Let us suppose that each department of languages vied with the others in properly producing their standard dramas, not one play by one set, but several so as to give opportunity to a large number of the

class to participate. Would not a new inspiration stir the languid hours of routine recitation, and a desire to excel be aroused? The opportunity is not lacking. An amateur theatre is attainable within a few minutes walk of the college. Pembroke has talent ample to fill out the female characters. Let no men affect the part of women or women seek to imitate the lordly tread of the buskined hero, but a reasonable conformity to nature be always observed. It will call for care and trouble and time, but what is there that is worth while that does not? It will stir the joy of active participation in something that will be brought into the light of public criticism and this alone would compel thought and study. It will cost money adequately to costume and stage a play, but with good management the entrance fees would more than meet the outlay. It needs capable and artistic direction and the leadership of one in thorough sympathy with the best traditions of the art. Could there be better oversight than that of the accomplished professor of public speaking at Brown who should be made the professor of dramatic art and literature? To incorporate the dead letter and to enliven the apathy of enforced interest needs only the lifting force of enthusiasm, which alone brings forth great results anywhere.

The good of the students is perhaps only a minor chord, the increased interest of the public in the college would be a major one. If there were produced at not infrequent intervals standard plays, would not the public come to feel a closer connection with the somewhat isolated institution on the hill and feel that it was giving them some results of its culture to amuse and instruct? It could hardly fail to draw the attention of the city folk to the spirit of trying to meet their approbation by labor and pains to please. There is another possible benefit. It is said that very many of the students spend two or three evenings a week at the public places of amusement. What they get there is deplored by many possessed of dramatic taste and decent ideals. Would not the students' activities in producing the best in the methods of their own conceits draw them away from the worthless trash, the staged

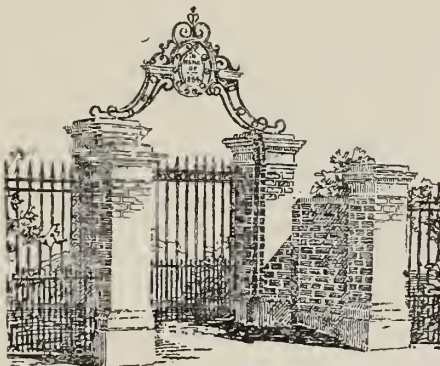
indecencies and the false-toned sex problems of our modern theatre and lead towards a cleaner, more spiritual and natural tone of thought that would brighten the course of life instead of smirching all their ideas of contact with the world?

The Sock and Buskin Association should be the leaders in such a movement, but only leaders, not monopolists. The participation in this active work of the stage should be made quite inclusive, that good may come to many. These suggestions are placed before the students and faculty of Brown from an earnest desire to see the classic productions made familiar to the public by cultured and sympathetic performers. It would be well for Brown if she could lead other universities in such a comprehensive scheme and not be satisfied to follow them. It would call attention to an attempt to reach dramatic ideals and enlist the interest and possibly the occasional assistance of leading professionals in the presentation of classic drama.

To many thinking men the stage of to-day has reached a low ebb in its influence for good; it presents mostly musical comedies that amuse but do not improve and which are as tinkling brass and a sounding cymbal; or society complications worked out to arouse excitement and passion and which leave a bad taste in the after thought.

That the mission of the stage with its vast influence is to inculcate a higher respect for women and a keener appreciation of honor among men seems to be hardly considered, but it is flatly affirmed that the business of dramatic presentation is to give the people what they

want; in other words, that for which they will pay. If the stage puts forth this plea to evade any responsibility and only caters to the lower instincts of the rout, then it must point to the gladiatorial contests of Rome or the bull fights in the Spanish arena as its highest manifestations and it will miss from its audiences the refinement and culture and robust virtue of that class which can give it helpful criticism and ardent appreciation. The theatre of to-day is paying large sums for expensive display and minute details to dazzle the eye and please the aesthetic taste of the audience and is charging exorbitant rates of admittance, but is it giving to the public great actors who satisfy the hearts and heads of the better classes? Is it ministering to that code of common-sense morality which keeps alive the virtues that make a great people mentally and morally sound? It is certainly absorbing a large amount of the public's money and time; more and more the stage houses are crowded with a multitude seeking relaxation for the conditions of a narrow life, or the exhaustion induced by the nervous excitement of modern times. It has the people in its hands to raise or lower according to its tendencies and must answer for the results. Would not a university effort to produce the best of dramatic creations give some lift towards a higher standard of taste and a cleaner tone of thought? The influence might be minute or perhaps of no account, but it would, at least, be an expression of nobler ideals and a protest against the decadence of the theatre to a glittering show without soul or vital influence.





## THE GENEVA JUBILEE

Brown University Represented at the Impressive Ceremonies



It is well known that the University of Geneva celebrated this year (July 7-10) the 350th anniversary of the founding of the "college" or "academy" by Calvin out of which the university has grown. The various universities and other institutions of the world were invited to cooperate by sending delegates. Very many complied, and the United States was not backward in the matter. Other universities will doubtless publish reports from their delegates. We are concerned only with Brown University, which responded to the invitation by sending two delegates, viz., Professors John F. Greene and Lester F. Ward. They were provided with proper credentials in the form of a parchment roll in which were expressed in choice Latin the sentiments which Brown University entertains toward the University of Geneva.

In this document, which was duly presented by the delegates, the president and faculty of Brown University, after thanking the rector and senate of the University of Geneva for the invitation to join in the jubilee festivities, point out that all institutions of learning are held together by common bonds, and that as Brown University and the University of Geneva are especially so united by one and the same love of liberty, the former, though its history is much shorter, is moved by the same sentiments, and feels that it is separated rather in space than in spirit. And they add:

"We congratulate you heartily on having given to the world so many men learned in letters and in science and distinguished in the church and in the forum; and we congratulate you also that after the darkness of ages your light not only began at last to shine, but that more and more it has continued to illuminate the minds of men."

The programme of exercises was elaborate and it was carried out to the letter. On the first day (July 7) the

delegates and invited guests were installed and duly lodged at the expense of the authorities in the various hotels of the city, and in the evening a reception was given them by the rector and senate of the university at the National Hotel. The solemn seance of the opening of the jubilee took place on Thursday morning, July 8, the delegates meeting at the university and marching in a column to the Cathedral of St. Pierre, where the exercises were held. There were appropriate addresses by prominent public men, including the president of the Swiss Confederation, and these were followed by the call of delegates in the alphabetical order of countries, Germany (Allemagne) heading the list, followed by the United States, which was classed as "Amerique." The universities and other institutions were called upon, not by their names, but in the alphabetical order of the cities in which they are located. Because of the great number and the shortness of time, the addresses of the delegates were few and brief. Dr. Schurman presented the case in a few words for all the American universities.

The second solemn seance was held on Friday morning, July 9, in Victoria Hall, at which, after addresses by the rector, M. R. Chodat, by M. Charles Borgeaud, the historian of the university, and others, the honorary degrees conferred were announced by the heads of the several departments. These have since been published and are generally known.

There was a grand historical "cortege" on Saturday, July 10, for which the most elaborate preparations had been made, the costumes, we learn, having been, in part at least, brought from Berlin for the occasion. They were certainly bizarre and on a large scale. The line of march was set forth in the programme, starting at 5 and returning at 7:30, and concluding with a "fete de nuit" lasting until 10.

This was followed by a "grand comers," organized by the students and held in the Palais Electoral. It was a sort of carnival with a great variety of entertainments, and continued far into the morning hours, the advent of Sunday having no effect in checking the hilarity.

It should be said that almost incessant rain during the entire four days of the jubilee tended to put a sort of "damper" on the whole proceedings, especially the outdoor exercises, but it did not prevent the carrying out of the programme, and even the great "cortege" plodded its way along in the rain and the muddy streets.

Besides the more essential part of the affair, as above described, there were various pleasant side-entertainments of a social character, which were to many the most enjoyable part. Especially to be mentioned are the two dinners or banquets, the first given on Thursday evening at the National Hotel by the Council of State of the republic and the canton of Geneva to the delegates, and the second, given on Friday evening at the Palais Electoral by the university, to the delegates and invited guests. These were noteworthy events, attended with the usual prolonged postprandial speech-making.

On Thursday afternoon M. Casimir de Candolle, secretary of the Societe Academique, gave a garden party at Vallon in the country, but many were prevented by the rain from going. The name de Candolle is the most illustrious one in the scientific history of Geneva. Casimir de Candolle represents the third generation of that famous line of

botanists. It was his grandfather, Auguste Pyrame, who began, and his father, Alphonse, who completed the great *Prodromus* in seventeen volumes, in which every phanerogamous species of plant was described in Latin. So important was the completion of this work regarded that the Pope ordered a medal to be struck in its honor. Casimir de Candolle and his son, who is the fourth in the line, are continuing the botanical work thus begun by publishing supplementary monographs to keep abreast of the march of the science. The curious thing connected with all this is the fact that this work has not been done at the University of Geneva, and that the wonderful herbarium of the de Candolle family is, and always has been, in buildings in the Cour St. Pierre, No. 3, in front of the cathedral.

Another pleasant affair was the boat excursion on the lake and tea at the Creux de Genthod on the lawn of the old home of so many men of science, given on Friday afternoon by M. and Mme. de Saussure who are now its proprietors.

The delegates received quite a flood of literature descriptive of the event and of the city of Geneva and its surrounding attractions, guide-books, etc., and including an extensive extract in pamphlet form from Borgeaud's *Histoire de l'Universite de Geneve*, a prospectus of that work, and a bound folio volume consisting of that portion of it which relates to the part played by Napoleon in realizing the present university, which, as Borgeaud shows, was considerable, and justifies his expression: "Universite de Napoleon."



## BROWN'S MOST EMINENT MEDICAL GRADUATE—ELISHA BARTLETT\*

*By William Osler, M. D., Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford University*



ELISHA BARTLETT, teacher, philosopher, author, of whom I am about to speak, whom you may claim as the most distinguished physician of this state, was born at Smithfield in 1804. He was singularly fortunate in his parents, who were members of the society of Friends, strong, earnest souls, well endowed with graces of the head and of the heart.

At Smithfield, at Uxbridge, and at a well-known Friends institution in New York, Bartlett obtained a very thorough preliminary education. Details of his medical course are not at hand, but after studying with Dr. Willard, of Uxbridge, Drs. Green and Heywood, of Worcester, and Dr. Levi Wheaton, of Providence, and attending medical lectures at Boston and in Providence, he took his doctor's degree at Brown University in 1826, a year before the untimely end of the medical department.

In June, 1826, he sailed for Europe, and the letters to his sisters, which, with other Bartlett papers, have been kindly sent me by his nephew, the Hon. Judge Bartlett of the New York Court of Appeals, give a delightful account of his year as a student abroad. He remained in Paris until December, then, in company with his fellow-student, Dr. Southwick, he visited the chief cities of Italy, returning to Paris early in March. The month of May, 1827, was spent in London, and he sailed from Liverpool June 8th.

In 1827 shortly after completing his twenty-third year, Bartlett settled at Lowell, then a town of only 3,500 inhabitants, but growing rapidly, owing to the establishment of numerous mills. This was his home for nearly twenty years, and to it, and later to Woonsocket, he returned in the intervals be-

tween his college work in different sections of the country. As Dr. D. C. Patterson remarks, "He became at once the universal favorite, and began to take a deep interest in the physical welfare of the townsmen." In 1828 he delivered lectures before the Lowell Lyceum on contagious diseases, and he gave frequent popular lectures on sanitation and hygiene. In 1828 he was the orator on the Fourth of July. In 1836 he delivered a course of popular lectures on physiology.

Evidently Bartlett had the "grace of favor" in a remarkable degree. Bishop Clark pictures him in those days in the following words: "Some twenty-five years, ago, I used to meet a young man in the town of Lowell, whose presence carried sunshine wherever he went; whose tenderness and skill relieved the darkness of many a chamber of sickness and whom all the community were fast learning to love and honor. Life lay before him, full of promise; the delicate temper of his soul fitting him to the most exquisite enjoyment of all the pure delights of nature, and his cheerful temperament giving a genial and generous glow to the refined circles of which he was one of the chiefest ornaments."

When only thirty-two, before he had been in Lowell ten years, he was elected by a respectable majority as the first mayor of the city, and he was re-elected the following year. A letter from the Hon. Caleb Cushing, dated April 20, 1841, gives us an idea of the estimate which a clear-headed layman placed upon him. "Dr. Bartlett enjoys in the city of Lowell the unqualified respect of that community, and its affectionate esteem,—respect and esteem alike due to his public relations to that city, as formerly its popular and useful chief magistrate, and at all times one of

\*Condensed from an address before the Rhode Island Medical Society. The address in full may be found in vol. 6, pt. 1, of the Society's Transactions.



its patriotic and valued citizens; to his unblemished integrity of character and amenity of deportment; to his eminence in his profession; to the endearments of private friendship; and in general to his talents, accomplishments, manners and principles.

In 1840 he was elected to the legislature of the state of Massachusetts and served two terms. In 1845 he was nominated by the governor a member of the board of education of the state in the place of Jared Sparks. Holmes, who was familiar with Bartlett in this period of his career, has left on record the following charming description: "It is easy to recall his ever-welcome and gracious presence. On his expanded forehead no one could fail to trace the impress of a large and calm intelligence. In his most open and beaming smile none could help feeling the warmth of a heart which was the seat of all generous and kindly affections. When he spoke his tones were of singular softness, his thoughts came in chosen words, scholarlike yet unpretending, often playful, always full of lively expressions giving the idea of one that could be dangerously keen in his judgments, had he not kept his fastidiousness to himself, and his charity to sheathe the weakness of others. In familiar intercourse—and the writer of these paragraphs was once under the same roof with him for some months—no one could be more companionable and winning in all his ways. The little trials of life he took kindly and cheerily, turning into pleasantries the petty inconveniences which a less thoroughly good-natured man would have fretted over."

For many years there was in this country a group of peripatetic teachers who, like the Sophists of Greece, went from town to town, staying a year or two in each, or they divided their time between a winter session in a large city school and a summer term in a small country one. Among them Daniel Drake takes the precedence, as he made eleven moves in the course of his stirring and eventful life. Bartlett comes an easy second, as he taught in nine schools. In the letters we can follow his wanderings during the next twenty years, from the time of his appointment to one of the

smallest of the schools to his final position as one of the chief ornaments of the leading school of New York. In 1832 he held his first teaching position, that of professor of pathological anatomy and of materia medica in the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield. He held the chair at Pittsfield for eight sessions. In 1839 he was appointed to the chair of practice in Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., the school founded by Nathan Smith in 1798. In a letter to his friend, Green, dated September 8th, he gives brief sketches of some of his colleagues, among them a delightful account of Oliver Wendell Holmes, then a young man of thirty. It is quite possible Bartlett lectured both at Woodstock and Pittsfield. In 1841 he accepted the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the Transylvania University, Lexington, at that time the strongest and best equipped school in the West. In the autumn of 1844 he accepted the chair of theory and practice of medicine at the University of Maryland. In 1844 he accepted the chair of materia medica and obstetrics in the Vermont Medical College, the session of which began in March and continued for thirteen weeks. Bartlett's name occurs in the catalogues of the school until 1854, the year before his death. In May, 1845, he and Mrs. Bartlett sailed for Europe. They spent the winter on the Continent, travelling about, chiefly in Italy, and in the spring went to London.

On his return from Europe we find him during the session of 1846-47 in his old chair at Lexington. The next sessions of 1847-48-49 were spent at the Transylvania University. On March 13, 1849 he received the appointment as professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the University of Louisville. Bartlett spent but one session in Louisville. He then accepted a chair in the University of New York. During these years he seems to have been very busy at work on the microscope.

In the spring of 1851 overtures were made to him from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in which faculty were his warm friends, Alonzo Clark and Willard Parker, and he was elected to the chair of materia medica and medical jurisprudence in

the following year, in 1852. Here he lectured during the next two sessions until compelled by ill health to retire. I may fittingly conclude this section of my address with a sentence from a sketch of his life by his friend Elisha Huntington: "Never was the professor's chair more gracefully filled than by Dr. Bartlett. His urbane and courteous manners, his native and simple eloquence, his remarkable power of illustration, the singular beauty and sweetness of his style, all combined to render him one of the most popular and attractive of lecturers. The driest and most barren subject, under his touch, became instinct with life and interest, and the path in which the traveller looked to meet with briars and weeds only, he was surprised and delighted to find strewn with flowers, beautiful and fragrant. There was a magic about the man you could not withstand; a fascination you could not resist."

Bartlett began his career as a medical writer with the *Monthly Journal of Medical Literature and American Medical Students' Gazette*, only three numbers of which were issued. In July, 1832, he became associated with A. L. Pierson and J. B. Flint in a much more pretentious and important journal, the *Medical Magazine*, a monthly publication which was continued for three years. In 1831 appeared a little work entitled, "Sketches of the Character and Writings of Eminent Living Surgeons and Physicians of Paris," translated from the French of J. L. H. Pisse. Of the nine lives, those of Dupuytren and Broussais are still of interest to us, and I know of no work in English from which one can get a better insight into the history of medicine in Paris in the early part of this century. In 1839 he edited "Paley's Natural Theology." Bartlett's claim to remembrance, so far as his medical writings are concerned, rests mainly on his work on "Fevers," issued in 1842, and subsequent editions in the years 1847, 1852 and 1857. It remains one of the most notable of contributions of American physicians to the subject.

From every standpoint "Bartlett on Fevers" may be regarded as one of the

most successful medical works issued from the medical press and it richly deserves the comment of the distinguished editor of the fourth edition: "The question may be fairly raised whether any book in our profession illustrates more clearly the beauties of sound reasoning and the advantages of vigorous generalization from carefully selected facts. Certainly no author ever brought to his labor a more high-minded purpose of representing the truth in its simplicity and its fullness, while few have been possessed of higher gifts to discern, and gracefully to exhibit it." "An Essay on the Philosophy of Medicine," 1844, a classic in American medical literature, is the most characteristic of Bartlett's works, and the one to which in the future students will turn most often, since it represents one of the most successful attempts to apply the principles of deductive reasoning to medicine, and it moreover illustrates the mental attitude of an acute and thoughtful observer in the middle of the century.

In 1848 appeared one of Bartlett's most characteristic works, a little volume of eighty-four pages, entitled, "An Inquiry into the Degree of Certainty of Medicine, and into the Nature and Extent of its Power over Disease." The iconoclastic studies of Louis and certain Paris physicians, and the advocacy of expectancy by the leaders of the Vienna school, had between 1830 and 1850 disturbed the profession not a little. To Bartlett it appeared high time to speak a clear and earnest word for the science which we study and teach, and for the art which we inculcate and practise, and in this essay he set himself the task of vindicating the claims of medicine to the regard and confidence of mankind. In his endeavor "to show how far and with what measure of certainty and of constancy we are able to control, to mitigate and to remove disease" Bartlett occupied at the outset very advanced ground for that date. The last of Bartlett's strictly medical publications was a little monograph on the "History, Diagnosis and Treatment of Edematous Laryngitis" published in Louisville at the time he held the chair of practice at the university in 1850.

Naturally studious, fond of poetry, history, biography and literature in general, and not for long tied and bound in the chains of general practice, Bartlett had ample opportunities to cultivate his mind. He was at his best in the occasional address, and, as we have noticed already, this talent was cultivated very early in his career, since we find him giving the Fourth of July oration before his fellow-citizens when he had been scarcely a year in Lowell. All of the lectures and addresses illustrate, as Holmes said, "that easy flow of language, that facility of expression, that florid warmth when occasion offers, which commonly marks the prose of those who are born poets." Among these addresses there are four or five worthy of a permanent place in our literature.

At the end of December, 1854, Bartlett issued a little volume entitled, "Simple Settings in Verse, for Six Portraits and Pictures from Mr. Dickens's Gallery," the inditing of which had been, as he says, a pleasant occupation which helped to while away and fill up many an hour which would otherwise have been weary or vacant in his invalid life. In one, "An Allegory," are autobiographical details. I cannot do better than to quote from an appreciative notice which his friend Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote of the little volume. "When, to the friends he had loved, there came a farewell gift, not a last effort of the learning and wisdom they had been taught to expect from him, but a little book with a few songs in it, songs with his whole warm heart in them, they knew that his hour was come, and their tears fell fast as they

read the loving thoughts that he had clothed in words of natural beauty and melody. The cluster of evening primroses had opened and the night was close at hand." Of a warm affectionate nature,—a manhood fused with female grace,—to judge from the statements of contemporaries and friends, to know Bartlett was to love him.

While at Louisville some obscure nervous trouble, the nature of which I have not been able to ascertain, attacked Dr. Bartlett. Against it in New York he fought bravely but in vain, and after the session of 1853-54 retired to Smithfield, his native place. The prolonged illness terminated in paralysis, but, fortunately, did not impair his mental faculties in the slightest. He died on the 19th of July, 1855.

In translating the "Lives of Eminent French Physicians," Bartlett said he had a two-fold object: "First, the delineation of distinguished professional character and attainment, and secondly, by the influence of such high examples, to awaken in the younger members of the medical body a more devoted and worthy emulation of the great masters of our art." In this spirit I appear before you to-day, glad to tell over the story of your countryman—the story of "a life in civic action warm," one that all "the muses deck't with gifts of grace," a distinguished teacher, an author of widespread influence and distinction, a serene philosopher, but above all a man in whom you may recognize, even from the brief and imperfect sketch which I have given,

"A likeness to the wise below,

A kinship with the great of old."





# THE FOOTBALL OUTLOOK AT BROWN

Bright Prospects for a Winning Team for the Season of 1909

*By Alfred H. Gurney, 1907*



RELIMINARY varsity football practice was started Monday, Sept. 13, at the farm of Head Coach John A. Gammons, '98, at New Bedford when 20 candidates, including several promising freshmen, donned togs and reported to Capt. Regnier. The men remained at the farm for a week. They were given workouts both morning and afternoon each day, and when they returned to town to prepare for the opening of college, they were in fine fettle.

According to the outlook at present, the prospects for a good team are bright. Three men, Capt. Mayhew, Kirley and Dennie, of last year's eleven have been lost by graduation, and another is unfortunately out because of deficiency in his studies. The places of these men will be hard to fill, but out of the old material and with the new in the entering class, Coach Gammons hopes to build up an aggregation that will be as fast and aggressive as the 1908 team.

Because of his brilliancy in offensive work, the loss of Capt. Mayhew will be keenly felt. However, many Brown men feel that the eleven as a whole will be stronger without him because in past seasons the offence has been built up with him as its pivot. The coaches have been obliged to do this, even though they knew that opponents were always on the lookout for the slippery, hard-running captain. They prefer to have a more evenly balanced team so that they can scatter the plays and make the attack more versatile and therefore harder for the enemy to solve.

One of the pleasing features of the work "down on the farm" was the presence of a small army of coaches to help Coach Gammons in developing the candidates. Hitherto the football stars among the alumni have not taken the interest they should in the new

men, and the result has been that the head coach and his assistant have borne the brunt of the work, as well as of any criticism that may arise if the season has been more or less of a failure. This year, however, a more loyal spirit has been shown, and Coach Gammons has thus far had no complaint to make about being lonely on the field. Among the alumni at the farm were Alan R. Wheeler, '01, "Iron Joe" Colter, '05, "Hoppy" Hunt, '99, Fred Schwinn, '05, "Vic" Schwartz, '07, Leslie Swain, '08, "Johnny Mayhew, '09, and "Bid" Conklin, '08, who will be first assistant coach during the season.

The task that the coaches have cut out for them is finding heavy men for the line. There is plenty of excellent material for the backfield, but a dearth of forwards of the weight of "Pop" Kirley, Westervelt and Kerrisey, who will probably not return to college. Most of the freshmen who reported for the preliminary practice are light. It is hoped, however, that some big men of whom neither Manager Jeffris nor Coach Gammons has heard will be unearthed when the freshman class is fully enrolled. The graduation of Kirley and Dennie and the absence of Kerrisey leaves a gap on the left side of the line that will be extremely difficult to close.

Only two of last year's linemen, "Brent" Smith, guard, and Sisson, centre, took part in the work at the farm. Raquet and Ayler, upon whom the coaches are depending to strengthen the line, were for a time out of the reckoning, but very fortunately both are at present available. Ayler, especially, should prove a tower of strength. He was out in togs at the camp, and by the way that he entered into his work, showed that he was in fine physical trim. He is heavier than in 1906 when his playing at Spring-

field was one of the features of the historic 23-0 victory over Dartmouth.

Coach Gammons is quite enthusiastic over the material for the ends and backfield. For the wing position that Dennie held down so capably while he was in college, there is almost any number of candidates. Besides Capt. Regnier, who will take care of right end, Jarvis and High of last year's squad, F. V. Young, '11, who was unable to play in 1908 because of injuries sustained at the beginning of practice, Greene, '10, and Ashbaugh and Bishop of the entering class, are available. Ashbaugh has already given promise of developing into a kicker of more than the average ability. McKay has improved wonderfully over last year's form, and with him and Ashbaugh doing the booting, Brown should not display weakness in this department this season.

In the backfield this year, Capt. Mayhew will be greatly missed, as will Beytes, the fullback. Candidates for halfback, however, are plenty, and Coach Gammons is not worrying about a suitable running mate for McKay. Sprackling is back in his position at quarter, and with a year's experience behind him, should be faster even than last season when he was easily the best freshman field general in the east. He will have an able substitute in Crowther, who was second choice in 1908 for the quarterback position on the Providence all-school eleven.

Three candidates were tried out at fullback during the week at the farm. They were Kohler, substitute last year, and Buchold and Altdoeffer, freshmen. Altdoeffer, who came to Brown with the reputation of being the best back in Ohio last season, is a powerful man, tall, fast on his feet, and a hard worker. Under Coach Gammons, he should develop into a dangerous line-smasher. Kohler, who is the tallest man in the squad, is heavier than he was in 1908, and is in shape to make a fight for the position.

The work at the farm consisted mainly of drills in handling the ball and signal work. Coach Gammons is a firm believer in the idea that when every man knows what every signal means for him

and the team, he can go ahead and do things. Last year when the candidates returned to town, they knew the signals and were nearly ready for a contest; this year the work was so planned that when they left New Bedford they were ready to go into a game at a moment's notice.

Although the men had plenty to do each day in the line of practice, they still found time to enjoy themselves in various ways and to become thoroughly acquainted with each other. Swimming in the deep pool at the stone quarry on the farm, sailing in New Bedford harbor, baseball games with local nines, corn roasts and theatre parties occupied their leisure hours to a large extent. They also entertained many visitors during the week, the most notable being President Faunce and Dr. Marvel, who took dinner at the camp the day before the men came home.

Speaking of his coaching ideas and the season's prospects, Coach Gammons said: "You can't change football much, for football is football and must be played as it is. What I want to do this year is to have a strong old football attack and mix it up with new football just enough to fool our opponents. I intend to take a play a day and make sure that every man thoroughly understands it before I go on with another. Of course it is hard to predict what kind of season we shall have or just what will be the methods employed until the men get on the field. From present indications, however, the prospects are very bright."

The candidates who were at the farm with their weight and position are as follows: Capt. Regnier, 148, end; B. G. Smith, 206, guard; C. P. Sisson, 180, centre; J. R. McKay, 165, half; J. F. High, 175, end; W. E. Sprackling, 154, quarter; E. A. Adams, 160, half; A. W. Hills, 169, half; S. T. Jarvis, 150, end; F. V. Young, 165, end; A. E. Corp, 195, guard; A. W. Greene, 160, end; H. R. Ayler, 195, guard; G. C. Crowther, 145, quarter; R. G. Ashbaugh, 185, half; F. E. Altdoeffer, 175, fullback; W. H. Marble, 165, half; H. L. Kohler, 180, fullback; E. A. C. Murphy, 175, tackle; R. G. Buchold, 160, fullback; E. J. Balliet, 175, centre; L. M. Bishop, 160, end.

Manager Jeffris has issued this schedule for the season, the first game with New Hampshire State on Sept. 25, having been cancelled:

Sept. 29—R. I. College at Providence—0-6.  
 Oct. 2—Colgate at Providence 0-14.  
 Oct. 6—Bates at Providence.  
 Oct. 9—Amherst at Providence.  
 Oct. 15—Penn at Philadelphia.  
 Oct. 23—Harvard at Cambridge.  
 Oct. 30—Amherst "Aggies" at Providence.  
 Nov. 6—Yale at New Haven.  
 Nov. 13—Vermont at Providence.  
 Nov. 20—Carlisle at New York.

#### BROWN 6, R. I. COLLEGE 0

In the first game of the season Brown showed unexpected weakness and won from the Kingston collegians by the small score of 6 to 0.

In the first half a touchdown was made by McKay, who also kicked the goal. The visitors put up a better game than Brown, but the teams were not

equally matched, and while Brown's superior strength and weight began to tell in the second half the Kingstons continued to play a snappy game, holding Brown pretty even. Time was called with the ball on the five-yard line of the visitors.

Three freshmen were in the Brown lineup and the team presented a very different aspect from last year. Altdorffer was at full, Kratz at tackle and Ashbaugh at end.

#### BROWN 14, COLGATE 0

The second game of the season, at Andrews Field, October 2, was far more satisfactory. Brown beat Colgate 14 to 0 and showed improved form in all departments.

#### BROWN 17, BATES 0

Brown easily defeated Bates, October 6, on Andrews Field by the score of 17-0.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### DR. KING'S HISTORICAL CATALOGUE OF THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

It was a task of no ordinary difficulty to complete a catalogue of the members and officers of the First Baptist Church of Providence, in view of the length of time covered, 270 years, and the fact that no official records exist for the first half of the period; but Dr. King has accomplished it with gratifying success. Besides the list of officers and members, each of which has a valuable column of Remarks, there is a prefatory outline of the history of the church, an alphabetical list of names, and two appendixes, one on the correct date of the origin of the church and one on the persons who were its original members. Portraits of the pastors beginning with Stephen Gano and several views of the famous "meeting-house for the public worship of Almighty God, and to hold commencement in" break up the monotony of the tabular pages. Every person who has received a diploma within those ancient walls is under obligation to Dr. King for giving to the world these carefully compiled records of the church so closely connected with the university, the oldest Baptist society in America.

Historical Catalogue of the Members of the First Baptist Church in Provi-

dence, Rhode Island. Compiled and edited by Henry Melville King, Pastor Emeritus, with the valuable aid of Charles Field Wilcox. October 1 1908. Townsend, F. H., Printer, Providence, R. I., 1908. 189 pages; portraits and views.

### METCALF AND COLLINS ON THE CHESTNUT BARK DISEASE

Professor Haven Metcalf, '96, and Professor Collins have embodied in a pamphlet of eight pages, with one page of views, what is known regarding the history, present distribution and possible restriction of the terrible disease which is making such ravages among the chestnut trees of the country. The observations of this disease extend back only five years, yet it is estimated that in and about New York city alone it has already caused a loss estimated at from five to ten million dollars. The conclusions reached by the investigators are not encouraging, and they are likely to have only too abundant a field for their researches for years to come.

The Present Status of the Chestnut Bark Disease. By Haven Metcalf, Pathologist in Charge, and J. Franklin Collins, Agent. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Plant Industry—Bulletin No. 141, Part V. Issued August 30, 1909.



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take to return manuscripts sent to it for publi-  
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### CLASS SECRETARIES TO DINE

A cordial invitation is extended by the ALUMNI MONTHLY to the Association of Class Secretaries to dine at the University Club in Providence, at 7 o'clock, Monday evening, October 11. The MONTHLY has had the privilege, on a number of occasions, of entertaining the class secretaries, and believes that from these meetings real results of an advantageous nature have been secured.

At the meeting of October 11, President Faunce will be present, together with a number of other university authorities, and questions of current interest and importance will be discussed. It is hoped that every secretary, from 1858 to 1909, will attend, to assist in making the occasion successful and memorable.

### AN UNREGISTERED COLLEGE SUBJECT

In one of Landor's classic Imaginary Conversations we have set before us an interview between Bacon and Hooker, in which Bacon confesses that while he has incited and instructed men to pursue all subjects of useful or rational interest, there is one subject that he has unfortunately neglected, and that is—Francis Bacon. In spite of all that Bacon did for the advancement of learning, and of all that has since been accomplished under his inspiration, self-knowledge still remains, as it ever must remain, the most important subject of knowledge for every man. It is this knowledge, indeed, which is the underlying purpose of college instruction and which demands a curriculum of wide scope and deep content, a purpose almost defeated by the narrower vocational curricula which have so largely displaced the academic course in many of our colleges in recent years.

Allied to self-knowledge, and only second to it in importance, is the knowledge of other men, of general human nature. This too is fostered by the humanities, by literature, history, philosophy, art, sociology, and is, in fact, the kernel of each of these great subjects, though it may never be mentioned in any class-room. But training in self-knowledge and the knowledge of others is not the product solely of books and lectures; it might almost be called the business that occupies the student's waking hours during his four years at college. Here is found the chief defence of many college activities that seem at first sight hostile to the very purpose of higher education. College is more over an extremely advantageous place for the study of human nature, for it presents that nature, on the whole, under favorable and generous aspects. The college-bred man, while his wits

have been sharpened by contact with his fellows, still looks for good rather than evil in his fellow men, and he is right, and, being right, he succeeds where the cynically trained fail. He has acquired the fine art of comradeship, and he has learned to discover in men, not weaknesses which he can use, but strength which he can enlist. Without disparagement of the subjects actually taught in college, it may be stated that some of the most successful men that have benefited by them have profited still more by the knowledge of human nature, both of self and of others, which they derived unconsciously at the same time, breathing it in with the very atmosphere of the college.

#### *JOHN MILTON BURNHAM*

Returning students miss at the library a familiar figure, which was familiar also to three-fourths the living graduates of the university. Mr. Burnham had completed twenty-eight years of uninterrupted service at his post of assistant librarian, and then, after a brief illness, entered into his rest. Too delicate a nature to contend for the larger prizes of life, he at first found it difficult to discover his own place in the world's bewildering activities; but seven years after graduation he came to the position which he filled so long and successfully. In length of service he ranked with our oldest group of professors, his period, 1881 to 1909, covering nearly the entire period of occupancy of the present library building, with which his memory, more than that of anyone else, will be associated.

A constitutional shyness made him a man of few intimates, though of many friends. He was interested in all departments of literature, but was especially devoted to music. He was firm of purpose, extremely conscientious, and an earnest Christian. His loyalty to

the library hardly permitted him to take a full vacation; in fact, for many years he was accustomed to return for a day or two in the middle of his vacation to see that the binding, which was under his charge, was making due progress so as to be out of the way by the opening of the fall term; nor was the present year an exception, though he was then so weak as hardly to be able to stand. A few years ago he made a summer tour of Europe, which formed one of the happiest occasions of his life. An article on Geneva, which he contributed to the *ALUMNI MONTHLY*, shows at once the high range of his interests and his powers of observation and expression.

After the death of Dr. Reuben A. Guild, under whom he served during his first twelve years in the library, Mr. Burnham published a tribute to his friend and former chief that was unconsciously a reflex of his own character; and we can pay no better tribute to him than to adopt his own words thus loyally applied to another:

"Few people, even those most conversant with the needs of a library, and the work that must be performed to make it useful and accessible as an educational adjunct to a growing university, have any definite conception of the amount of labor which he accomplished. Not many young men could have sustained the burden which rested upon his shoulders, and have carried forward such a work with success. And this work was performed with cheerful alacrity and unflagging energy, though it might never be fully known and appreciated. . . . These traits were without doubt strengthened and intensified by his religious convictions and his Christian faith. In an age of material progress, with its tendency to absorb the physical and intellectual activities of men, to the exclusion of the spiritual, his simple, unquestioning faith in the

Scriptures as the inspired word of God remained firm and unshaken. . . . The wish that we may not be forgotten when we are gone is natural, instinctive. The desire to be kindly remembered was inseparable from his very nature and being, and that wish will not be unful-

filled. So long as the university shall stand, with its well-appointed library, its influence ever extending and deepening as the years roll on, so long his memory will be cherished and perpetuated by grateful and loving hearts."

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

**B**ECAUSE of increased requirements in the engineering courses, the freshman class at Brown shows a large falling-off from last year. The newcomers in the A. B. and Ph. B. courses are exactly the same in number as a year ago, but there are only 67 applicants for the B. S. degree as compared with 122 last autumn. The following table furnished to the MONTHLY by the registrar's office is self-explanatory:

	Freshmen	1908	1909
A. B.....		64	60
Ph. B.....		56	60
B. S.....		122	67
Totals....		242	187

A summary for the university as a whole gives the appended figures:

	1908	1909
		estimate
Graduate Department.....	92	85
Undergraduate Men		
Seniors.....	140	119
Juniors.....	131	147
Sophomores.....	170	185
Freshmen.....	243	187
Special students.....	42	30
Totals.....	726	663

Women's College		
Seniors.....	40	30
Juniors.....	34	38
Sophomores.....	42	36
Freshmen.....	44	51
Special students.....	19	28
Totals.....	179	183
Deduct for names counted twice	4	
University total.....	993	931

### Faculty Changes

The department of civil engineering, in view of Professor Blanchard's Sabbatical absence, has established the position of assistant in civil engineering, which position Mr. Albert E. Leach '09, will fill.

In the English department, Professor Benedict is on leave of absence, and George R. MacMinn, '05, who has been connected with the department as assistant and instructor for several years, has accepted a position in the English department of the Iowa State College. Lawrence B. Grose, '07, has received the appointment as assistant. Professor W. C. Bronson has returned from his European trip after a year's absence, and will act in his usual capacity of head of the department.

Professor J. B. E. Jonas has returned from his Sabbatical leave of absence.

Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell, who last year gave courses in the departments of history and social and political science, has returned to the South, where he has been chosen president of the University of South Carolina.

Dr. R. C. Archibald of the department of mathematics is on leave of absence for the year 1909-10, and Dr. R. G. D. Richardson, who was abroad last year, has returned to his college duties. New appointments in this department are Allan B. Morton, instructor in mathematics; Robert K. Bennett, assistant in mathematics.

Clinton H. Currier, because of his appointment last spring to a graduate fellowship at Princeton, was thought to have severed his connection of several



years standing with the department of mathematics, but has decided finally to remain.

Professor A. S. Morse has retired from the Romance department, and his place will be taken by Gilbert Chinard, whose degree is from the Sorbonne, and who has been teaching at the College of the City of New York.

Nelson Dale and J. R. Sheldon, '10, will be assistants in the department of geology, M. L. Crossley, '09, and Robert C. Weed, '09, will be instructors in chemistry and in the same department Robert Chambers, '09, and A. J. Zovigian will be assistants.

been appointed to succeed the late John Milton Burnham as assistant university librarian.

Thomas P. Ayer, who has been third assistant at the university library and who has also been on the night desk of the Providence Athenaeum, will take Mr. Josselyn's place.

Mr. Josselyn who entered Brown from Bridgewater, Mass., became a member of the library staff soon after entering college, and was chosen to succeed Earl Whitney Browning as second assistant librarian when Mr. Browning resigned in 1906. His three years' work under the late Mr. Burnham has fully qualified



STAFF OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

J. M. Burnham	L. W. Josselyn	E. N. Manchester
Miss A. M. Blaine	Professor H. L. Koopman	Miss L. R. Gibbs

### Library Staff Changes

Lloyd Wadleigh Josselyn, who entered Brown with the class of 1907, and who has been second assistant librarian for the past three years, has

him for his new duties as assistant.

During the summer Mr. Josselyn has been in the office of John R. Freeman. He is registered for an engineering degree at the university.

**Extension Courses** Each course consists of ten lectures and will begin in the week of October 25.

The Modern Drama—From the closing of the theatres to the present time, Professor Crosby, Mondays, 5 p. m.

Social Welfare—Professors Wilson, Dealey, Ward, and Mr. Aronovici, Mondays, 8 p. m.

The Protozoa, and Their Relation to Health—Professor Walter, Tuesdays, 5 p. m.

American History—The early years of the Constitution, Professor MacDonald, Wednesdays, 5 p. m.

Nineteenth Century Poets—Professor Huntington, Wednesdays, 8 p. m.

German—Professor Crowell, Thursdays, 8 p. m.

Banks and Banking—Professor Gardner, Fridays, 4.45 p. m.

The fee for each course is three dollars and a half. Under proper conditions work may count toward a college degree. For circular giving further information and fully describing each course address Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, Brown University, or telephone Angell 774.

**Rhodes Exams** The next Rhodes examination for Rhode Island will be held at Brown University, October 19 and 20. The successful competitor will be selected before the end of January, and will begin his residence at Oxford in October of next year. The scholarship is worth approximately \$1,000 a year for three years. Candidates must be between nineteen and twenty-five years of age and must have reached the end of the sophomore year. Candidates will be examined in arithmetic, algebra, geometry, Greek and Latin. Sets of examination papers for past years can be obtained from the Oxford University Press, 91 Fifth avenue, New York. The papers will be sent to Oxford for correction, and from those who pass the examination the Rhode Island committee will select the one who will be sent to Oxford in 1910.

For the first time students may omit the examination in Greek, provided the appointee shall, before taking up residence at Oxford, study for and pass this examination. Those who intend to compete should notify President Faunce, the chairman of the Rhode Island committee.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

### FACULTY NOTES

Professor Carl Barus of the physics department and dean of the graduate department, recently received the honorary degree of doctor of laws at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. The university paid tribute to educators from various universities in this and other countries who were attending the conference called to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the institution.

Professor Charles W. Brown has received the appointment of superintendent of the Rhode Island Natural Resources Survey.

At a late meeting of the board of direction of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Professor Arthur H. Blanchard was appointed a member of a special committee to "report on bituminous materials for road construction," and on standards for their test and use. The other members of the committee are: W. W. Crosby, chief engineer of the Maryland highway commission, A. W. Dean, state engineer of New Hampshire and H. K. Bishop, deputy engineer of the state highway

department of New York. Professor Blanchard was also recently appointed a member of the committee on bituminous materials of the American Society for Testing Materials.

At the Washington meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Professor Kenerson read a paper describing a new transmission dynamometer invented by him. The instrument is far more compact than any other in the field, has practically no parts liable to get out of order, and is particularly well adapted for use on automobiles. It indicates both the number of revolutions per minute and the horse-power.

### CURRENT COMMENT ON BROWN AFFAIRS

"Several universities have sent their representatives to study the organization of the Rhode Island Women's College, believing that it has solved the problem of admitting women to all the opportunities of college life without giving rise to the disadvantages of co-education. Over forty per cent. of the present freshmen class at Pembroke Hall come

from outside Rhode Island, a far greater percentage of students than in the other eastern affiliated colleges. It is apparent that what began as a local institution is becoming a national enterprise, and all graduates of Brown, scattered throughout the country, are now beginning to send their daughters there for collegiate education."—*Zion's Advocate*.

#### HARVARD HONORS BROWN MEN

Three Brown graduates are announced to be winners of fellowships and scholarships at Harvard. Latham Clarke, Ph. D., who received an A. M. from Brown in 1903, wins the Parker fellowship. Robert Grant Martin, Brown, 1904, wins one of the Edward Austin fellowships and Herbert Ellsworth Cory, Brown, 1906, a Thayer scholarship.

### Alumni

1867

Elmer Lawrence Corthell, the eminent civil engineer, was in Providence for a few hours on September 17, being on a vacation from the supervision of his great river and harbor development enterprises in Brazil. He expressed deep loyalty to the university, and remarked concerning his South American work: "My interests are there, but my interest is here." Mr. Corthell has announced that his great engineering library is ultimately to come to the university.

1868

Professor Iram N. Smith has resigned his position as teacher of Latin in the Durfee High School of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Smith has been a teacher in the school since 1879 and has attained an enviable reputation for fairness and ability, says the Fall River News.

1870

Professor Wilfred Harold Munro was recently elected assistant general of the National Society of Mayflower Descendants at their triennial congress at Plymouth, Mass., September 10.

Ex-Chancellor E. Benjamin Andrews, writing from Berlin in August, stated that he and Mrs. Andrews were about to sail for South Africa, where they should remain until Jan. 1. His address will be, care of Thomas Cook and Sons, Cape Town.

The address of Arthur Lincoln is now 548 Fifth ave., New York city.

1880

The address of Rev. John L. Crane is changed from Rumney, N. H. to 47 Cordis street, Wakefield, Mass.

1884

Professor L. R. Higgins has accepted the position of professor of Greek at Occidental College, Los Angeles, Cal. His address is 32 Orange place, Pasadena, Cal.

The address of Rev. Charles R. Upton is changed from Hudson Centre, N. H. to Greenville, N. H.

1886

Allan Herbert Willett, a graduate and formerly an instructor in political economy at Brown has been appointed a supervisor of the census in the Twenty-third District of Pennsylvania by President Taft. At present Mr. Willett is professor of political economy and statistics in the Carnegie Technical School at Pittsburg, and he will have charge of the census work in and about the city on the banks of the Ohio and Monongahela rivers. Prof. Willett graduated from Brown in 1886, and during the period of his course was a teacher in the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield. He was a student at the Yale Law School in the year after his graduation from Brown, and during the next year he taught at the Southwick, Mass., Academy. In 1888-9 he taught Latin and Greek at the Peekskill Military Academy at Peekskill, N. Y., and then went to the Brooklyn, N. Y., Latin School as an instructor. He went to Urbana, O., as a private tutor in 1890, and from 1898 to 1901 was professor of Latin and Greek at Urbana University and a graduate student in economics and sociology at Columbus University. He received the degree of Ph. D. from Columbia in 1901, when he became an instructor in political economy at Brown, leaving here to go to Pittsburg. He was formerly associate editor of the Brown Alumni Monthly.

1890

Col. George H. Webb of Providence has been appointed supervisor of the Federal 1910 census for Rhode Island by President Taft.

1892

Prof. Marshall S. Brown was recently appointed a member of the board of education of Yonkers, N. Y. Professor Brown spent a year at Brown University in post-graduate study, and finished at Heidelberg, Germany. In 1893-4 he was instructor in general history at the University of Michigan; for a number of years he has been professor of history and political science at New York University. Professor Brown is the author of many articles and reviews, and of a work entitled: "Epoch-Making Papers in American History."

1893

Professor Frank G. Lewis has resigned the professorship of Biblical history and interpretation in the Baptist Training School for Christian Work at Philadelphia, Pa., after a year's work in that position, and has been made librarian of Crozier Theological Seminary, at Chester, Pa. He has been instructor in Hebrew there since 1908. His address is 1720 Edgmont ave., Chester, Pa.

Henry A. Barker was one of the speakers at the meeting of the National Conservation Congress at Seattle, Washington, August 26.

Professor Winthrop John Vanleuven Osterhout, Ph. D., has resigned his position as associate professor of botany at the University of California to accept a similar position on the faculty of Harvard University.



1894

Herbert D. Casey, who has taught in Jackson College, Jackson, Miss., for a number of years, has accepted the position of superintendent of schools at Chelsea and Williamstown, Vt.

1895

John C. Anthony is now superintendent of schools at Melrose, Mass. For the past three years he has held a similar position at Braintree, Mass.

1897

Leslie F. Paull is now associate professor of horticulture at the Colorado States College of Agriculture at Fort Collins, Colo.

The address of Frank E. Watson '97, is changed to 23 Maywood st., Worcester, Mass.

1900

L. Charles Raiford, who has been associate in chemistry at the University of Chicago for the past two years, received the degree of doctor of philosophy from that institution at its last convocation. He has accepted an offer from the University of Wyoming where he will conduct research work next year. His address is the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming.

Since December last, Earl A. Smith has been associated in the practice of law with John Whalen, ex-corporation counsel of the city of New York, with offices at 206 Broadway.

1901

Rev John M. Linden resigned in July the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Oregon City, Ore., to accept the position of first assistant with William A. Sunday, the noted evangelist. Mr. Linden has doubled the membership of the First Baptist Church since going to its pastorate, has trebled its finances for current expenses and missionary enterprises, and has shown himself a leader of marked ability and fitness for his new field of work. His address is 314 South Bassett Street, Madison, Wis.

Lieut. George A. Taylor, C. A. C., U. S. A., has an interesting article in the July-August Journal of the Military Service Institution on "Soccer Football for the Army."

1902

Walter L. Tandy accepted in July the position of assistant engineer with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. His address is Box 656, Pierre, S. D.

Lieutenant Charles A. Tetrault of the Medical Reserve Corps is now stationed at Barongan, Samar, Philippine Islands.

Erwin K. Smith is now general secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of Melrose, Mass. Mr. Smith goes to the work from a similar position in Rahway, N. J., where, during his term as secretary, the association succeeded in thoroughly renovating and remodelling the interior of the building and added new equipment to the amount of \$2,000.

Samuel Moffat is now financial secretary of the Brooklyn Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, N. Y.

1903

Rev. Albert A. H. Thompson, formerly rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, Pontiac, R. I., is now assistant rector of Christ Church, Newark, N. J.

1904

Alpha F. Leonard is principal of Bromfield Academy, Harvard, Mass.

Rev. Charles F. Fields is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hoboken, N. J. His address is 941 Bloomfield Street.

Charles W. Hunt will spend the year in study at the Teachers College of Columbia University. His address is Hartley Hall, 1124 Amsterdam ave., New York city.

1905

Roy Towne, who for the past two years has been the principal of the Berkeley grammar school, has accepted a position as professor of Greek at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.

1906

Rev. John E. Flemming graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary in June and is now minister at the Spring Street Presbyterian Church, New York city. His address is Neighborhood House, 244 Spring street, New York.

The address of Herbert E. Cory will be Faculty Club, University of California, Berkeley, Cal.

1907

Clarence W. Way has received his M. D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania and is now located in the city hospital of Williamsport, Pa.

Leon F. Payne has a position with the Carnegie Steel Company of Newark, N. J.

Ely Palmer will spend the year at the George Washington University, Washington, D. C., doing graduate work in international law.

Arthur W. French is principal of the Gilmanton Academy at Gilmanton, N. H.

Ernest Shaw Reynolds, '07, who received his Ph. D. degree at the University of Illinois, on June 16, has accepted a position as instructor in botany in the University of Tennessee at Knoxville for the coming year. Dr. Reynolds was elected last October to the society of Sigma Xi at Illinois, and is a charter member of the Illinois chapter of the Gamma Alpha Graduate Scientific Fraternity.

1908

Clifford C. Hubbard will teach this year at Laconia, N. H.

Earle W. Peckham will teach this year at St. Albans, Vt.

The address of Elmer J. Bunting is Catubig, Samar, Philippine Islands.

Wade C. West has been in charge of the field work of the Bureau of Public Works in Ilocos, Norte Province, Philippine Islands, since September last, and will remain there in the same capacity for the coming year.

Thirty football players have reported at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. for practice under the supervision of Coach J. Donald Pryor. Mr. Pryor is on leave of absence from the local department of the Providence Journal till the close of the football season.

#### 1909

George W. Babcock is principal of the high school at West Newton, Mass.

C. L. Brightman has been appointed instructor in Physics at Wesleyan University.

Frank E. Dennie has accepted a position to coach the football, basketball, baseball and track teams of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., for the coming year.

The address of William Bichwit is 136 West 127th St., New York city.

John A. Foote will spend the year at Newton Theological Institution, Newton Centre, Mass.

### Alumnae

#### 1901

Miss Grace J. Jones has accepted a position as head of the German department in the Holman School in Philadelphia. Her address will be 4341 Baltimore avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### 1902

Miss Grace D. Gallup will teach this year in Marlboro, Mass. Her address will be 23 Hastings street.

#### 1904

Miss Carrie E. Small of Boston has been elected dean of women and instructor in English at Colby college for the ensuing year. Miss Small was educated at Wellesley college and Brown University, receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M., with final honors in philosophy and English language and literature. She has had a wide experience as teacher and principal in Plymouth, Mass., and Quincy, at the latter place organizing and conducting for seven years the Woodward Institute for girls. She has studied and travelled abroad and has held membership in a number of educational organizations. She has also delivered addresses before the American Institute of Instruction, the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools, as well as other similar organizations.

#### 1906

Miss Hope Davis will teach this year in a private school at Rochester, Minn.

### Engagements

The engagement of Miss Mary Vose of Pontiac, R. I. to Rev. Albert A. H. Thompson, '03, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Ursula Hope Devenish, '06, to Harry E. Pearsall, '07, is announced.

The engagement of Ray P. Hovey, '05, to Miss Lucy Arminda Nichols of Salt Lake City, Utah, is announced.

### Marriages

On Thursday, July 15, 1909, Leon Hayes Denison, '96, was married to Miss Mary Rachel Thacher at Saint Andrews' Church, Sonning-on-Thames, England. Mr. and Mrs. Denison are living at 3434 Main st., Kansas City Mo.

On September 18, 1909, at Pittsfield, Mass., Asa Lloyd Briggs, '04, was married to Miss Mildred Pauline Gmlich. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs will be at home after November 1, at Ashaway, R. I.

On September 22, Miss May Winsor Hall, '09, was married to John William James, '06, at St. John's Episcopal church, Providence. Miss Alice C. Tillinghast, '06, was maid of honor and Robert S. Curley, '07, Lucien Himes, '08, and F. Eugene Banfield, '06, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. James will live in Detroit, Mich.

On Thursday afternoon, September 23, 1909, Omar R. McCoy, '09, was married to Miss Minnie E. Williams of Johnston, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy will live at Jackson, Miss., where Mr. McCoy is principal of the academy of Jackson College.

On Thursday, August 19, Miss Lillie L. Scholfield, '03, was married to Dr. Walter Roberts McIntire. Dr. and Mrs. McIntire will live at 25 Carter street, Providence.

On August 26, Miss Helen Elizabeth Hersey, '03, daughter of Dr. George D. Hersey, '69, was married to Leonard Augustus Prouty, '06, of Locust Dale, Va. William Read Hersey, '06, the brother of the bride, was best man and the ushers were Dr. Harvey N. Davis, '01, and T. Wendell Prestwich, '06. Mr. and Mrs. Prouty will be at home after September 1 at Locust Dale, where Mr. Prouty is principal of the Locust Dale Academy.

On July 26, 1909, Raymond F. Tift, '07, was married to Miss Edith May Cleveland of Providence.

In East Providence on August 4, 1909, occurred the marriage of Miss Laura Brooks, '04, and Frederick E. Hawkins, '05. Miss Ruth Brooks, sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and W. Granville Meader, '05, as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins will live at 94 Lexington avenue, Providence.

### Births

Born at Manila, P. I., on April 20, 1909, to Wade C. West, '08, and Lona Morris West, a daughter, Margaret Virginia West.

Born, September 15, 1909, to William T. Hastings, '03, and Hester Mercer Hastings, '03, a daughter.

Born August 12, 1909, to Professor and Mrs. Henry B. Gardner, a son.

Born, July 20, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Francis K. Lellogg, '01, a daughter, Katharyn Kellogg.

Born, May 29, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Alpha F. Leonard, '04, a son.

## Deaths

### GEORGE M. ANGELL, M. D., 1844

Dr. George Manton Angell died at Atlanta, Ill., August 29, 1909, in the 89th year of his age. Dr. Angell was the son of Nedibiah and Lucy Colwell Angell and was born at Gloucester, R. I., in 1820. He prepared for college at Isaac Heartshorn's school and was graduated from Brown in 1844 with the degree of A. B. He continued his studies at Harvard, received his M. D. in 1847 and practised for many years in Atlanta, Ill. In 1849 he married Miss Abby O. Evans, who died in August, 1908, in her 88th year. Four children were born to the couple. One son, Walter F. Angell, '80, of Edwards & Angell, Providence, is a well-known lawyer.

### GRENVILLE SMITH STEVENS, 1852

Grenville Smith Stevens, the oldest homoeopathic physician in Rhode Island, one of the founders of the Rhode Island Homoeopathic Society and its first secretary, and one of the founders of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, died at his home in Edgewood Sept. 16, 1909. He underwent an operation in 1906 and never fully recovered from its effects, although he continued to practise regular until a short time before his death. Dr. Stevens was in his 81st year, having been born July 10, 1829, in Raynham, Mass. His father was a merchant, and he spent his boyhood and early youth on a farm and in attendance at the public schools. He entered Brown University in 1848 and received the degree of A. M. in 1852. Choosing medicine as his profession, he pursued his preliminary studies in the office of Drs. Barrows and Graves, prominent physicians of Taunton, during the vacation months while he was in college. Immediately after graduating from Brown he entered the office of Dr. A. Howard O'Kie of this city, as a student. In 1853 he attended a course of medical lectures in Pittsfield, Mass., and afterward entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, graduating from there with the degree of M. D. in 1854. Dr. Stevens's first work as a physician was in Chicago, during the cholera epidemic. His health gave way and he returned East. In August, 1854, he opened an office in this city, soon building up a successful practice. After practising here for 15 years, his health again broke down under his labors and he retired to his farm, where he remained for two years. He returned in 1869 and had lived in this city

and Edgewood ever since. Deeply interested in religious matters Dr. Stevens was one of the founders of Trinity M. E. Church, and always took an interest in the affairs of that church. He was a member of the Masonic order and of various medical associations, and was well known throughout the city. He removed to Edgewood in 1894, but then returned to this city, where he lived for five years. His final leavetaking of the city came in 1904, when he returned to Edgewood, where he had lived ever since. Dr. Stevens was twice operated on, the first time in 1906. He never really recovered from the first operation, although he was able to be about. Dr. Stevens was twice married, his first wife being Miss Hannah Wheaton Smith and the second, Mrs. Lydia Browning White. His only living relatives are two brothers, Frank and Ophniel, both of Rehoboth, Mass.

### GARDNER MATTESON WICKES, 1856

Gardner M. Wickes died at his home in New York city, April 16, 1909, in his 78th year. He was the son of Samuel D. and Maria S. Matteson Wickes, and was born at West Greenwich, R. I., May 50, 1831. He prepared for college at the Providence High School and was graduated from Brown with the degree of A. M. in 1856. He was for many years an accountant in New York city, until ill-health forced his retirement from business. He married in May, 1861, Mrs. Mary Ann Taylor (nee Hughes) and had four children, Stephen, Francis, Sadie M. (deceased) and Edith.

### FRANCIS ALMON GASKILL, 1866

Judge Francis Almon Gaskill of Worcester, Mass., a member of the board of fellows and judge of the Massachusetts superior court, died at York Beach, Me., July 18, aged 63 years. Judge Gaskill was born in Blackstone, Mass., Jan. 3, 1846, and was the son of Albert and Anna Smith (Comstock) Gaskill. He prepared for college at the Woonsocket High School and entered Brown with the class of 1866, graduating with the degree of A. B. From 1867-68 he studied law at Harvard and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He began his legal practice in Worcester and served as a member of the common council, 1875-76, as district attorney of Massachusetts, middle district, 1887-1895, and since that date was associate justice, superior court of Massachusetts. He served as a trustee of Worcester Academy since 1880 and of Brown University from 1888-1904. Since 1904 he served as a member of the board of fellows. He was the author of the "Civic and Political History of Worcester" and in 1899 received the degree of LL. D. from Brown. He married, October 20, 1869, Miss Katherine Mortimer Whitaker, and on July 12, 1892, Miss Josephine L. Abbott. He had two children, Mary Mortimer Gaskill, and George Anthony Gaskill, '98.

### EDWARD PAYSON BROWN, 1866

Major Edward Payson Brown, a well-known lawyer of New York city, died at his home July 27, 1909, aged 69 years. He was one of



the student regiment which went to the front at the beginning of the Civil War, was assigned to duty on the staff of General Hartranft, Seventh Rhode Island, and was brevetted major for meritorious service on the field at Petersburg. He received the degree of A. B. from Brown in 1866 and that of LL. B. from Harvard in 1867. He began the study and practice of law in New York city, took a great interest in politics and was much in demand as a campaign speaker. In the 1908 campaign he took a prominent and effective part. Major Brown was a Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion. He is survived by a widow and three children.

#### JOHN MILTON BURNHAM, 1874

John Milton Burnham, for 28 years assistant librarian of the university, died in this city Sept. 11, 1909, after a progressive illness of about 10 weeks. He was born in Manchester, N. H., Feb. 28, 1847. He was the son of Capt. Samuel and Sally (Sargent) Burnham, being a member of the eighth generation in America of a family of Puritan origin. He attended the schools of Manchester and learned the printer's trade in that city. He prepared for college at Colby Academy, New London, N. H., graduating in 1870, and entered Brown University in the same year. He was in the first rank of his class as a scholar and a writer and won a part at commencement. He received the degree of A. B. in 1874 and of A. M. in course in 1877.

From 1874 to 1877 he was engaged in printing in Manchester. He was principal of the academy at Hinsdale, N. H., for one year, and later engaged in private teaching. He served as printer and assistant editor in a newspaper office in Manistique, Mich., 1880-81, and in the latter year he was appointed under Dr. Guild assistant librarian of Brown University, a position which he held until his death.

He came of religious ancestry. He joined the First Baptist Church in Manchester and retained his relations with it by correspondence, though he was a regular attendant at the Central Baptist Church in Providence. Mr. Burnham at one time assisted President Andrews in making historical investigations and he aided in the publication of "Rosier's Relation" by the Gorges Society. At an annual meeting of the Phi Kappa Alpha fraternity he read a poem which was afterward published. A few years ago he made a vacation tour of Europe.

Mr. Burnham is survived by one brother, Rev. Christie W. Burnham of this city, and one sister, Mrs. Sarah J., wife of Rev. J. B. Child of Flushing, N. Y. He was never married.

#### ERNEST ABBOTT HICKS, 1891

Ernest Abbott Hicks died in Boston, Monday, July 19, 1909. Mr. Hicks was born in Providence, February 12, 1869, and was the son of Darius and Elizabeth Cornell Hicks. He prepared for college at the Providence High School and entered Brown with the class of '91, graduating with the degree of A. B. After graduation he engaged for a time

in business as a broker of real-estate and insurance securities in Portland, Maine, but later became associated with the Scarborough Co., publishers of Boston, where he was employed at the time of his death. He married, January 4, 1899, Miss Mae Arnold Lincoln.

#### ALBERT KNIGHT GERALD, 1893

Albert Knight Gerald, a member of the firm of Edwards & Angell, of Providence, was found dead on the lawn in the rear yard of his home on Arlington avenue, August 19, 1909. It is believed that he took his own life in a moment of nervous depression brought on by over-work and worry. Mr. Gerald was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 2, 1870, and was the son of David Vincent and Eliza Bishop Gerald. He was a graduate of the Providence High School and received the degree of A. B. from Brown with the class of 1893. He continued his studies at Harvard Law School and received the degree of LL. B. cum laude in 1896. He was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1897, became a member of the firm of Edwards and Angell in 1900, and soon took high rank among the lawyers of the city. He married, May 8, 1897, Miss Alice Herrick of Milton, Mass., who survives him.

#### WILLIAM PLEASANTS MITCHELL, 1909

William P. Mitchell was killed at Pittsfield, Mass., August 3, 1909, by the fall of eight tons of pig iron which crashed through the ceiling of the office of the Stanley Electric Company, where he was employed, and crushed him. Mr. Mitchell was the son of Rev. and Mrs. Arthur Mitchell of Bordentown, N. J., and was born at Winslow, N. J., November 26, 1884. He prepared for college at Peddie Institute and at Rutgers College Preparatory School, and entered Brown with the class of 1909. During freshman year he was manager of his class football team, was a member of the class debating team and took an active part in the freshman banquet proceedings. He was a member of the musical clubs throughout his college course and was president of the wrestling association. Elected statistician of his class at the senior election, he prepared the statistics of 1909 and read them on class day night at the senior banquet. Beside the interest that he took in college activities, Mr. Mitchell was a good student and popular with his fellows. He is survived by one brother, Charles S. Mitchell, '05, now in charge of the English department at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

#### WILLIAM T. SHIELDS, EX-1909

William T. Shields died at his home on Douglas avenue, July 28, 1909. He was born in Providence, August 20, 1886, and prepared for college at the Moses Brown School, entering Brown with the class of 1909. His work at college was in the civil engineering department and too close application to his studies resulted in a breakdown in health and his subsequent death in his senior year. He is survived by his mother, two sisters and three brothers.

# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., NOVEMBER, 1909

No. 4



"NORTH COLLEGE HILL"

The Waterman Street Approach to the University: Clock Tower in the Distance

## COMPETITION IN COLLEGE

*By Alexander Meiklejohn, Ph. D., Dean of Brown University*



NIVERSITIES stand for the eternal worth of thought, for the pre-eminence of the prophet and the seer; but instead of being thrilled by the eager search for truth, our classes too often sit listless on the bench. It is not because the lecturer is dull, but because the pupils do not prize the end enough to relish the drudgery required for skill in any great pursuit, or indeed in any sport. To make them see the greatness of that end, how fully it deserves the price that must be paid for it, how richly it rewards the man who may compete for it, we must learn—and herein lies the secret—

we must learn the precious art of touching their imagination." These words of President Lowell gives us a glimpse of the vision which he has seen as he looks forward to his task. It is the same hope which has inspired the Princeton men in the building of their system of tutorial instruction. It received eloquent and telling expression from the pen of our own Professor Bronson when five or six years ago he preached to the undergraduates the gospel of intellectual salvation. It is the dream of every college teacher worthy of his work—that our young men should enter into and enjoy the fellowship of those who

think. How is the dream to be realized?

In the address from which the above quotation is taken, President Lowell is advocating the extension and intensification of the competitive element in the college work. In his zeal for scholarship he is envious of the enthusiasm which is poured into the great athletic contests of the colleges. He is asking whether, by introducing into the field of study the spirit of competition which dominates and surrounds the gridiron, we cannot create in our students the same attitude of patience, of industry, of devotion, by which scholastic as well as athletic victories may be achieved. I have been asked by the *Alumni Monthly* to state very briefly what we are *doing* at Brown to appeal to this spirit of competition and how far its extension would seem to us likely to produce eager and genuine scholarship.

The list of intellectual competitions open to our undergraduates is a long one. There are the Freshman Prizes in Entrance Greek, Latin, French, German and Mathematics, the Carpenter Prizes for Elocution in the Sophomore year, the Hicks Prizes for Excellence in Debate, the Dunn Premium in English, the Howell Premium in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the Class of 1873 Prize in History and Philosophy, the Foster Premium in Greek, the Lucius Lyon Premiums in Latin, the Bennett Prize for an Essay on Free Government, the Class of 1880 Prizes in Debate upon some question of importance to Brown University, the Mohonk Prizes in Essay and Debate, the Bishop McVickar Prizes in Biblical Literature and History, the Carpenter Premiums, the William Gaston Scholarship, the Gaston Prize Medal for Excellence in Oratory, and the Appointments for Commencement. In addition to these there are the Final Honors on the basis of work of high grade in any department, the appointments to the honorary societies of Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi, and the newly instituted James Manning and Francis Wayland Honorary Scholarships to be awarded each year to the best students in each class as determined by the record of the preceding year's work. Here surely is a long list of com-

petitions which might stimulate a flagging intellectual zeal. Why is it that we must still raise up our voices in lament that so little is accomplished?

In his discussion, President Lowell himself points out some of the defects of the competitive impulse and method. It is evident that the introduction of the elective system, by giving to each student a different group of studies, has made impossible any even or fair competition in the college as a whole. And again, it appears that such competitions, being based upon the workings of a routine marking system, have often brought to the top the industrious rather than the able students and have therefore made very little appeal to genuine intellectual interest on the part of those who are most successful. To meet this difficulty, President Lowell suggests that in some way the tests of college work be made more vital, more significant of genuine achievement. A like suggestion has been made to our own faculty during the past year by Professor Upton. There is surely room for improvement at this point but no one has yet told us how the improvement is to be made.

The most serious criticism of President Lowell's argument for the competitive method is, however, one for which he has supplied the basis in another address, that given at his inauguration. Here he points out that the vitality of the appeal of athletics to the student mind is due, not to a high estimate of the value of physical prowess as such, but rather to the feelings of social solidarity to which the contests give expression. The undergraduates are carried away by their sports because in the playing of a big game the whole college is bound together by a common interest, the players are the servants as well as the heroes of the community, players and followers alike are dominated by the sense of corporate responsibility. But now if this be true it is evident that the introduction of competition alone into the field of studies will not give us there the enthusiasm of the athletic arena. The athlete makes appeal to the imagination of his fellows not because he is engaged in competition but *because he is representing his college*. Unless the



student who is competing for scholastic honors can be regarded in the same way as representing his fellows we shall hope in vain for a like enthusiastic interest and loyalty from them. But evidently the tendency of such intellectual contests is rather counter to the spirit of solidarity than helpful to it. The student who is competing for a college honor is not representing the others; he is in rivalry with them. If he wins he will command their respect, their honor, their admiration, but not their devotion. He is a good man but he is not, in the same sense as the athlete, *their man*.

It would seem, then, that the analogy between competition in games and competition in studies breaks down. The debating competitions between colleges have in some measure stirred the student imagination. But if we are to have anything at all corresponding to the enthusiasm of the athletic field, then in some way our colleges must be so organized that the brilliant student shall be representing some group of his fellows in the struggle for honors. Whether anything can be done along this line remains to be seen. It may be that President Lowell has plans toward this end of which he has not yet informed us.

As one considers this suggestion for the improvement of college study, the question inevitably presents itself: Is competition the only way or even the best way in which improvement may be sought? If for example we accept the principle that intellectual solidarity would bring results corresponding to those of the athletic spirit, may we draw an analogy from still another phase of the college life? I presume that the sense of college unity and fellowship is quite as deep and strong in its hold on the student spirit on those summer evenings when they are all assembled about the steps of Manning Hall singing the old songs in praise of Alma Mater, as when they are in the Stadium at Harvard cheering madly for a victory. The kinship here is not that of strife but of comradeship in the enjoyment of privileges and opportunities; it is the grateful outpouring of affection to the college of our common joys and friendships; it is the fellowship of a common enjoyment and

a common devotion. Can we not appeal to this spirit of enjoyment and devotion in matters of the intellectual life much more strongly than we do? It seems to me that we are far too timid and compromising in our preaching to the students that the college of their devotion is first of all a place of the mind. We hear in our colleges altogether too much preaching of character as the aim of instruction and altogether too little of the glories of intellectual activity and achievement. Just as the student managers and their alumni friends consciously exaggerate the significance of the various college "activities" in order to ensure from them a fair share of interest, so do we constantly exaggerate the need of immediate interest in the moral and practical results of college experiences. It is true of course that character building is the end and aim of the work, but it is true also that here as elsewhere we must forget the distant goal and give ourselves heart and soul to the work which may bring us toward it. What we need is Faith—confidence that the intellectual pursuits are worthy of a man's endeavor, not only in the four years of his college course but so long as he lives as well. If our students should feel that the teachers and officers of the college are inspired with such a confidence as this, a confidence as obvious and assertive as that of the football manager and coach, Alma Mater would compel their devotion to the spirit of truth, as it does now to the spirit of social efficiency.

As against the suggestion of President Lowell, the Princeton plan is that of bringing students and teacher into constant and intimate contact in dealing with the things of the mind. Here again is a line, apart from competition, along which progress may be sought. Whatever can be done to inspire the teacher with the consciousness of a high calling, whatever can be done so to exalt the work of the teacher and scholar that it shall appeal to the imagination of the undergraduate, these things will in my opinion do more to realize our dreams than will any other influence. After all, the student's attitude toward scholarship is simply an expression of his estimate of the

men who represent scholarship in the world of his acquaintance.

And finally we come to what is apparently our fundamental difficulty, that for the most part our boys come to us from a society in which scholarship is held in little regard, and they are preparing for careers in which intellectual interests are to play little part. It is the task of the American College to exalt the intellectual values in a community whose

values are very largely practical, not hostile to the scholar but simply indifferent to him. We shall not accomplish our ideal by one means or by another, but by trying every means possible, year in and year out, as our social ideals are gradually uplifted. Meanwhile we may be grateful to President Lowell for a new glimpse of the vision and the announcement of a new effort for its realization.

## ROGER WILLIAMS HONORED

*By Rev. Henry M. King, D. D.*



THE recent Calvin celebration in Geneva the committee of distinguished European scholars having the affair in charge decided upon the erection of an imposing monument as a memorial of the Reformation, and the first stones were laid with appropriate ceremonies. This memorial will contain in the centre statues of Calvin, Beza, Farel and Knox, leaders of the Reformation movement, and adjacent, as a part of the memorial, are to be erected six statues of great statesmen, whose work was connected more or less closely with that of the Genevan reformers. Two of these statues, it was agreed, should be those of Oliver Cromwell, the great leader of the English Commonwealth, and Roger Williams, the great founder of religious liberty, which was the ripest fruit of the Reformation. This principle was recognized as the American idea.

Professor Charles Borgeaud, speaking for the committee on the monument, emphasized the work and place of Roger Williams in eloquent words. He said:

"We know that the founder of Providence cannot be considered as a representative of the United States as a whole. But we had above all to call up the vision of an American idea. We had to represent in our monument not the country as such, but the original

part which it has had in the common work of all. That part, which is not sufficiently known in the old world, is magnificent. The man to whom it is due is Roger Williams. On the statue which they have erected in the capital of his state, Rhode Island, one reads a date and two words, '1636: Soul Liberty.' The principle of religious toleration, which no statesman of the sixteenth century, except William the Silent, had thought could be permitted in any country, was inscribed for the first time in the world at the head of a political constitution by one of the Anglo-Saxon descendants of Calvin, who was one of the fathers of New England. His statue will be in our monument because the monument would be incomplete without it. Geneva owes the blessing of toleration to England, which itself owes it through the men of the great Puritan revolution to the Americans."

This is a notable tribute to the name and service of the founder of Rhode Island. It was entirely spontaneous, and based upon recognized merit. So far as known it is the first tribute of the kind that has been paid abroad to the great apostle of soul-liberty. All Americans, and especially all Rhode Islanders, should rejoice in this high honor which has been conferred upon one of the founders of our Republic.

## MORALITY IN THE MAKING

## A Brilliant Plea for the Bible as it Stands

*By President W. H. P. Faunce in Van Norden's Magazine.*



MISSIONARIES have sometimes refrained from translating the books of the "Wars of the Lord" lest the minds of savage converts be inflamed by the lust of blood. Reformers denouncing slavery and polygamy have found their chief impediment in the Old Testament indorsement of these things; while leaders in the great movements for popular liberty have recoiled from such passages as "Submit yourselves to every ordinance of man for the Lord's sake." Our foremost workers in the cause of social purity have been perplexed by Biblical narratives which cannot be read aloud at any Christian fireside. Defenders of grinding monopoly have found excellent example in Joseph. Advocates of ruthless severity in war have entrenched themselves behind David's punishment of the Philistines with "harrows of iron," and Elijah's barbarous slaughter of four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal. The worst race hatreds of the modern world have simply breathed the spirit immortally expressed in the imprecatory Psalms. There is scarcely any form of human wickedness, private or public, personal or official, passionate or premeditated, which is not fully described in the Bible. Would it, then, not be well that the Bible as we know it should be reserved for the few strong and mature minds, while for the many, for children, and for childish minds and races, some milder and more decorous edition should be prepared?

We have thus expurgated other great literary works before giving them wide publicity. Rabelais and Swift and Zola are not to be found in

children's libraries, and the "Arabian Nights" comes to them decently veiled. Ovid and Juvenal are translated only in parts, and Shakespeare's plays must be "cut" before being presented on any modern stage. Is it not then reasonable that the ancient writings which form our Bible should undergo some excision of portions too frank for modern standards, before we place them in the hands of the multitude?

To these questions I should answer decidedly, "No." The desire for such pruning of the ancient writings rests on a failure to appreciate what the Bible is, and what function it has performed. Such mutilation of the Bible would destroy its historical character. If any expurgation is needed, it is in the spirit and deeds of Israel, not in the records and songs in which those deeds are preserved. If Israel had been always gentle, teachable, chaste, hospitable, and reverent, then the national literature, reflecting as in a mirror the national life, might be as innocuous and lamb-like as an old-fashioned Sunday school book. But since we cannot change the actual facts, to prune and purge the record is simply to destroy its veracity, and so its value.

Will one expurgation do for all nations? In the United States we should certainly omit the prohibition of marriage with a deceased wife's sister; but this passage seems peculiarly dear to English moralists. Will the proposed pruning suffice for several generations? How often must we expurgate in order to keep our Bible up to date? We are landed in a tissue of absurdities and impossibilities. We do not want a Bible modernized and



mitigated, diluted and sterilized. We want it in full rugged virility, with all its unshorn strength. . . .

But the majority of Christians do not yet know what the historical standpoint means. They still see the Bible as a Chinese picture, where all objects are on a flat surface, equally near and important. Recently the President of a church club composed of a hundred and fifty young men invited me to come and address them. As a suitable subject he suggested that I should discuss a question which they had earnestly debated at several meetings. It was this: "Why do Christians eat swine's flesh, when such eating is plainly prohibited in the Bible?" Think of scores of young educated men in the twentieth century debating such a question! Because a certain regulation of the so-called Mosaic law centuries before Christ forbade something, these young men imagine that the Bible forbids it. Evidently they have never thought of the Bible as a historic unfolding. They put Deuteronomy on a level with the Sermon on the Mount and imagine that the pass-

ing ritual of an ancient tribe binds the Christian conscience forever.

Modern Biblical scholarship is rapidly making such blunders impossible. Do you say that such a scholarship has sometimes been arrogant and reckless? I grant it. So is every science in its earlier stages—it has the boastfulness of youth. But modern Biblical criticism has done this—it has made another Robert Ingersoll impossible. The conception of the Bible which he attacked—a solid block of miraculous deposit—no longer exists among scholars, and the old attacks are meaningless.

Formerly the scoffers used to say: "Do you really admire that inspired heroine, Jael? When Captain Sisera fled to her tent and lay down to sleep, she savagely drove the tent pin through his temple, and all Israel sang her praises. Is that your Biblical morality?" We answer: "Yes, that is morality in the making. It is aspiration toward goodness still mixed up with ferocity and thirst for blood." The man who does not admire such crude fierce patriotism would surely reject the beginnings of music because they were not equal to the Ninth Symphony, and would destroy the pictures in the Catacombs because they have not the skill and grace of Raphael.



## BOOK REVIEWS

In an attractive volume of 300 pages published by the Putnams under the title, "The Women of a State University," Helen R. Olin gives a thorough presentation of the working of coeducation in the middle west, that is, in the University of Wisconsin. She discusses among other topics: The health of college women, Segregation, The superfluous woman, Occupations of college women, Social life, Social abuses and proposed remedies. The work is one that no student of modern education can afford to overlook.

It would have been a subject for regret if the mastery of the history and principles of eloquence that Professor Sears displayed in his *History of Oratory* and his volume on the *Occasional Address* had not been focussed upon the career of some great exemplar of the art. It is therefore with peculiar satisfaction that we take up his latest work, *Wendell Phillips, Orator and Agitator*. Nor are we disappointed.

Perhaps the first impression made by the book is that of condensation. In its 370 pages of text are contained a survey of the anti-slavery controversy to the end of the Reconstruction period as seen from the standpoint of the life of one of its greatest participants, together with the chief incidents of that life and an analysis of the oratory of Phillips. But this condensation has not been accomplished at the expense of readability. On the contrary there is not a page in the volume that is not so instinct with the interest, not to say the passion, of the subject as to enchain the attention of the reader. In fact the chief criticism to be made on the book is in itself an implied compliment,—that there is not enough of it.

Such a public will read without prejudice the work of a dispassionate writer; but the public of today contains many persons who were participants, or at least witnesses, of the great struggle for the freeing of the slave, and in whom the controversy still lives with all its animosities. Dr. Sears must have been aware of this public waiting to pounce upon his book, a public of such various and violent attachments and antipathies, that, while one portion will not be satisfied by any degree of praise that a judicial writer can give, the other party will resent anything short of extreme denunciation; and these warring attitudes regard not only his estimate of the character and methods of Phillips, but also expressions of opinion, direct or implied, such as must occur on every page. In fact nearly every word in the index is a challenge to one partizan or another. It is a later generation that knew not the heat of the antislavery controversy that must decide upon the merits of the book, and to that judgment the author may confidently leave it.

But the book does not depend upon its controversial bearings for its interest. It contains the romantic story, well told, of a great career which fought its way from persecution and malignant abuse to final acceptance and the world's honor. It is truth more fascinating than fiction. The volume contains some new material as well as such a redigestion of old material as to constitute an original contribution to the knowledge of the subject. We congratulate Dr. Sears upon his success in painting a vivid portrait

of one of our greatest and noblest historical figures.

The Pall Mall Gazette of London

*The Women of a State University*, by Helen R. Olin. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909. 308 pages.

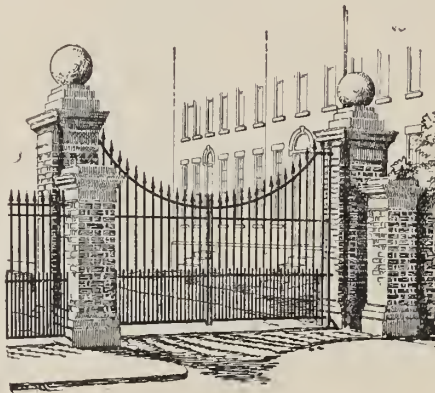
*Wendell Phillips, Orator and Agitator*. By Lorenzo Sears, L. H. D., New York, Doubleday, Page and Company, 1909. xv, 379 pages. Price \$1.50.

reviews at length the recent volume on "Carlyle's First Love: Margaret Gordon, Lady Bannerman," by Dr. Raymond Clare Archibald of the Brown faculty. The following is an extract from the highly favorable notice:

"Mr. Archibald has performed the very real biographical service of taking a fascinating but elusive minor character, who seems possibly vital to a great man's story, and tracing out her own story in the fullest detail. Froude's statement that Margaret Gordon, afterwards Lady Bannerman, was the original Herr Teufelsdröckh's Blumine, together with Carlyle's own allusions to her, must have fired the curiosity of every Carlylan student long ago. We imagine that the recent appearance of the 'Love Letters' must have partially discounted what would otherwise have been the effect of Mr. Archibald's book, since the two can-only-be-a-sister-to-you letters from Margaret to Carlyle were given there. But, even after this and Mr. Alexander Carlyle's discussion of the Blumine question, Mr. Archibald has very much to add that is of great interest, both for Carlyle's sake and for Margaret's. He has worked at this subject for years, consulting books and records without end in both hemispheres, corresponding at length with those who had the best private information in Scotland, England, Ireland, Canada, Newfoundland, the Bahamas, and the

United States, and the result is a wonderfully complete story of a most interesting woman and of all who were in a way connected with her.

"There are several Carlyle-Margaret puzzles. Was she his first love? Did he love her, and she him, to the end? Was she Blumine? As to the first question, the evidence already published, those letters, and Carlyle's own admissions are conclusive. With regard to the continuance of his feelings, his own suggestion that he had completely got over them must be weighed against the remarkable saying in 'Sartor' that "'The First Love, which is Infinite," can be followed by no second like unto it,' and the suspiciously unfair manner in which he refers in the 'Reminiscences' to the man who did marry Margaret. As to Margaret's after feelings, Mr. Archibald shows that there is nothing in the little cross found among her effects after death, which may just as well have come from Irving as from Carlyle, and there is no serious evidence of any kind. Mr. Alexander Carlyle now holds that Blumine was practically all Jane Welsh. But, comparing 'Sartor' with 'Wotton Reinfred', the unfinished novel on which it was based, we cannot help admitting that there was very much of Margaret in the novel's heroine, and that at least a great deal of her survived into 'Sartor'."





## CLASS SECRETARIES DINE



On the evening of October 11, the Association of Class Secretaries of Brown University was entertained at dinner at the University Club by the Brown Alumni Monthly, in accordance with a custom of several years' standing that has resulted in a number of pleasant gatherings.

Colonel Robert P. Brown, '71, treasurer of the Monthly, officiated as host and called the after dinner meeting to order with a few remarks regarding the Monthly's purposes and prospects. He was followed by the editor, who spoke in a semi-serious vein. After these two brief talks, the meeting was turned over to Major Henry V. A. Joslin, '67, the president of the Association of Class Secretaries, who conducted the business session of the association and introduced the several formal topics that had been chosen for the evening's discussion. The first of these was the question of holding a midwinter alumni dinner in Providence. President Faunce, who occupied the seat of honor at the head table, was asked to give his views on the matter, and, while he said he did not wish to urge the dinner, he would be very glad to have it held and he believed it would be productive of much good. Complimentary references to the last three midwinter dinners were made, and after the question had been sufficiently discussed it was unanimously voted that a dinner be held and that President Joslin appoint a committee of arrangements. He announced that he would choose the committee later.

This dinner ought to be a great event in the college year. Presumably, as in former years, some one of the New England college presidents will be a guest of honor. Thus Presidents Tucker, Harris and Luther, of Dartmouth, Amherst and Trinity respectively, have been dined at these midwinter festivities.

When the business of electing officers of the association was reached, it was voted that President Joslin should appoint a committee to name these officers, and he appointed Professors Appleton, Poland and Crowell. As the committee was about to retire, Mr. Secretary Sumner, '85, moved that the old board be re-elected whereupon Professor Appleton, in a deliciously humorous vein, protested against the motion, as seeking to deprive three members of the faculty of an honorable function. Professors, he said, were permitted to be too little conspicuous in the community, and he hoped the motion would not prevail. Mr. Prescott O. Clarke, '80, suggested a compromise, by which the committee should be allowed to perform its intended function, but should be directed to bring in the names of the old board of officers.

The committee, having finally been permitted to retire, returned to report. Professor Appleton, as chairman, stated that a large number of excellent names—20, 30 or 40, possibly—had been discussed—and then proceeded to name the old board. Mr. Sumner moved that the thanks of the association be extended to Chairman Appleton and his "able and efficient" coadjutors. Mr. Clarke moved to amend by applying the same adjectives to the chairman. It was all so voted.

A lively discussion occurred over the question of changing the university charter so as to eliminate all sectarian restrictions. Mr. Brown offered a resolution urging upon the corporation such promptness of action as should in its judgment be consonant with the various interests involved, and interpreting the sentiment of the alumni on the subject as largely or generally in favor of the proposed change. Among those who contributed to the discussion of the resolution was Mr. Stephen O. Edwards, '79, a

member of the corporation committee on charter amendment.

Mr. Edwards stated very clearly the present status of the case, indicating that the change was being provided for as rapidly as could be done with safety. On the ballot to adopt the resolution, the vote was twenty in favor to three against. Two members of the association did not vote, one because

he was not only a class secretary but a member of the corporation; while the other afterwards declared himself in favor of the proposed change. This shows conclusively the sentiment of a body of men in close touch with university affairs.

The meeting broke up at a late hour, having proved both pleasurable and profitable.

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## THE LETTER BOX

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*Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:—*

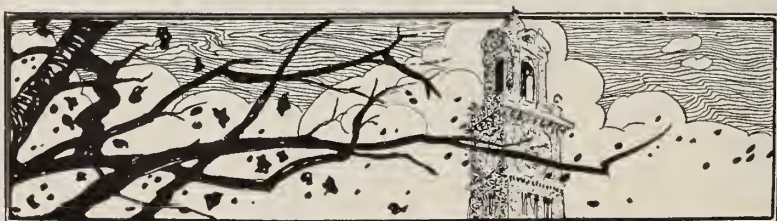
Moved by the suggestion at the close of Prof. Bailey's article in the Monthly on "The Old Text Book Burials" I looked into an old scrap book and found the enclosed programmes of the "Burials" in 1858 and 1859. These were evidently the last of those grave ceremonies.

I remember very vividly both of them. The first took place in my freshman year and naturally was the most impressive. The procession down the river in Whitehall boats, with blazing torches making the night doubly black, to a friendly channel-stake which could be used to hold the flotilla in place during the funeral services, was well calculated to awe the freshman mind and the whole

affair caused many forebodings as to what was awaiting us in our junior year. At that period of our course we had Campbell's Rhetoric and Whately's Logic but were spared the infliction of Spalding. The latter, I observe, was dropped from the programme of '59. I cannot now recall what took the place of a burial in 1860, or whether anything more than a bonfire was used for the purpose of venting our despute upon these poor authors and their works. Of course in 1861, the year of our graduation, the marching and drilling of troops and the stirring scenes of the Civil War superseded everything else.

*A. M. Drown, 1861*

San Francisco, Cal.



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GARDNER COLBY, '87, New York, N. Y.  
JOSEPH N. ASHTON, '91, Salem, Mass.  
WILLIAM R. DORMAN, '92, New York, N. Y.  
GEORGE A. GASKILL, '98, Worcester, Mass.

HENRY ROBINSON PALMER, '90, Editor  
HARRY LYMAN KOOPMAN, Associate Editor  
EARL N. MANCHESTER, '02, Alumni Editor  
and Business Manager

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NOVEMBER, 1909

*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-  
take to return manuscripts sent to it for publi-  
cation, unless they are accompanied by sufficient  
postage stamps.*

### THE GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

It is with particular gratification that the Alumni Monthly learns of an unprecedented registration in the graduate department. Last year the number of students fell from a little above to a little below 100, and a month ago it looked as if the final figures for this year would be considerably less than that number. Later returns, however, show a total of 113, a number larger than has ever been registered in the past. Evidently there is a place for the graduate department at Brown and an opportunity for it to grow and prosper.

We believe that everything in reason should be done to encourage it. Its facilities should be co-ordinated and expanded, and eventually it should have a building of its own. As Professor Fowler pointed out in an illuminating

article in this magazine some time ago, our right to the use of the word "university" depends very largely on this embryo graduate school. It is too late to question its utility; it has afforded instruction for many hundreds of advanced students, and has had an important and wholesome influence upon the undergraduate body by bringing it into contact with these mature men and women.

Princeton University has its finely equipped new graduate college; other ambitious institutions of the university rank are fast developing in the same direction. It behooves Brown not to lag behind, but rather to keep a little in the advance of the procession. We have made such a good start that we ought to maintain the advantage thus secured.

The Monthly has not consulted Dean Barus regarding this matter, but it feels sure that he would endorse its view. For his conscientious and careful work in organizing the department we wish to offer some slight expression of our appreciation. Upon the foundation thus established let us erect a noble structure.

### TRANSLATION

A suggestion that is certain ultimately to bear fruit is one recently made by Professor William Norman Guthrie in the Sewanee Review on translation as a means of literary training. It is obviously unpedagogical to hold a beginner responsible for an appreciation of the word order in Latin, for instance, and at the same time to exact of him a rendering into English that shall do no violence to the idiom of the vernacular. Really to appreciate the foreign sentence he should for the moment denaturalize himself linguistically and get at the thought along the



foreign line of approach. In short, he should read without translating. But, for the purposes of the class-room it seems necessary to check the work of the student, and unless he be sufficiently proficient in the foreign language to speak it, this requirement involves some sort of translation. What shall that be, a rendering into any kind of English so long as an understanding of the original is evinced, or one that may make free with the form of the original but shall be in choice English?

Whatever may be the answer as regards the work of the ordinary class-room in foreign languages, there is a use of translation, Professor Guthrie holds, that is of the highest value to the student of English itself. He

would have classes formed not to learn the foreign language, but to endeavor to reproduce in English the literary effect of its masterpieces. He especially recommends the use of poetry, for it is the poet who employs language with the subtlest sense of values. He would have models of translation studied to learn their secret, and then he would have the student try his own mettle at translation. The purpose would be not to produce poets, but to train men in the niceties of language and incidentally to give them a keener appreciation of poetry. Certainly as a piece of literary gymnastics translation is unsurpassed, and under skillful management it should do much toward restoring—or introducing—style to the writing of our college students.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

### CORPORATION MEETING



THE fall meeting of the Brown University corporation, October 13, was unusually well attended. President Faunce made his annual report, which was a comprehensive review of the past year.

Cornelius S. Sweetland of this city was unanimously re-elected treasurer. Augustus L. Abbott '80, of St. Louis, Mo., was elected a trustee to take the place of the late Professor Benjamin F. Clarke. President Faunce was authorized to select a successor to Henry T. Grant of the Brown Union board of management. The reports of the various college officers were also read and approved.

It was voted that the temporary committee on the 150th anniversary be made a permanent organization, and that \$5,000 be appropriated for its expenses.

### Foot Ball Record

Our record for the football season closes this month with the Harvard game of October 23. This had been looked forward to with much hopefulness at Brown, because it was thought that the Brown team was exceptionally strong at this stage of its development, while Harvard was reported rather weaker than usual. The event, however, was disappointing, Harvard winning by two touchdowns and a goal. Brown was able to get the ball within six inches of the crimson goal, but there lost it.



The earlier games of the season were Brown victories. We struck our first snag at Philadelphia, October 16, when Pennsylvania won, 12 to 0. Brown gained the greater distance, but was not equal to the emergency when her time came. A great advant-

age accrued to Pennsylvania at the outset, when a touchdown was almost immediately scored on a blocked kick.

## BROWN O., HARVARD II

In a raggedly-played game on Soldiers' Field at Cambridge, October 23, Harvard defeated Brown, 11 to 0, the home team scoring in each half, and also twice defending its own goal when touchdowns by the visitors seemed almost inevitable.

Forward passes were carried off more successfully than in any other game on Soldiers' Field this season. Harvard outkicked Brown, and the crimson line, when fully realizing its danger, stiffened better than in any other game so far.

Both Harvard scores came within a short time after the Harvard goal had been threatened. In the first half Frothingham, in Harvard's backfield, dropped a punt on Harvard's 35-yard line, from which point Brown pushed the ball to the two-yard-line, where the ball was lost on downs. After an exchange of punts, Harvard secured the ball on Brown's 25-yard line, and Minot by successive plunges carried it over for the first score.

This action was repeated in the second half, but this time Brown managed to get within six inches of the Harvard chalk-line before relinquishing the ball on downs. Minot and Morrison carried the ball out of danger, and after they had worked the ball to Brown's 40-yard line, a forward pass and a couple of line plunges sent it to the 15-yard line. Again Minot proved the hardest crimson line-bucker, and carried the ball over for the second and last score. The goal was missed. The line up:

Harvard	Brown
Houston, Rogers, Lee	

.....r e, Regnier, Gorman  
Hooper, l t .....r t, Raquet  
L. Withington, l g .....r g, Corp  
P. Withington, c .....c, Sisson  
Fisher, r g .....l g Ayler, Walcott  
Fish, r t .....l t, Kratz

E. Brown, L. D. Smith, r e.....  
..... l e, Ashbaugh  
O'Flaherty, qb .....qb, Sprackling  
Frothingham, l hb .....r hb, Young  
Adams

Long, Morrison, r hb .....  
l hb, McKay, Altdorfer

Minot, f b ..... f b, High, Kohler

Score, Harvard 11, Brown 0. Touchdowns, Minot 2. Goal from touchdown, P. Withington. Referee, J. A. Evans of Williams. Umpire, F. J. Crolius of Dartmouth. Field judge, F. A. Burleigh of Exeter. Time, 25-minute halves.

The record and remaining games are as follows:

Sept. 29.	Brown vs. R. I. State, 6-0.
Oct. 2.	Brown vs. Colgate, 14-0.
Oct. 6.	Brown vs. Bates, 17-0.
Oct. 9.	Brown vs. Amherst, 10-0.
Oct. 16.	Brown vs. Pennsylvania, 5-13.
Oct. 23.	Brown vs. Harvard, 0-12.
Oct. 30.	Amherst Aggies at Providence, 12-3.
Nov. 6.	Yale at New Haven.
Nov. 16.	Vermont at Providence.
Nov. 20.	Carlisle Indians at New York.

**Le College Sur La Colline** "Le College Sur La Colline," Henri D' Arles's book on Brown University, has been carefully examined by the sacred congregation of the index at Rome and declared "perfectly orthodox" and "entirely irreproachable."

Some objection was made to the book when it appeared eight months ago by the religious authorities of the Roman Catholic diocese of Providence, as a result of which it was withdrawn from circulation. Furthermore, the author, "Henri D'Arles" (Rev. Athanase Beaude, O. P., of Fall River), was disciplined and transferred from St. Anne's priory, Fall River, to which he had been attached for some time, to Holy Rosary Convent of the Dominican Order at Sherman Park, Hawthorne, Westchester County, N. Y.

The friends of Fr. Beaudé, however, especially those whom he had made while lecturing at Manning Hall, and at the meetings of L'Alliance Française, took the matter to Rome and submitted the book to the examination of the competent authorities. In the

course of the routine followed by the Catholic authorities in such matters, the book was finally submitted to the Sacred Congregation of the Index, the final authority in such matters.

The book is a study of life in American universities, with Brown taken as the best type. It was printed in France, received honorable mention from the French Academy, and was primarily intended by its author to convey to the French people what religious liberty, especially in matters of education, means to the American people.

Fr. Beaudé is no stranger to Providence people. As "Henri D'Arles" he has appeared several times at public meetings, his flowing robes of pure white attracting much attention. Last December he lectured at Manning Hall, and the following month delivered an eloquent address in Franco-American Hall on "Louis Frechette, the National Poet of the French-Canadian People." Governor Pothier was present at the first lecture and presided at the second.

Since the publication of his book, which called forth the disapproval of the diocesan authorities, Fr. Beaudé has lived a retired life in the convent of the Holy Rosary at Sherman Park Hawthorne, N. Y. It is learned that as a result of the decision just given by the authorities at Rome, Fr. Beaudé will be sent to take charge of a mission church in California.



#### Various Interests

The tunnel to connect the new library with the old has been constructed. It is about six feet in height and four in width. It joins the present tunnel from Hope College to the library just inside the college fence. This passage is designed to carry the heating pipes and also an electric book-carrier which will make exchange of books between the two buildings easy and rapid regardless of the weather.

The John Carter Brown Library has received through the will of the late Mrs. Hope Ives Russell a collection of

autograph letters, including one from Washington and two written by Franklin.

The committee on chapel seating in Sayles Hall, has returned to the method of seating in vogue a few years ago, by which the senior class occupy the front seats in all four rows, reaching from wall to wall, the other classes being immediately behind them. By this means no student will be compelled to sit during four years in the rear of the chapel, but will move gradually forward until he attains the senior seats.

Samuel C. Eastman, Esq., '57, has added another thousand dollars to his fund for the purchase of American poetry, bringing the total up to four thousand dollars.

Mrs. Alice M. Sullivan, who gave to the university library the Joseph Bannigan Fund for the purchase of books on medieval and church history, died at her home in Providence, September 28. She was the mother of R. J. B. Sullivan, '09.

William Kent, '10, of Providence has been elected manager of the university baseball team for next season, and Harold O. Barker, '11, of Stamford, Conn., assistant manager.

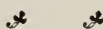
The new manager of the track team is Alan J. Young, '10, of Winter Hill, Mass., and the assistant manager John E. Hinckley, '11, of Barnstable, Mass.

Dr. George D. Hersey, '69, has presented to the university library a beautiful copy of the translation of the Bible made for the use of Friends by Anthony Purver, and published in London in two folio volumes in 1764. It contains extensive notes, and, on account of their character and that of the translation, it may safely be called one of the most interesting books in the library. In the popular quality of the style employed, the work is an anticipation of recent attempts like the Twentieth Century Bible.

By the will of the late Mrs. Henry G. Russell, of Providence, one half of her books are to go to the university library, the selection to be made by the librarian and the executors. The collection contains several thousand volumes of general literature, and the addition to the



university library will be a valuable one, especially in standard editions of English and French authors.



#### College Customs

So much has been said in criticism of certain undergraduate "customs" that it may be well to get at the undergraduate point of view. The Brown Daily Herald says editorially:

"It is necessary each year to impress upon the members of the entering class the necessity of living up to the old college traditions and of obeying them with good spirit and faithfulness. Freshmen must remember that the south side of College Hill is forbidden them, and that they are not allowed to smoke upon the campus—the campus including in this case Andrews Field. These are the more important of the university traditions, together with wearing of the freshman caps, which will go into vogue next week. The rules are not intended as hardships—they really work very little hardship—and before the college year has passed the entering class will see, as have their predecessors, the fundamental reasons for observing such traditions.

"We believe that the freshman cap rule was one of the best customs ever instituted at Brown. It enables freshmen to recognize their classmates, and thus to establish a class spirit which will last throughout their four years here, and for many years afterwards. We hope that no member of the class of 1913 will take it upon himself to break this rule, no matter what the conditions may be."



#### Mohonk Prize

The Lake Mohonk Conference on International Arbitration offers a prize of \$100 for the best essay on "International Arbitration" by an undergraduate student of any American college or university. The donor of the prize is Chester Dewitt Pugsley, of Peekskill, N. Y., Harvard, '09, a member of the conference, and the judges are Hon. Richard Bartholdt, M. C., president American Branch of the Interparliamentary

Union; Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University and president American Association for International Conciliation, and Dr. George Grafton Wilson of Brown University, lecturer on International Law and member International Naval Conference of London, 1908. The contest closes March 15, 1910.

For the purposes of this contest the term "International Arbitration" may be held to include any subject specifically treated in the "Conventions for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes" adopted by the first and second Hague Conferences or in the "Draft Convention Relative to the Creation of a Judicial Arbitration Court" agreed to at the second Hague Conference.

The term "undergraduate student" applies only to one who, in a college or scientific school, is doing the work prescribed for the degree of bachelor, or its technical equivalent.

Essays must not exceed 5,000 words (a length of 3,000 words is suggested as desirable) and must be written, preferably in typewriting, on one side only of plain paper (ruled or unruled) of ordinary letter size (8 x 10 inches), with a margin of at least 1 1/4 inches. Manuscripts not easily legible will not be considered.

The name of the writer must not appear on the essay, which should be accompanied by a letter giving the writer's name, class, college and home address, and sent to H. C. Phillips, Secretary Lake Mohonk Conference, Mohonk Lake, N. Y., to reach him not later than March 15, 1910. Essays should be mailed flat (not rolled).



#### German Seminary

Professor von Klenze spent the summer in Germany, being provided by friends of the department with a thousand dollars for the purchase of books, engravings and lantern slides, illustrating German literature and scenery. The collection is now being received at the university library and will form a most attractive addition to the outfit of the seminary.

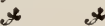
**Poetry  
Wanted**

All alumni, especially those not living in the large centres, are earnestly requested to pick up and send to the University

Library for the Harris Collection, any volumes or pamphlets of poetry, however humble, published in their neighborhood. The Harris Collection is probably the finest collection of American poetry and plays in the world, and is increasing at the rate of about two books a day. But it needs scouts to gather material not available through the regular channels of trade. Let each alumnus who is situated at a vantage point consider himself appointed such a scout. The literary merit of the production does not matter. The collection wants the best, but it also welcomes the worst.

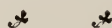
**Interesting  
Documents**

General Henry B. Carrington, the historian, who is the literary executor of the late Dr. Samuel F. Smith, the author of "America," has presented to the university two interesting documents. One is the programme of the testimonial benefit given to Dr. Smith in Boston in 1895, and the other is the original manuscript of the poem on "Eloquence," which Dr. Smith delivered at Brown before the Philermenian Society, August 11, 1840. The manuscript is well-preserved, is written in a neat hand, and has been marked in red ink to indicate the changes made in the poem as printed. General Carrington has put the university under great obligation for this addition at once to its own archives and its collection of American poetry.

**Open-Shelf  
Library**

The librarian and the reference librarian occupied a part of the summer in selecting from the university library a collection of some 15,000 volumes, to be placed in the John Hay Library on the floor of the stack opening off the reading room, and designed to constitute the open-shelf library for undergraduates. As far as possible this will be made an ideal college library, but there will be many gaps, and the collection, even if an ideal one at the start, would have to be constantly kept up to

date. For this purpose the income of a fund of twenty thousand dollars will be required. Who will make himself immortal in the gratitude of Brown students by contributing this fund?

**Bristol  
Reunion**

As usual, the Bristol alumni of Brown were first this year with their dinner and reunion. Thirty Brunonians and guests were present on the evening of Sept. 16 at the Hotel Belvedere to renew old associations and talk of the college on the hill. Ex-Governor Augustus O. Bourn, '55, was the toastmaster, and the speakers were President Faunce, Ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt, '65; Professors Mac Donald and Munro, Congressman William P. Sheffield '77, Judge Orrin L. Bosworth.

President Faunce said:

"The success of an alumni association depends on the intelligence and devotion of its members. Two or three warm hearted alumni can accomplish more than 200 or 300 apathetic ones. Let us be enthusiastic and let us make our enthusiasm count for the university."

In speaking of the problems facing the university authorities, President Faunce mentioned especially that of securing a more adequate social life for the students. The old idea, he said, was that the only business of the college was intellectual. The students might look where they pleased for their entertainment, their athletics and even their religion. The tendency was to develop only the intellectual side.

"We cannot thus dissect manhood to-day," he declared. "We must help the entire man. Brown has excellent provisions for the development of the social side and with two young men, Mr. Sillcox and Mr. Matteson, giving their entire time to the work this year, we hope to achieve results. The Brown Union is the fireside of the university. I should like to see there a Brown night once a week, a concert and singing by the Glee Club every evening, and every noted Brown alumnus brought there to tell his story and his outlook on American life. Through Mr. Matteson, we hope to realize some of these things this year."



THE TENNIS FINALS

In the finals of the tennis tournament for the college championship in singles, played on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 16, Thomas '13, defeated H. Andrews '12, in straight sets, 6-1, 6-2,

6-4. Some measure of the interest in the match may be obtained from the accompanying picture, which shows that less than 20 spectators witnessed it.

President Faunce referred briefly to the report of the committee on charter revision, and urged the alumni to read it carefully and study it at leisure. He would be glad to receive objections as well as approvals; likewise any suggestions that any alumnus thought worth while. A thorough study of the report, he thought, would soon result in practical unanimity all along the line.

He also spoke of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Brown, that will be observed in 1914. He told of Mr. Rowland G. Hazard's visit to England the past summer and of his seeing a number of pageants in that country. It is thought that Rhode Island history could properly be represented in this way at the Brown sesquicentennial.

President Faunce urged the alumni

to keep in close touch with the university. "It will help you," he said; "it will help her and the cause that is dear to us all."

Professor Mac Donald dealt with the question of where Brown must look for her students. "For six years," he said "we have been trying to solve the problem of increasing the quality of the undergraduate body without cutting down its number. Eastern colleges are not growing nowadays by leaps and bounds. The magnificent state universities in the west, business life with its big prizes for the few that result in the drawing in of the many, technical schools, business college and those largely fraudulent institutions known as correspondence schools are all taking students from us.

"The problem is what method to em-





JOHN HAY LIBRARY FROM THE SOUTHWEST

ploy to interest students in Brown. Every city and town in the state should be represented in the undergraduate body. We should try to gain the good will of these towns and cities. We should keep the name of Brown before the state and should endeavor to create a social atmosphere out of which comes the willingness to go to college. We must also do what we can to improve and elevate the foreigners who come among us. Unless we get among these foreigners and interest them in the higher education, we must expect to see a declining interest in the university."

In addition to the speakers those present included W. L. Stowell, R. F. Munro, A. S. Townsend, B. F. G. Lindemuth, Augustus O. Bourn, Jr., A. Samuel Isaacson, Arthur C. Burrows, L. L. Anderstrom, A. L. Williams, John P. Reynolds, Prof. Nathaniel F. Davis, Hezekiah C. Wardwell, Edwin A. Barrows, H. W. Boynton, Howard R. Newman, Clinton T. Sherman and George S. Collins.

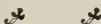
#### John Hay Library

The building has steadily progressed during the summer. Some of the steel roof trusses are already in place, indicating the height of the complete structure. The concrete ceiling and the inner brick wall of the reading room mark the size of that great space, the abundant windows of which are already appearing in outline. All the floors are now laid in concrete. It is expected that the building will be covered in before the cold weather puts an end to outside work. The stack will be left an empty shell to be filled with cases, floors, and stairs by the stack builders. Enough already appears of the exterior of the building to show that the marble library on the hill will contest the palm for beauty and dignity with the state-house and the new post-office.

#### Quotes Mr. Hurley

Theodore Stanton of Cornell University, a well-known journalist, has an interesting article in the August num-

ber of the North American Review on student activities and the part they play in training college men for their life work. He quotes at some length from a letter written to him by George Hurley, '07, now at Oxford, describing the undergraduate life at Brown and giving his estimate of the value of college activities in the career of the undergraduate.



**Student  
Publicity  
Bureau**

The Cammarian Club will continue the Brown University Student Publicity Bureau this year and for this purpose has appointed Maxwell Krause, '10, as

chairman. He has selected the following men to co-operate with him in the work: F. L. Mansur, '10, H. A. Taber, '10, W. D. Heydon, '11, C. L. Johnston, '11, D. L. Brown, '12, W. L. Burgess, '12, and D. H. Kulp, '13.

The object of the bureau is the furthering of the name of Brown University in outside places by means of regular reports and news items. The work of the bureau will consist in keeping the university in constant touch with the largest newspapers in the country, with the papers published in the larger preparatory schools and with the home newspapers of the men who may distinguish themselves in no other way.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

### FACULTY NOTES

Professor Walter B. Jacobs has been elected assistant secretary of the New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools.

### Alumni

1849 and 1880

Upon the occasion of President Nichols's inauguration, last month, Dartmouth conferred upon ex-President Angell of Michigan, Brown, '49, as well as upon President Faunce, the honorary degree of doctor of laws.

1861 and 1874

Hon. John H. Stiness of Providence read a paper on the question of national divorce laws before the annual meeting of the National Reform Association in Boston, Oct. 19. Among the speakers at this meeting was Rev. O. P. Gifford, '74, of Brookline.

1862

The address of Professor Thomas L. Angell is now 22 Dean st., Worcester, Mass.

1869

Henry T. Grant has resigned from the Board of Managers of the Brown Union owing to business engagements. Mr. Grant has re-

mained as manager until the financial condition of the Union has greatly improved, and has rendered conspicuous service. Livingston Ham of the Class of '94 has been appointed in his place and has accepted the appointment. The entire board is now as follows: Mr. Livingston Ham, Professor William Kirk, Arthur M. Allen and Henry R. Palmer, the latter of whom has been elected chairman in place of Mr. Grant.

1872

Rev. Benjamin A. Greene, D. D., late pastor at Evanston, Ill., is to lecture on practical theology in the divinity school of the University of Chicago this fall.

1873

The address of J. B. Grinnell is changed to 759 Myrtle ave., Bridgeport, Conn.

1881

Ex-Mayor William C. Baker of Providence crossed the continent to this city for the particular purpose of casting his vote Nov. 2

Mr. Baker planned a trip to this city from California, where he has been for some time with Mrs. Baker, primarily to vote, and secondarily for business reasons. They will remain here two or three weeks.

1886

William Burnside Frackelton, now the principal of a grammar school in Los Angeles, Cal., visited college a few weeks ago. He intends to be present at the 25th anniversary celebration of his graduation.

1894

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer and family of Providence have returned from abroad.

Allan Benton Morton, late of the Georgia School of Technology, at Atlanta, has been appointed instructor in mathematics at Brown.

1895

Walter Leroy Smith is principal of the Malden Commercial School of Malden, Mass.

1898

Robert J. Fuller is superintendent of schools at North Attleboro, Mass.

Dr. Edward S. Gushee has moved his offices from 2508 Broadway to 204 West 86th st., New York city.

1899

James M. Kent, M. D., has removed to 265 West 84th st., New York city.

Professor B. C. Ewer of Northwestern University has assumed the acting headship of the department of philosophy for the current year.

Edward E. Thompson is teaching this year in the high school at Winchester, Mass. His address is 3 Myrtle st.

1901

Harvey N. Davis, Ph. D., instructor in physics, Harvard University, is joint author with Professor Lionel S. Marks, M. M. E., of a book recently issued by Longmans, Green and Co., entitled "Tables and Diagrams of the Thermal Properties of Saturated and Superheated Steam."

The address of Lieut. George A. Taylor is changed to Fort Logan, Colo.

1902

James W. Barry has opened a law office in Charlotte, N. C.

Henry J. Hart has severed his connections with the firm of Choate, Hall & Stewart of Boston, and has gone to New Haven, to take up the work of assistant counsel for the N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co., having charge of matters arising under interstate commerce. His address will be care of Law Department, N. Y., N. H. and H. R. R. Co., New Haven, Conn.

1903

Howard D. Smith, for the past three years instructor in Beloit College, has accepted a position as instructor in chemistry in the Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass. His address is 11 Woodward ave.

W. W. Andrews, first assistant superintendent of schools, of Providence, has been empowered by the school committee to perform the duties of the late superintendent, Walter H. Small until further action by the committee.

1905

A. S. Townsend, for the past year principal of the grammar school at Warren, R. I., has accepted the position of sub-master in the Robert Walker School of Cambridge, Mass.

Mr. Frederick Schwinn, formerly of the Whitehead & Hoag Co., of Newark, N. J., has accepted a position as manager of the Badge department of the Chas. M. Robbins Co., Attleboro, Mass.

The address of Paul L. Chipman is Beacon Chambers, 19 Myrtle st., Boston, Mass.

The committee in charge of the '05 quinquennial, met for the first time since last summer, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, in the office, of Hornblower & Weeks, of which Newton Hutchison is local manager. It was decided that the class generally would be in a position now to want a more elaborate celebration than any they had yet had: so broad plans were laid out with this in view, and each member was assigned details for his immediate attention. The date for the midwinter dinner was not finally fixed, though the evening most favored was the Wednesday before Christmas. The price, a nominal one, together with the place, will be announced later, when the sub-committee having it under advisement makes its report. It is expected to be a good appetizer for the big time next June.

At about this point in the proceedings, as Wells had to leave for a wedding, Ketner to catch a train, Hutchison to get ready to go to Europe next morning, and as Meader and Robinson were hungry, the meeting suddenly broke up.

1907

The address of I. Leston Nickerson is now Box 137, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

1908

Samuel J. Beeber is head of the Science department in the high school of Westbrook, Maine.

Howard Chapin has a position with the Chas. M. Robbins Co., Medalists, Attleboro, Mass.

1909

Lawrence L. Larrabee is a student at Harvard Law School. Address 102 Carnegie Hall.

H. R. Von Barga is principal of the Washington School at Medford, Mass.

Miss Annie M. Saunders is teaching in Westport, Conn.

Burton F. Latham is teaching in the high school at Huntington, New York.



1903

Courtland C. Earle, formerly with the Coventry Co. at Anthony, R. I., has accepted a position with John Hetherington and Sons, Ltd., of Manchester, England, S. C. Lowe, agent, Boston, Mass., builders of textile machinery. His address will be 178 Devonshire st., Boston, Mass.

Arthur H. Scott, of the United States Weather Bureau service has been transferred to the New Orleans district. His address is New Orleans, La., care of United States Weather Bureau.

1904

Edward S. Smith is instructor in mathematics at the University of Virginia. His address is Box 172, University, Va.

1905

Rev. Bertram C. Bugbee is now pastor of the Baptist church in Warrenville, Conn.

Leroy F. Bliss is teaching at the Somes School, Aurora, N. Y.

1906

The address of William G. Winsor, Jr., is now 77 Clay st., Central Falls, R. I.

Nathan Sackett is doing graduate work at Columbia University. His address is 533 Livingston Hall, Columbia University, New York city.

1907

Leon E. Truesdell is principal of the Winslow High School at Waterville, Me.

Leon F. Payne is with the Carnegie Steel Co. of Newark, N. J. His home address is 145 Ascension st., Passaic, N. J.

1908

The address of Benson R. Frost is now LeRoy, N. Y.

The New York address of Hunter S. Mars-ton is 24 Broad st.

Roland C. Ormsbee is a student at Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn.

1909

John W. Mayhew was well received when he arrived at Baton Rouge, where he is coaching the Louisiana University team. He was met at the boat by the private secretary of Governor Landers and was greeted by the first citizens of the town, including Judge Brunot, Mayor Bynum, Sheriff Randolph, Colonel Nicholson and a host of business men.

## Alumnae

Alumnae Josephine S. Armstrong is teaching this year at Central Village, Conn.

Miss Lucile M. Blanchard is teaching in East Douglas, Mass.

Miss Myra M. Sampson is an assistant in the biological laboratory at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

Miss Grace Frost is teaching at Central Village, Conn.

Miss Hazel Buckey is teaching at Block Island, R. I.

Three graduates of the Womens College will work this year in the English department of Bryn Mawr College: Louise B. Morgan, A. M. '07, who will hold for the third year a graduate scholarship; Eunice C. Smith, '07, who has been awarded the Graduate Fellowship in English, and Frances A. Foster, '09, who has a graduate scholarship.

1902

Miss Katharine F. Littlefield is teaching this year in Worcester, Mass. Her address is 33 May St.

Miss Margaret Roys spent the summer in the British Isles. Her address is now 87 Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.

The home address of Mrs. Howard A. Coffin is 323 Washington Place, Flushing, N. Y.

## Engagements

The engagement of Henry Greene Jackson, '06, to Miss Maria Woolford Holbrook, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edward H. Holbrook of Baltimore, Md., is announced.

## Marriages

On Tuesday evening, October 12, 1909, Mr. Arthur Garfield Fowler, '06, was married to Miss Julia Montfort Fowler, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Drake Fowler. Miss Lida M. Fowler, '08, sister of the bride, was one of the bridesmaids, and Everard Appleton, '04, and Howard S. Young, '08, were two of the ushers. Mrs. and Mrs. Fowler will live in Trenton, N. J.

On Tuesday, October 5, Rev. Frederick J. Walton, '80, was married to Miss Matilda C. Bloomer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Dr. Edward S. Rousmaniere, rector of Grace Church, assisted by Rev. Allen Greene, '02, of Peabody, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Walton will live at 115 Governor St., Providence.

On July 1, Howard D. Swift, '03, was married to Miss Grace W. Nye of Beloit, Wis.

On June 18, 1909, in King's Chapel, Boston, Preston Sumner Moulton, '06, was married to Ruth Bryant Stanley of Boston, Mass. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William E. Gardner, rector of St. James' Church, Cambridge, assisted by the Rev. Howard A. Bridgman, brother-in-law of the bride. The bridegroom was attended by A. W. Claffin, '06, as best man; the ushers were Professor

John F. Greene, '97, Howard H. Tucker, '07, and Harry G. Jackson, '06. The matron of honor was Mrs. Ralph Westervelt Best of Bronxville, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Moulton will live in Farmington, Maine, where Mr. Moulton is a master in the Abbott School.

## Births

Born, October 1, 1909, to Ralph Caleb Estes, '99, and Mrs. Estes, a son, Ralph Hewitt Estes.

1902

James W. Barry has opened a law office in Charlotte, N. C.

Born, October 1, 1909, to Rev. Alexander H. Abbott, '03, and Mrs. Alice Barrett Abbott, '03, a daughter, Millicent.

Born, October 15, 1909, to Willard B. Atwell, '03, and Harriet Bethel Atwell, a daughter, Isabel Louise.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Deerin Call of Hartford, Conn., Benjamin Winslow Call. Mr. and Mrs. Call now have two sons, and a daughter. "This new boy, writes Mr. Call, is named for 'Bennie' Andrews."

Born, at Auburn, R. I., October 18, 1909, to Mr. T. R. Clayton and Mrs. Myrtis Millikin Clayton, '02, a son, Donald Merrill Clayton.

Born, October 15, to Howard A. Swallow, '00, and Grace Hamilton Swallow, '01, a daughter, Barbara Northup Swallow.

Born, in Providence, R. I., August 12, 1909, to Rev. and Mrs. William Hoyle Lane, '80, a son, Stanley Hoyle Lane.

## Deaths

ALVAH WINSLOW GODDING, 1850

Alvah Winslow Godding died at his home in Providence, October 4, 1909, aged 85 years. Mr. Godding was born in Burke, Vt., July 13, 1824, and was the son of Rufus and Lucina Hunting Godding. He obtained his early education at Derby Academy, Derby, Vt., and entered Brown, graduating with the degree of A. B., in the class of 1850, and taking his A. M. three years later. He taught in the public schools of Providence from 1850-64, when he gave up teaching to enter business. He was state agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., 1864-78, and had the general agency for the Traveler's Insurance Co., from 1864-87. From 1887-97, he was general agent of the Fidelity and Casualty Co. and was afterwards connected with the Insurance Company of North America. Mr. Godding was twice married, his first wife being Miss Jane L. Parks, who died in 1853, and his second Miss Mary J. Miles. He had four children, Clara W., Dr. Clarence M., '78, Edward A., '86, and George R. Godding.

ALBERT ARNOLD BENNETT, 1872

The Japan mission and the missionary cause in general have suffered a severe loss in the death of Rev. Albert Arnold Bennett, D. D., who died at Yokohama, Japan.

Dr. Bennett was the son of Edward Andrew Bennett, '36, and Judith Burton (Mustin)

Bennett and was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 16, 1849. He prepared for college at the Philadelphia high school and at Hasting's Academy (Philadelphia) and entered Brown, graduating with the class of '72 with the degree of A. B. He continued his theological course in the Baptist Theological Seminary, then in Chicago, received his degree of B. D. in 1875, and was ordained the same year as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Holliston, Mass., where he remained until 1879. In September, 1879, he married Miss Mela Isabel Barrows, daughter of Rev. Brainerd W. Barrows, '51, and sailed a few weeks later for Japan, under appointment of the Missionary Union. Since that time his home has been in Yokohama, where he has served as pastor of the Yokohama Baptist Church, as treasurer of Baptist missions in Japan, and has established a native theological seminary (The Baptist Theological Seminary, Yokohama), serving as first president from 1884-94, and holding the position of Professor Homiletics and New Testament Exegesis since 1884. While in America on a furlough, he lectured at Colgate University in the winter term, 1902-1903 on practical mission work, and the following winter delivered a course of lectures on Christian missions and Japan at Newton Theological Institution. He received the degree of D. D. from Brown in 1900. He was the author of "Historical Sketch of the Holliston Baptist Church," "An Analysis of the Epistle of Paul the Apostle to the Romans," with text in English and Greek. A collection of hymns in Japanese and numerous book and tract translations and revisions. He was a careful student and an able translator, and enjoyed the confidence and friendship of the Japanese to an unusual degree.

He leaves a widow in Japan and seven children now in school in this country. Charles Barrows Bennett, '06, Albert Arnold Bennett, Jr., '11, Harriet Colburn Bennett, '12, and Mela Elsie Bennett, Sp., are now pursuing courses at Brown. Two brothers, William Henry Bennett, M. D., '86, and Charles Pattison Bennett, '79, survive him.

JOHN DEFOREST DANIELSON, 1887

John DeForest Danielson died at his home at Medfield, Mass., October 16, 1909, aged 43 years. Mr. Danielson was the son of John W. Danielson, one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers of Rhode Island, and Sarah Lockwood. He was born at Lewiston, Me., August 18, 1866, and came to Providence with his parents in 1873. He prepared for college at the Mowry and Goff school, and entered Brown in 1883, graduating with the class of 1887, with the degree of A. M. After graduation, Mr. Danielson became associated with his father in the cotton business and continued actively with him until his health failed in February, 1907. He married, in 1895, Mrs. Pauline Root Otis of Boston, who survives him. He leaves also a brother, Amos Lockwood Danielson, '86, and two sisters, Mrs. Elisha H. Howard and Mrs. Theodore P. Bogent.

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## A DEPARTMENT OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE AND HISTORY

*By Professor Henry Thatcher Fowler, Ph. D.*



THE alumnus of some years standing is often puzzled by the number and variety of departments of study in his college. He wonders, vaguely perhaps, what they are all about. If he should investigate, he might learn that some are offshoots of old familiar studies. Live sciences, like everything living, seem to follow the great law of growing complexity and differentiation, and this is reflected in the college curriculum. Other subjects, he might learn, had been added outright, from time to time, as the range of intellectual interest has broadened.

The department of Biblical literature and history seems, at first, to belong to this latter class. In 1890, Brown introduced a department of "Semitic Languages and Oriental History;" five years later, this was changed into "Biblical Literature and History." The change in the courses consisted chiefly in transferring emphasis from Arabic to Hebrew history, laying more stress upon the study of the Bible in English, taking over work in New Testament language which had recently been introduced in the Greek department, and

adding New Testament history. Yet the opportunity now given for the study of Biblical language and literature was, in reality, the recalling of that which had once been prominent.

In March, 1824, the Brown Catalogue, for the first time, included admission requirements and an outline of the course of study. It may interest Brown men to note, in passing, that the Harvard catalogue adopted this innovation a year later. The complete requirements were: that "Every person admitted into this university must be able to construe and parse Cicero's Orations, Virgil's Aeneid and the Greek Testament; and to write good Latin. He must be well versed in the rules of arithmetic, and sustain a good moral character." Apparently, the college could not fully trust the preparatory schools to meet these high standards for the program of the first term of freshman year included:

<i>Virgil,</i>	}	<i>revised.</i>
<i>Cicero's Orations,</i>		
<i>Greek Testament.</i>		

Perhaps, however, this indicates faith in the *revising* process rather than a criticism of the schools, for, in the last term of senior year, these subjects are again "revised." Thus



the Greek Testament preceded, began, and closed the college career of every Brown man eighty-five years ago. The entrance requirements of Harvard were similar: Jacob's Greek Reader, the Gospels in the Greek Testament, Virgil, Sallust, and Cicero's Selected Orations." The student continued the study of the Greek Testament in college. Brown soon added Jacob's Reader and limited her Greek Testament requirements to the historical books. Thus early was a "standardizing" tendency manifest. Yale and other colleges had similar requirements. In 1842, Brown and Yale dropped the Greek Testament from the list of entrance subjects and, the next year, Harvard followed. In the latter institution, lectures "on the means of preserving health" had earlier displaced this subject in the college work. At a somewhat later date, Yale substituted "practical surveying" for Hebrew, in her brief list of optional course. So truly, the crowding of ancient languages by subjects frankly utilitarian is not a new process. At Brown, Hebrew and French were introduced together, as alternative studies, in 1827. The French soon disappeared and Hebrew was made alternative with a Greek course and then, it, too, vanished. In Harvard, Hebrew had been a required study until 1787; for thirty years longer a Hebrew part appeared on commencement programs. The introduction, therefore, of Biblical language and literature at Brown, in the early nineties, may be viewed as a re-introduction of a subject that had been crowded out of the limited rigid curriculum of the American college in earlier decades of the century. Princeton, perhaps alone among the older and larger colleges of America, managed to keep a place for the Greek Testament till near the end of the century.

Various reasons might be suggested to account for the elimination from the college of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures under the older conditions and ideals, but it seems more pertinent to note the influences that have

brought the Bible back into the program of studies of Brown, Harvard, Yale, Princeton and many other institutions.

Speaking of the nineteenth century, in his little book on German education, Professor Paulsen says, "At the same time a new sense was developed, as it were,—the historic sense." In no field of study has the historic spirit shown its transforming power more impressively than in the study of the Bible. The study which was crowded out was not historical; the spirit of the times made that impossible, and very limited materials for such study were available. The Bible has come back as one of the most genuinely historical disciplines that the curriculum offers. Its documents are analyzed, dated, and compared with the contemporary records of Israel's neighbors. The Hebrew political, social, literary, and religious life is studied in relation to the civilization of the peoples with whom Israel was kindred or had intercourse. Ancient Israel is no longer viewed in isolation, but her life is interpreted as part of the teeming life of the nations. In order to understand fully any phase of her history or literature, one must become somewhat familiar with the three millenniums of history that antedate David. Thus an historical study of the Old Testament brings one into acquaintance with the progress of humanity from the dawn of history in ancient Egypt and Babylonia down to the rise of the Hebrew monarchy; and then, the history of the monarchy and the Jewish state can be understood only as one follows the struggle for world empire of Assyria, Egypt, the new Babylonia, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome. The study of the truly ancient history of southwestern Asia and northern Africa has made Greece and Rome modern and shown to how great an extent they were indebted for the civilization which they have given modern Europe and America, to the long eras of history that preceded their rise. In every phase of the history of civilization, one must now go far back of Greece. A few years ago, for exam-

ple, Maine's "Ancient Law" was a great work. We may still admire its masterly grasp and method, but of truly ancient law there is hardly a glimpse in the book; it begins with Greek law. What is gravely discussed as characteristic of Aryan law is known to-day to be just as prominent among the ancient Semites. The books of the Old Testament contain the rich deposit of thousands of years of Semitic culture that preceded the Hebrew, besides their own distinctive gifts to humanity. With this new outlook, Semitic history in general, and Hebrew history in particular, had of necessity to come into the curriculum of any institution that attempted to offer the means of broad culture.

The study of the Biblical books as literature has also been transformed. These writings are made intelligible, in many ways, by knowledge of the ideas and customs of the world in which they were written and of the events and forces which lie behind them. Their distinctive literary forms and conventions are understood by comparison with the writings of kindred peoples, and some of their matter can be traced back to earlier sources. Familiar examples are the creation and flood narratives, now known in Babylonian versions far older than the Hebrew. The dating of the books and their component documents has made it possible to trace the evolution of different literary forms, as well as to study the developing thought of the successive centuries. The literature is seen as the "lasting expression in words of the meaning of life," as Israel and the early church lived it. Putting this literature in its place in the stream of life has brought into clearest view its peculiar and unchanging values.

The Biblical department has not had hoary experience to shape its courses, and so, in a period of rapid changes in college instruction, has sometimes led the way in adopting new methods. At Brown, it was the first department

of foreign languages and literature to offer a course giving a comprehensive survey of its field of literature, open to those who had not studied its languages. Now, all the departments offer more or less complete courses of this character. As yet, no other department has gone so far as this one in connecting the study of history and literature. It conducts a two-year course, taking up in chronological order the Old and New Testament history and literature, giving almost equal attention to each. This study emphasizes, at once, the way in which contemporary literature gives insight into the life of an age and the way writings grow out of a nation's life. The Bible came back into the course of study at Brown, under Dr. Jewett and Dr. Kent, with a freedom and elasticity of method that has enabled it to adapt itself quickly to existing conditions and to lead the way in some new developments. With all this, the department gives, in fuller measure, the old opportunity for those who desire it, of studying the Bible in its original languages.

Since the recognition of the Bible as an integral part of the history and literature of civilization, there has come a great development in the colleges of devotional and practical Bible study. In this, which is a world-wide movement, a Brown man, Dr. Clayton S. Cooper, '94, is the leader. At the present time, eighty-five thousand students in the institutions of higher learning encircling the globe are enrolled for Bible study, under the auspices of the student Christian associations. The textbooks which they use are written mainly by American university professors and are frankly based upon the results of modern historical study. Thus, aside from the work of the curriculum, the historical method of study has brought about among university students a great development of purely voluntary Bible study of which the chief aim is growth in character.

## GOVERNOR HUGHES IN NEW HAVEN

### How the New York Executive Impressed the Connecticut College Town



NOVEMBER 15 and 16, Governor Charles E. Hughes, '81, of New York, delivered the first two of the 1909 series of Dodge lectures on the duties and responsibilities of citizenship at Yale University, New Haven. Evidently he made a marked impression upon his audiences, as the following editorial utterances bear witness:

New Haven Register: It would be difficult to find in America to-day a man better fitted to speak to the men of Yale and the people of New Haven on the "responsibilities of citizenship" than is Charles Evans Hughes. The truest words are effective but in proportion as they are backed by a true example. Governor Hughes is that example. Americans with high ideals long have yearned and labored to bring about an awakening of the sense of civic morality and civic responsibility in this country. In Governor Hughes they found a man to lead in that awakening. The little candle throws its beams far. But greater proportionately is the effect in a naughty world, in a republic whose people need to be awakened and enlightened to the rights and responsibilities of their heritage of freedom, of the consistent example and insistent effort of one man who sees his clear duty and follows its leading. Governor Hughes is a man with a clear sense of the ideal in citizenship, plus the brains and determination to make it effective. He is not a genius, unless that is genius. He is a statesman, but the qualities which make him one are qualities which any honest and sincere man can emulate with some degree of success.

As civic awakening in America may take one of its important dates from the appearance of Governor Hughes, so Connecticut may in time realize a change which had its beginning about the same time. It would not be fair to call Governor Woodruff an imitator of Governor Hughes; the truth rather is that he is in some respects much the same sort of man. The ideal of good government and pure politics in Connecticut is yet a great way off, but because of the fearless acts and words of Governor Woodruff the eyes of the citizens of the state have been turned that way. We in New Haven are favored to have two such men together with us even for a brief time, and we appreciate the honor. We expect to have the effect of their work in New Haven and in the state with us for a much longer time and with increasing effect.

New Haven Leader: Unfortunately, hundreds who wanted to hear him could not do so because three thousand people cannot squeeze into a hall built to hold less than five hundred people. If Woolsey Hall is not otherwise occupied the governor's lecture to-night should be delivered in that big auditorium, and we do not doubt that it will be filled to capacity if its seating space is available.

New York people, bright writers, witty speakers, have said that Governor Hughes has no personal magnetism. If you define "personal magnetism" as similar to the action of the farmer's wife who blows the froth from the top of a pail of fresh milk, then you will find little "personal magnetism" in Governor Hughes.

If your ideal of "personal magnetism" is that furnished by a man who



is all things to all men, one of the "good fellows" who owes everybody in town, who is generous and often equally unjust, changing convictions as easily as he changes his coat, brilliant but unsafe, well veneered but not sound to the heart's core, then you will not find your ideal in Governor Hughes—you will find no personal magnetism in him. The personal magnetism of Governor Hughes is not animal magnetism—it is intellectual magnetism, strong, appealing, enduring.

Not half a dozen people who listened to Governor Hughes last evening had ever seen him before. When introduced by President Hadley he acknowledged the courteous greeting of the audience very modestly, very unostentatiously, without a smile or facial expression of special pleasure.

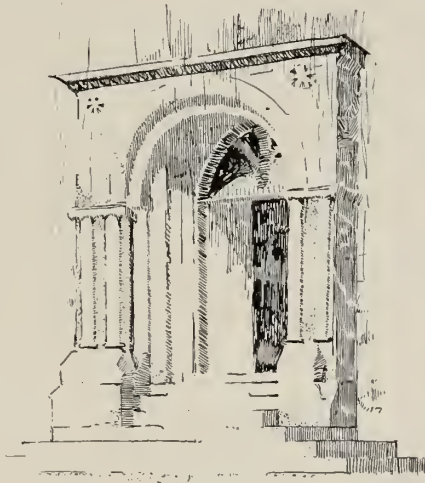
There is nothing spectacular in the mannerisms of Governor Hughes. He is not an actor—he is a profound thinker who wins the favor of audiences and the confidence of everybody by his sturdy honesty, high purpose, and fearless declarations and defence of what he believes to be right. The master mind is there, and as its strength is slowly, unostentatiously re-

vealed, those who listen are convinced, their confidence is won, their conviction that this man is a man all other men can trust becomes so settled that nothing can unsettle it.

Governor Hughes believes it is safe to trust the people—get close to the people—tell the people all about it—that's his way and that's why the people of the great state of New York have supported him in the past and will continue to support him to the end of his public career, no matter what men or organization of men seek his destruction. \* \*

It seems to us that the "personal magnetism" of Governor Hughes is the strongest and most enduring "personal magnetism" known to man. It is not merely the magnetism of a clever tongue—it is the magnetism of a keen, clear, conscientious brain—a magnetism which expresses itself in graceful phrases, unaided by gymnastic gestures or carefully studied tricks of oratory.

If you miss Governor Hughes's lecture to-night you will miss a treat, you will miss a rare opportunity to study a type of "personal magnetism" not often seen in any country to-day.



## PRESIDENT ANGELL'S RETIREMENT

*From the Michigan Alumnus*



R. ANGELL'S official retirement from the presidency, which took place with characteristic unostentation, marks definitely the close of an era, not in the history of this university alone, but in the history of American education. His years of service have bridged the gap between the old and the new in the Middle West. He came to his life work at Michigan in his prime, when the success or failure of the revolutionary idea of education by the state was still unsettled and Michigan was almost the only effective representative of the "Prussian" idea. In the four decades of Dr. Angell's service the state universities have become as effective as the privately endowed institutions, and they are entering, equally with others, upon an era of expansion the limits of which no one can foresee. How much the state universities of the West owe to James B. Angell, through his services as the president of Michigan, and as the dean of all state university presidents, no one can say.

Although his services to the university in their multifarious aspects have been recounted many times, this is surely a proper place to give again a few of the facts which signalize his administration. His first speech at the university was delivered as the commencement oration of the class of 1871 and he took up the duties of president in October of the same year. When he became president the university had granted 3,364 degrees, while during his administration 22,009 degrees

were granted; 23,517 persons altogether have received degrees from the university. The number of students in the university during the year 1870-71 was 1,110, considerably less than a fourth of the present attendance of 5,223 students. The income of the university at that time was \$105,000, now it is \$1,150,000. When President Angell came the faculty numbered thirty-five altogether while now it is nearly four hundred, more than that, in fact, if the administrative officers be counted. The central wing of University Hall was completed the year of his arrival, and this, with the old medical building, the four original professors' houses, a small chemical laboratory and the law building, formed the university of that day.

But more than this material increase, it has been Dr. Angell's privilege to carry to completion many of the details of the future university seen by Chancellor Tappan, his great predecessor, and to inaugurate or else foster many departures in the educational world, which were tried and found worthy at Michigan before they were accepted at large. The first women were graduated from this university—the first women to be graduated from any university—the year he came, and he has never wavered in his belief in the wisdom of the step. Under his administration the prestige of the university has grown enormously, and it has been his constant sympathy with the highest educational ideals, tempered, as needs be in the head of a state university, with kindly and practical diplomacy, which has

helped to make the university of the present.

His resignation brings us to the final break with the old regime, for Dr. Angell has stood for some years almost the sole representative of the brilliant faculty which greeted him thirty-nine years ago this month. It is with tenderest feelings in our hearts

for the man who for forty years has stood for the University of Michigan in the eyes of the world, that we wish him, in behalf of the thousands of alumni of the university who have known and loved him, all the happiness and enjoyment life can offer him in his well earned rest.

## NEW YORK MEETING OF BROWN ALUMNAE

*By Emily Gardner Munro, '97*

**O**N THE afternoon of November sixth, about twenty Brown women living in the vicinity of New York foregathered for a very attractive luncheon at the Martha Washington Hotel. The object of the meeting was to bring the New York women into closer communication with each other, and to discuss plans for forming a New York branch of the Brown Alumnae Association. Miss King very kindly came on from Providence, and the real feature of the occasion was her very charming talk in which she outlined the policy of the college. She gave interesting details of the continual growth of the college and its present development in different lines. She spoke of the estimate in which the Women's College in Brown University is held throughout the country. Of course this high estimate is due largely to the very able management of Miss King, who has given all her time and thought to the work. It is very gratifying to all Brown graduates to feel that the prevailing opinion seems to be that Brown has thus far, more satisfac-

torily than other institutions, solved the problem of the city college.

At the close of the session a business meeting was held. Miss Emily Gardner Munro was appointed secretary, Miss Agnes Clark temporary chairman. It was decided to hold another meeting, and to make definite plans for an organization. Mrs. Freeman Putney was appointed chairman of a committee, with the power to choose her own associates, to investigate and then to report at the next meeting, upon nominations for officers, a constitution and by-laws of the organization.

All of those present at the meeting were very enthusiastic about having a New York organization, for it is very delightful for a number of people, all of whom were "nurtured on the self-same hill" and all of whom are now doing something worth while, to meet together occasionally, and renew acquaintance and receive fresh enthusiasm from discussing their common ideals.

After a rising vote of thanks to Miss King, the very satisfactory and enthusiastic meeting adjourned.





## A NEW ENDOWMENT CRUSADE

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PROSPERITY'S return makes the present time appear propitious for the inauguration of the long-anticipated movement to increase the productive funds of Brown University. A committee has been chosen to formulate plans for the movement, consisting of President W. H. P. Faunce, Treasurer C. S. Sweetland and Mr. W. V. Kellen of the board of fellows.

How much of an increase it will be possible to secure is of course problematical, but it is intended to raise as much as in the movement of about ten years ago, when practically two millions were added in one form or another to the university's resources.

President Faunce says: "It is felt by all the friends of the university that the present is an unusually favorable time for inaugurating the new movement. Years of prosperity now seem to be at hand. Many of the alumni are succeeding well in their various callings, and are showing great devotion to the interests of the university.

"It is now 10 years since the completion of the endowment fund of 1900, when \$2,000,000 was secured. Of that great sum all but \$20,000 was finally collected, and the failure to collect that was due to the death or business failure of three or four persons. Seldom have so many subscriptions been so faithfully paid.

"When the funds for the building of the John Hay Library were secured three years ago, there was no appeal to the alumni, the total subscribers being only about 30 in number. It is, therefore, 10 years since the friends of the university have been asked to come to its aid. Other institutions have recently appointed committees and started movements for new endowment.

"The needs of the university at the

present time are obvious to one acquainted with its affairs. The building of the John Hay Library imposes large additional expenses for lighting, heating and maintenance, and there is absolutely no provision for that expenditure. Many men on the faculty who, ten years ago, were simply instructors with small financial obligations, are now professors with growing families, and adequate provision must be made if the university is to retain their services.

"The old university library must be remodelled and new laboratories must be built if the scientific instruction is to remain in the front rank. A movement for the endowment of the Women's College has been making quiet progress in the city during the last two years, and already considerable money has been secured. Committees will be appointed to have charge of the whole movement at a later time.

"When we started our movement for two millions in 1900 the project was considered one of the greatest tasks ever undertaken by an American university. Since then, however, the gifts which have been made to other universities have been so large as to dwarf the sum we then received. The Yale bicentennial fund has greatly aided that institution, the McKay millions have gone to Harvard, and Columbia has just received two and one-half millions and possibly more from the Kennedy estate."

The total endowment of Brown University to-day is \$3,305,390.63. This statement is in a way deceptive, as a large portion of the amount is not productive of income for the general needs of the university, but is set aside for some specific use. For instance, fully one-sixth of the income from this total endowment fund is available each year for the John Carter Brown Library alone.

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cation, unless they are accompanied by sufficient  
postage stamps.*

### PROFESSOR MACDONALD'S PLEA

In a recent number of the Nation, Professor MacDonald makes a vigorous and well-supported plea for an enlargement of the provisions for teaching history in our colleges. He compares the superb equipment placed at the disposal of the teacher of natural science, even in our high schools, with the meagre outfit of the historical department, both as to the number and size of rooms and their equipment, and draws the conclusion that the present "boom" in science study is due not so much to the intrinsically

greater attractiveness of cats and chemicals as to the better facilities provided in science departments over those which deal with the humanities.

He is not content with a lecture room which must be made over at the end of the hour to some other department, but asks for a series of rooms solely devoted to the work of the department of history, and amply supplied with maps, pictures, casts, and all other necessary material. He suggests first two or more lecture rooms, with blackboards, map cases, book shelves, and a lantern and screen; second, a combined seminary room and library; third, a room for map-drawing and chart-making; fourth, a typewriting room; and fifth, private offices or studies for the instructors. Even this would be but a moderate provision when compared with that usually made for the chemist or the physicist.

He calls particular attention to the change which such a scheme would make in the work of the university library. One copy of a book would no longer be thought of as sufficient for the uses of several departments, but as many copies would be bought as there are departments. The keynote of his contention is the saving of economic waste, the prevention of the present misdirected effort in the employment of niggardly or clumsy methods, and the consequent gain to the student and the university by recognizing the value of the teacher's time and strength, and putting each to its highest use. Apparently the ideal historical outfit exists at present nowhere. Brown, with its splendid library facilities in history, should be one of the first to take the step forward involved in establishing a historical laboratory, in which the teaching of history may be conducted with no other limitations than those inherent in the abilities of the professor and his students.

*CHARTER REVISION*

The following remarkable, not to say mysterious, statement appeared in the "School and College" department of the Boston Transcript on November 10:

"It will be remembered that some time ago a movement prevailed at Providence looking for a change of the charter of Brown University, so that, instead of its remaining a distinctively Baptist institution, all sectarian requirements might be eliminated. The report of the committee on the change of charter was not unfavorable to it, and the impression has prevailed that the change was as good as made. But the committee was required to submit the preliminary report to the alumni, as being those who were most vitally interested; and as a larger number of the alumni, if not a majority, are Baptists, it was found that there was a deep-seated opposition to the plan. Consequently it has been entirely transposed, and now it is proposed that every effort shall be put forward to restore to the charter the letter and spirit of the original fathers and founders of 'the college in Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations called Brown.'

Whence this item came, has not, as far as we know, been discovered; yet it is certain that it was not self-generated. The question then arises, what graduate of Brown, or outside observer, produced so distorted a statement of the case—and why?

Immediately after the publication of the item in the Transcript, Mr. Stephen O. Edwards of Providence, a member of the corporation committee on charter revision, sent the following letter to that paper:

"The Wednesday issue of the Transcript contained a news item entitled 'Brown University to Remain Sectarian,' which gives an entirely false impression of the progress of charter revision at Brown. The committee on revision has submitted a preliminary report to the corporation, and this report has also been sent to the alumni. This preliminary report looks favorably to the elimination of the denominational provisions of the charter, but the committee asked for time to consider the question further and ascertain the opinions of all parties in interest.

"It has taken up its work again this autumn, preparatory to making its final report. No opposition, deep-seated or general, to the plan has become apparent. On the contrary, the preliminary report was received with well-

nigh unanimous favor. So far as can be ascertained, a very large majority of the alumni, without regard to denominational affiliations, favor revision. In one case where a vote was recently taken of a representative body of graduates six-sevenths voted for revision.

"No amendment having as yet been made, it is difficult to see how the 'letter and spirit of the original fathers and founders' are to be restored. The article in question is misleading in almost every statement and gives a very erroneous idea of the progress of charter revision at Brown."

That this is a fair statement of the present situation, no one familiar with the facts will, we think, seek to deny. The question of revising the charter so as to eliminate all sectarianism in the government of the university is practically settled, in the judgment of the general body of alumni. The denomination which has hitherto had a majority vote in the corporation has taken a broad view of the case and liberally acquiesced in the noble preliminary report of the revision committee, which as will be remembered consists of six Baptists in a total of nine—these Baptists being President Faunce, Governor Hughes, Senator Colby, President Horr of Newton, Rev. T. S. Barbour and Hon. Henry Kirke Porter. Would it be possible to choose half a dozen men better representative of the denomination to which they belong?

As the Alumni Monthly understands the present status of the case, there is a general disposition to await the committee's second and final report, which, in the nature of things, will not be very long delayed. The committee is carefully canvassing all objections and obstacles to the proposed changes, intent on guarding the university from disaster or embarrassment, but, and this is the important point, intent also on carrying the amendments into effect. So far, at least, as we know, the committee stands exactly where it stood last June when its frank exposition of the reasons governing its recommendation for the



removal of all sectarian barriers from the charter met with commendation on all sides.

We do not mean to say that there is no opposition to the contemplated charter changes—there is such opposition. It would be impossible to carry through a movement of this sort without encountering some hostility. But we believe that the great majority of Brown graduates are strongly in favor of it, and we are convinced that the faculty is practically a unit on the same side. To charge these university teachers with prejudice in the case is easy; but it is a matter of vital moment to many of them; and the sooner the obstacles are removed that prevent their participation in the Carnegie foundation the better it will be for them and for the outlook for highgrade instruction in the future at Brown. This is not the only consideration involved, but it ought not to be overlooked.

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### *A GOOD FOOTBALL SEASON*

Brown's victory over the Carlisle Indians closed a successful season, in spite of our failure to break into the ranks of the so-called Big Four. It would have been gratifying to score a triumph over Pennsylvania, Harvard or Yale, but these three teams were the only ones that beat us, and we won seven creditable victories, most of them over formidable competitors.

Judging from the record of the season Brown has reached a point in football midway between Yale and Harvard on the one hand and Amherst, Williams and Vermont on the other. In our class at present may be reckoned Cornell, Dartmouth and Princeton, no one of which could have lined up against us this year with any assurance of success. Cornell was beaten by Harvard worse

than we; Dartmouth's record at Cambridge, and elsewhere, is about on a par with ours, and Princeton's showing against Yale (0 to 17) compares fairly with our score of 0 to 23 at New Haven, especially in view of the fact that the Yale game was Princeton's one great match, while with us it was only an incidental contest, into which, in addition, we went badly crippled. If Brown's final game at the New York polo grounds had been with Princeton the chances of victory would have been equally balanced.

In view of these circumstances, what shall we do next season? Shall we continue to meet three of the Big Four and conclude the year with a game of lesser interest? It is generally agreed that the Yale and Harvard games ought to be retained; of the desirability of the Pennsylvania game there is less certainty, as Philadelphia is so far away and Penn is unwilling to come to Providence in alternate years. Much sentiment is heard in favor of a resumption of the climactic game with Dartmouth. Whether Dartmouth desires a resumption is a question; but it ought to be determined frankly, at Providence and Hanover, whether the old rivalry is to be renewed. If we are to revive the annual series with Dartmouth, the first match might as well come next November as in some later season; if not, it is high time we were casting about for some other final game—the Carlisle Indians are worthy opponents, but we ought to have a real college team for the concluding contest of the year.

The general judgment of those best qualified to speak is that Mr. Marvel and Coach Gammons deserve great praise for attaining a creditable result with inadequate material. One trouble at Brown is that there is no systematic co-ordination between the college and

the preparatory schools, so that we lose many good men who might be brought to us without the exercise of any undue persuasion on our part. Against professionalism in every form let us set our faces; but let us also admit the plain facts of the case. One or two members of this year's football team were brought to Brown at the last moment by the loyal efforts of unofficial individuals. Does anybody object to persuasion as persuasion if it is unaccompanied by any "unethical" consideration? Then why not organize the persuasion in some way? If the undergraduate authorities are willing and able to undertake it, well and good; but how much more labor of this kind can we fairly heap upon students, already sufficiently diverted from their books? Is there any existing officer of the university who can give him-

self in satisfactory measure to the task and yet not neglect his other work? The simple fact is that when the football candidates assembled this fall there was not a complete line-up, and during the entire season the 'varsity has been handicapped, as in past years, by the lack of a good second eleven. We do not, at the present moment, propose any particular remedy, but we believe that the present system should justify itself in the early future or be so amended as to meet the needs of the situation. Meanwhile we feel that the Brown football season has been one of the most creditable in the athletic history of the college. We are now definitely out of the small New England college class, and just a little below the teams that fill the Harvard Stadium and Yale Field with thirty or forty thousand enthusiastic spectators.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH



BROWN'S football season ended with the Carlisle Indian game at New York, November 20. The record for the year is as follows:

Sept. 29.	Brown vs. R. I. State, 6-0
Oct. 2.	Brown vs. Colgate, 14-0
Oct. 6.	Brown vs. Bates, 17-0
Oct. 9.	Brown vs. Amherst, 17-0
Oct. 16.	Brown vs. Pennsylvania, 5-13
Oct. 23.	Brown vs. Harvard, 0-12
Oct. 30.	Brown vs. Amherst Aggies, 12-3
Nov. 6.	Brown vs. Yale, 0-23
Nov. 16.	Brown vs. Vermont, 17-0
Nov. 20.	Brown vs. Carlisle Indians, 21-8

The Massachusetts State team (the "Amherst Aggies") proved an easy proposition on October 30, but a snag was struck at New Haven, the following Saturday, when the strong Yale eleven defeated us, 23-0. This was thought to indicate a rather remarkable weakness on the part of Brown, until, a week later, Yale beat Princeton 17 to 0, and with such ease as to sug-

gest a large reservation of unrequired power. The Yale Alumni Weekly says of the Brown-Yale game:

"Brown made only two first downs, both late in the second half after Yale had scored her 23 points; and held Yale for downs once on the Brown 30-yard line, in the first half, when Coy barely failed to make the necessary distance.

"The game was full of sensational plays. Philbin made one touchdown after a run of 80 yards, when he received a punt from McKay on the Yale 30-yard line and then twisted and dodged and outran the entire Brown eleven for a touchdown. Howe in the first half made a forward pass of 20 yards to Vaughan from the Yale 53-yard line and Vaughan was downed on the Brown 6-yard line, a gain of 51 yards. Coy played throughout the entire game, and was the most consistent star playing. He made three end runs of from 25 to 40 yards, one of these

being directly responsible for a touchdown. He made other lesser gains around the end for 10 and 12 yards, and frequently broke through the line for gains of 12 to 14 yards. His sure tackling repeatedly prevented Brown from making first down, and his punting was the best he has shown this year; once he punted from the Yale 35-yard line over Sprackling's head, the ball rolling to the Brown 5-yard line. Logan was hurt in a tackle, receiving a badly wrenched knee, and he was carried off the field to the infirmary.

"Yale scored in the first half on Howe's forward pass to Vaughan. In the second Coy's 40-yard run around end placed the ball on Brown's 20-yard line, whence line plays by Philbin and Coy resulted in Coy scoring. The third touchdown resulted from Coy's long punt, followed by his line plunges. Philbin made the last touchdown on his 80-yard run back of a punt."

Brown went into the game handicapped by injuries and a lack of substitutes. Though outclassed, the team worked courageously and from start to finish kept the Blue eleven busy. The line-up and score:

## YALE

## BROWN

Kilpatrick, l. e. . . . . r. e., Regnier  
Hobbs, l. t. . . . . r. t., Raquet  
Andrus, l. g. . . . . r. g., Walcott  
Cooney, c. . . . . c., Sisson  
Goebel, r. g. . . . . l. g., Ayler  
Lilley, r. t. . . . . l. t., Kratz  
Vaughan, Logan, Naedle, r. e. . . .

. . . . . l. e., Gorman  
Howe, Corey, qb. . . . . qb., Sprackling  
Johnson, qb. . . . . qb., Crowther  
Coy, Philbin, Taylor, l. hb. . . . .

. . . . . r. hb., McKay  
Francis, Robinson, r. hb. . . . .

. . . . . l. hb., Young, Hills  
Savage, fb. . . . . fb., High, Altdoerffer  
Coy, fb. . . . . fb., E. A. Adams

Score—Yale 23, Brown 0. Touchdowns—Coy 2, Philbin, Savage. Goals from touchdown—Hobbs 3. Referee—Mr. Thompson, Georgetown. Umpire—Mr. Vail, Pennsylvania. Field judge

—Mr. Evans, Williams. Time of periods—25 and 20 minutes. Attendance, 15,000.

On November 13, at Andrews Field, Brown played a fast game with the University of Vermont. The visitors were forced to play a defensive game from the start, and had to punt 11 times in order to keep their goal line from danger. Brown, on the other hand, also punted 11 times for a total of 398 yards to Vermont's 336, thus gaining 62 yards on punts. Brown made 11 first downs to Vermont's three. The Brunonians worked the forward pass four times successfully for large gains, while Vermont made only one. Brown tried one onside kick to Vermont's three. The Brunonians were penalized 35 yards, while Vermont suffered 55 yards for breaking rules.

Brown was at the top of her game and gave the best exhibition of the season. The men blocked kicks, intercepted a forward pass and tackled hard and sure. The line-up and score:

## BROWN

## VERMONT

Gorman, Staff, l. e. . . . r. e., Pattee, Daly  
Kratz, l. t. . . . . r. t., Welch  
Ayler, Allen, l. g. . . . r. g., Graves, Dore  
Sisson, c. . . . . c., Torrence  
Corp, Kulp, r. g. . . l. g., Squire, Biddle  
Raquet, r. t. . . . . l. t., Cassidy  
Regnier (Capt.), r. e. . l. e., Reed (Capt.)  
Sprackling, qb. . . qb., O'Brien, White  
E. Adams, l. hb. . . . r. hb., McIntosh  
McKay, Hills, r. hb. . . l. hb., Slavin  
Altdoerffer, Kohler, fb. . fb., Keislick

Score — Brown 17, Vermont 0. Touchdowns—Corp, McKay 2. Goals from touchdowns—Regnier 2. Officials, Referee—Mr. Burleigh of Exeter. Umpire—Mr. Murphy of Harvard. Field judge—Mr. Hunt of Brown. Linesmen—Mr. Curtis of Brown and Mr. Welch of Vermont. Time—25-minute halves. Attendance, 2,000.

Brown closed its football season on Saturday, November 20, at the New York polo grounds by defeating the Carlisle Indians 21 to 8. The game was ex-





HIGH  
fullback

REGNIER (Capt.)  
right end

SPRACKLING  
quarterback

RAQUET  
right tackle

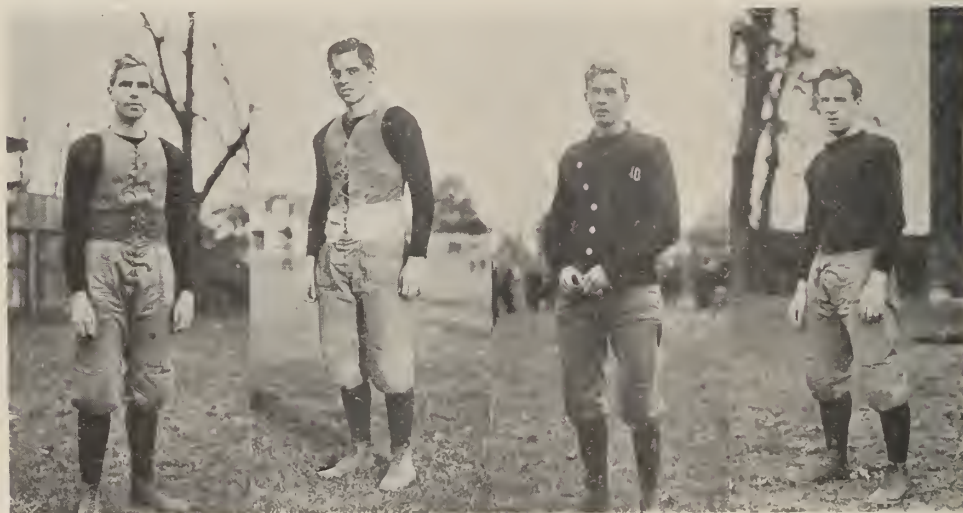
citing from the start and some of the spectacular plays aroused the 8,000 spectators to great enthusiasm.

The audience was thrilled by the brilliant broken field running of Sprackling and McKay, the former dashing through the whole Indian team for 105 yards and a touchdown; the wonderful forward passing of Libby, the fierce line smashing of Hauser, the giant Indian fullback, and the dogged diving tackling of Captain Regnier. These five men bore the

brunt of the battle and the scoring was due in a great measure to their efforts.

Brown scored three touchdowns, Regnier in every case kicking the goal, and Sprackling kicked one goal from the field, while the Indians got one touchdown, missed the goal and made a goal from placement.

Two of Brown's touchdowns were made on long runs, one by Sprackling, who ran a kick-off the length of the field, and one by McKay, who broke



CORP  
right guard

SISSON  
centre

KOHLER  
fullback

GORMAN  
right end



ASHBAUGH  
left end

CROWTHER  
quarterback

ALTDORFFER  
fullback

McKAY  
right halfback

through tackle and sped 50 yards across the chalk marks.

Brown's first score came as the result of a series of line plays which placed the ball on the 4-yard line, where Sprackling shot a beautiful forward pass to Regnier, who ran across easily.

Brown's goal from the field was made by Sprackling from the 20-yard line, 30 seconds before the game ended.

As had been expected, the game gave rise to a great deal of open play and

the ball zigzagged up and down the field so rapidly that the spectators were kept continually on the alert.

The line-up and summary:

#### BROWN

#### CARLISLE

Gorman, Ashbaugh, l. e. . . r. e., Kennerly  
Kratz, l. t. . . . . r. t., Lone Star  
Ayler, l. g. . . . . r. g., Bird  
Sisson, c. . . . . c., Jordan  
Corp, Kulp, r. g. . . . . l. g., Germain  
Raquet, r. t. . . . . l. t., Wauseka



WALCOTT  
right guard

AYLER  
left guard

KRATZ  
left tackle

Regnier, r. e. ....	
.....l. c., Newashe, Two Hearts	
Sprackling, qb. ....qb., Libby	
Young, Adams, Hills, l. hb. ....	
.....r. hb., Solomon, Wheelock	
McKay, r. hb. ....	
.....l. hb., Dupuis, Thomas, Sousa	
Altdoerffer, High, Kohler, fb. ....	
.....fb., Hauser	

Summary: Score—Brown 21, Carlisle 8. Touchdowns—Sprackling, Regnier, McKay, Hauser. Goals from touchdowns—Regnier 3. Goals from field, Sprackling, Hauser. Referee—Thompson of Georgetown. Umpire—Marshall of Harvard. Field judge—Burleigh of Exeter. Head linesman—Booth. Time—35-minute halves.

Following are the scores of the leading eastern football teams for the season:

BROWN.

Rhode Island, Providence, Sept. 28....	6—0
Colgate, Providence, Oct. 2 .....	14—0
Bates, Providence, Oct. 6 .....	17—0
Amherst, Providence, Oct. 9 .....	10—0
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Oct. 16....	5—13
Harvard, Cambridge, Oct. 23 .....	0—11
Mass. Aggies, Providence, Oct. 30....	12—3
Yale, New Haven, Nov. 6.....	0—23
Vermont, Providence, Nov. 13 .....	17—0
Carlisle, New York, Nov. 20 .....	21—8
Totals .....	102—58

YALE.

Wesleyan, New Haven, Sept. 28 .....	11—0
Syracuse, New Haven, Oct. 2 .....	15—0
Holy Cross, New Haven, Oct. 6 .....	12—0
Springfield T. S., New Haven, Oct. 9....	36—0
West Point, West Point, Oct. 16.....	17—0
Colgate, New Haven, Oct. 23 .....	36—0
Amherst, New Haven, Oct. 30.....	34—0
Brown, New Haven, Nov. 6.....	23—0
Princeton, New Haven, Nov. 13 .....	17—0
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 20 .....	8—0
Totals .....	209—0

DARTMOUTH.

Mass. Aggies, Hanover, Sept. 26....	22—0
Vermont, Hanover, Oct. 2 .....	0—0
Bowdoin, Hanover, Oct. 9 .....	15—0
Williams, Hanover, Oct. 16 .....	18—0
Amherst, Amherst, Oct. 23 .....	12—0
Holy Cross, Hanover, Oct. 30.....	12—0
Princeton, Princeton, Nov. 6.....	6—6
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 13.....	3—12
Totals .....	88—18

LAFAYETTE.

Wyoming, Easton, Oct. 2 .....	23—0
Hobart, Easton, Oct. 9.....	50—0
Swarthmore, Easton, Oct. 16 .....	22—0
Princeton, Princeton, Oct. 23 .....	6—0
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Nov. 6.....	6—6
State Normal, Easton, Nov. 13 .....	43—0
Lehigh, S. Bethlehem, Nov. 20.....	21—0
Totals .....	171—6

HARVARD.

Bates, Cambridge, Sept. 28 .....	11—0
Bowdoin, Cambridge, Oct. 2 .....	17—0
Williams, Cambridge, Oct. 9 .....	8—6
Maine, Cambridge, Oct. 16 .....	17—0
Brown, Cambridge, Oct. 23 .....	11—0
West Point, West Point, Oct. 30.....	9—0
Cornell, Cambridge, Nov. 6.....	18—0
Dartmouth, Cambridge, Nov. 13 .....	12—3
Yale, Cambridge, Nov. 20.....	0—8
Totals .....	103—17

PENNSYLVANIA.

Gettysburg, Philadelphia, Sept. 25....	20—0
Ursinus, Philadelphia, Sept. 28.....	22—0
Dickinson, Philadelphia, Oct. 2.....	18—0
West Virginia, Philadelphia, Oct. 9....	12—0
Brown, Philadelphia, Oct. 16.....	13—5
Penna. State, Philadelphia, Oct. 23....	3—3
Indians, Philadelphia, Oct. 30.....	20—6
Lafayette, Philadelphia, Nov. 6.....	6—6
Michigan, Philadelphia, Nov. 13 .....	6—12
Cornell, Philadelphia, Nov. 25 .....	17—6
Totals .....	146—36

PRINCETON.

Stevens, Princeton, Oct. 2 .....	47—12
Villanova, Princeton, Oct. 6 .....	12—0
Fordham, Princeton, Oct. 9.....	3—0
Virginia P. I., Princeton, Oct. 13.....	8—6
Sewanee, Princeton, Oct. 16 .....	20—0
Lafayette, Princeton, Oct. 23.....	0—6
Annapolis, Annapolis, Oct. 30 .....	5—3
Dartmouth, Princeton, Nov. 6.....	6—6
Yale, New Haven, Nov. 13.....	0—17
Totals .....	101—50

CORNELL.

Rensselaer P. I., Ithaca, Oct. 2.....	16—3
Oberlin, Ithaca, Oct. 9 .....	16—6
Fordham, Ithaca, Oct. 16 .....	6—12
Vermont, Ithaca, Oct. 23 .....	16—0
Williams, Ithaca, Oct. 30 .....	0—3
Harvard, Cambridge, Nov. 6 .....	0—18
Chicago, Ithaca, Nov. 13.....	6—6
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Nov. 25....	6—17
Total.....	66—65

CARLISLE INDIANS.

Steelton East End, Carlisle, Sept. 18..	35—0
Lebanon Valley, Carlisle, Sept. 22....	36—0
Villanova, Carlisle, Sept. 25.....	9—0
Bucknell, Carlisle, Oct. 2 .....	48—6
Penna. State, Wilkesbarre, Oct. 9....	8—8
Syracuse, New York, Oct. 16 .....	14—11
Pittsburg, Pittsburg, Oct. 23 .....	3—14
Penn., Phila., Oct. 30 .....	6—29



Geo. Washington, Washington, Nov. 6	9—5
Gettysburg, Carlisle, Nov. 14	35—0
Brown, New York, Nov. 20	8—21

Totals . . . . . 211—94

## WEST POINT.

Tufts, West Point, Oct. 2	22—0
Trinity, West Point, Oct. 9	17—6
Yale, West Point, Oct. 16	0—17
Lehigh, West Point, Oct. 23	18—0
Harvard, West Point, Oct. 30	0—9

Totals . . . . . 57—32

## ANNAPOLIS.

St. John's, Annapolis, Oct. 6	16—6
Rutgers, Annapolis, Oct. 9	12—3
Villanova, Annapolis, Oct. 16	6—11
Virginia, Annapolis, Oct. 23	0—5
Princeton, Annapolis, Oct. 30	3—5
Wash. & Jefferson, Annapolis, Nov. 6	0—0
Western Reserve, Annapolis, Nov. 13	17—6
Davidson, Annapolis, Nov. 20	45—6

Totals . . . . . 99—42



### Basketball Schedule

The Brown basketball schedule is as follows:

Jan. 8,	R. I. College at Providence.
Jan. 12,	Worcester Polytechnic at Providence.
Jan. 15,	M. I. T. at Providence.
Jan. 19,	Tufts at Providence.
Jan. 22,	Wesleyan at Middletown.
Jan. 26,	Tufts at Medford.
Jan. 29,	Yale at Providence.
Feb. 2,	Wesleyan at Providence.
Feb. 5,	Andover at Providence.
Feb. 9,	Williams at Williamstown.
Feb. 16,	M. I. T. at Boston.
Feb. 19,	Cornell at Providence.
Feb. 22,	West Point at West Point.
Feb. 23,	Pratt Institute at Brooklyn.
Feb. 26,	Williams at Providence.



**Med. Fac.** A reference to the "Med. Fac." in a notice sent out for the reunion of the class of 1859 at commencement June has elicited an inquiry as to its meaning. Dr. A. B. Judson, '59, supplies the following reply to the the Alumni Monthly:

"Med. Fac." stands for medical faculty. In our class of 1859 there are four surviving physicians, and it was they who proposed the breakfast at

the Brown Union, thinking it would be a good thing for us, as well as help make the Union more useful as a place where graduates could seek informal entertainment on suitable occasions.

"By the way, of our class of 33 members about one-third went into business. Of the remainder there were seven teachers, six ministers, of whom one survives, and six physicians, with four survivors."



**Committee on Appointments** The president of the University has organized under the chairmanship of Professor Dealey a committee on appointments. The duties of this committee will be to secure and keep on file information in regard to positions available for Brown graduates, and to supply this information to those graduates who register with the committee.

Professor Ansel Brooks, whose office is 15 Engineering Building, is secretary and will be glad to receive information about possible openings for Brown men, and to supply blanks for those who desire to register. The committee will make no charge for its services.



**Brown Union** The revised list of members of the Brown Union is at present as follows:

Undergraduates, not Freshmen,	
old members	336
Undergraduates, not Freshmen,	
new members	43
Freshmen	155
Graduates	237
Total members	871
Total undergraduate members	634

Eighty members of the graduating class of 1909 have not signified their intention of continuing membership. Seventeen have qualified as members and are included in the above total.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## FACULTY NOTES

At the inauguration of President Shanklin of Wesleyan University, Nov. 12, President Faunce and Professor Poland were the delegates from Brown. Dr. Faunce received the degree of LL. D. and was one of the two speakers at the luncheon in Fisk Hall, a building named for Wilbur Fisk (Brown, 1815), the first president of Wesleyan.

Professor G. G. Wilson addressed the University Club, Nov. 13, on the International Naval Conference of 1908-09.

Professor Manning has just edited for Munn & Co. of New York a collection of about twenty essays on the fourth dimension selected from a larger number offered in competition for a prize. The essays and the introduction are all written for non-mathematical readers, and the work may be expected to extend popular knowledge of this fascinating subject. The book is announced to be ready by Christmas.

The thirteenth annual dinner of the National Founders Association, composed of iron founders of the United States and Canada, was held on the roof of the Hotel Astor, on the evening of Nov. 9. Two hundred and fifty members were present, and the wives of a number of them looked on from a balcony. The speakers were President Faunce and ex-Gov. Utter of Rhode Island.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., has been giving a series of afternoon readings at Churchill House for the benefit of the Providence Day Nursery.

## ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association is making special efforts to become more closely united and to be of assistance to the university. On October 23, J. C. Starkweather of Denver, president of the association, called to order an informal meeting of all Brown alumni in the vicinity, and a Brown dinner was the feature of the day's proceedings. An evidence of the lively interest of this alumni association in the affairs of Alma Mater is the fact that three Denver men in the present freshman class were sent to Brown through the efforts of the association. In addition, four recent graduates have found employment in Colorado through the activity of these alumni.

## Alumni

1849

Dr. James B. Angell, president emeritus of the University of Michigan, was recently notified that he had been decorated by the emperor of Japan with the first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure. The notification came from the Japanese embassy at Washington, and referred to President Angell as one of the foremost educators of the age.

1857

Rev. William H. Bowen, D. D., recently delivered two lectures at Bates College, Maine, on "Elizabeth Barrett Browning," and "Commonplace."

1858

Moses Lyman has removed from Lakeville, Conn., to Rochester, N. Y. His address is 12 Livingston park.

1862

Hon. Isaac W. Brooks, acting lieutenant-governor of Connecticut, was acting governor of the state during Governor Week's absence with the Taft party on the trip down the Mississippi.

1866

Rev. John V. Osterhout has resigned the pastorate of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, N. Y., and will make his home in Providence.

1867

Rev. Harrison Williams Stearns of Grand Rapids, Neb., writes: "I am at present acting as local treasurer of the Nebraska Central B. and L. Association of Lincoln, and am doing some real estate and insurance business. In Christian work I have the oldest men's Bible class in the First Baptist Church. I am in my 67th year, but am as active as most men of my age. On account of distance, I cannot often get back to meet old schoolmates, but I retain my interest in Brown."

1872

The Boston address of William V. Kellen is now 342 Beacon street.

1874

Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline, Mass., was the principal speaker before the Social Union of St. Louis, November 18.

The Emmanuel Baptist Church of Albany, N. Y., of which Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., is pastor, celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary not long ago.

1875

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, president of the University of California is Theodore Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin this year. This professorship is filled by the trustees of Columbia University.

1878

Rev. William P. Bartlett is pastor of the Baptist Church in Richville, St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

1881

Governor Charles E. Hughes will deliver the William Earl Dodge annual course of lectures at Yale on "The Responsibilities of Citizenship." The first lecture was given on November 15.

1883

Hon. Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado Springs, Col., has returned from a European trip.

1885

Knight C. Richmond of Providence is the architect for a large addition to the mills of the American Velvet Co., at Stonington, Conn.

Ward Beecher Chase has removed from Barnes street, to 50 University avenue, Providence.

1888

R. C. Wooster's present address is 241 West Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga. After leaving Brown, he studied law at Yale and took the degree of LL. B. in '92. He practiced law in New York city for five years and afterwards entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, where he was graduated in 1907. Since that time he has been preaching in evangelistic work with Dr. L. G. Broughton. H. H. Rice, '92, of Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I met Mr. Wooster in the Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, and asked him 'Is your name Wooster?' I saw him last in 1886—23 years ago! I was a high school boy and he played on the Brown team—perhaps that accounts for it."

1889

Rev. William G. Lathrop of Shelton, Conn., was elected a member of the state committee on missionary work at the general conference of the Congregational churches of Connecticut, at Torrington, Nov. 10.

Since the decease of Milton E. Robinson, of the firm of Robinson, Martin & Jones of Utica, N. Y., the firm has continued under the style of Martin & Jones, the senior partner being Richard R. Martin, '89.

Professor Vernon P. Squires of the University of North Dakota visited college some weeks ago, and was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the University Club given by A. P. Williams, '89.

1890

Professor Charles H. Forbes of Phillips Andover Academy has returned from an extended European trip.

Professor Edmund C. Burnett of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C., was in Providence, Nov. 6, and met a number of his classmates at lunch at the University Club on the invitation of Registrar F. T. Guild, '90.

James A. Williams was the Democratic candidate for attorney general of Rhode Island, Nov. 2, but was beaten by Attorney General Greenough, Republican. He made an unusually active campaign.

1892

Theodore S. Brown is sales manager of the Amherst Oil Co., of Independence, Kansas.

At the last meeting of the Providence Baptist Theological Club, Rev. Ernest A. Bowen read a paper on "The Logos Doctrine of St. John." Mr. Bowen is now located in Lakeville, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland H. Littlefield have sailed for their usual winter season at St. Moritz, Switzerland.

1896

The Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling has accepted a call to the deanship of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, North Dakota, and will enter upon his new work December 10. Mr. Dowling has been for the six past years rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, Iowa. During the past four years he has filled the office of dean of the Cedar Rapids deanery, a district covering about one-fifth of the state of Iowa.

Hon. James H. Thurston was the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Providence, Nov. 2, but was defeated by Mayor Fletcher, Republican.

The First Baptist Church of Providence lately voted unanimously to authorize its pastor, Rev. E. A. Hanley, D. D., to hold Sunday evening services in the Providence Opera House. The services are in charge of a men's class of the church. Dr. Hanley preaches, and there is music by a chorus of 100 voices, a male quartette and a number of instrumentalists.

1897

Rev. Harris E. Starr of Mt. Carmel, Conn., was a teller at the general conference of the Congregational churches of Connecticut at Torrington, Nov. 9-12.

1898

Charles A. Marsh is teaching in the high school at Malden, Mass. His address is 88 Summer street.



At a recent meeting of the Connecticut State Teachers' Association at Meriden, Conn., George H. Tracy, ex-1898, was elected president for the coming year.

Rev. Hazen A. Calhoun has resigned the pastorate of his church at Norridgewock, Me., and has settled at Stamford, Mass.

1899

E. W. McKeen has been appointed manager of the New York office of the Union Twist Drill Co. and is located at 54 Warren street, New York city.

Raymond A. Schwegler is now associate professor of education in the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

The address of Rev. Walter B. Bullen is 67 Incho Machi, Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan.

1900

Dr. Charles K. Stillman has removed to 128 Lexington avenue, New York city.

1901

Irving L. Woodman is now assistant head master in the Riverdale School, West 253d street, New York city.

Ernest P. Carr is now dean of the college preparatory school of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association and has charge of the organization of the new day school connected with the association. His home address is 5 Clarendon avenue, Newtonville, Mass.

Arthur I. Andrews is instructor in history at Simmons College, Boston.

1902

Henry W. Stiness, ex-'02, was an unsuccessful Democratic candidate, Nov. 2, for the Rhode Island legislature from the town of Warwick.

1903

Clarence C. Gleason is superintendent of schools at East Greenwich, R. I.

George Waterhouse is supervisor of the census for the Second Congressional District of South Carolina. This is one of the appointments that shows the liberal policy of President Taft, since, though voting the national Republican ticket, Mr. Waterhouse always votes locally as a Democrat.

1904

Royal N. Jessup is pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Troy, N. Y.

Edwin J. Tetlow is practising law in the office of Waladt, Blaney and Hood, 26 Liberty street, New York city.

Louis R. Langworthy has a position with C. N. Cogswell, architect, 21 West Cedar street, Boston, Mass.

Clarence M. Thompson has been appointed secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association. His address is room 83, State Capitol, Hartford, Conn.

Louis E. Rowe, who has held the position of docent at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts since 1906, has been appointed assistant in charge of the Egyptian department of the museum.

Eugene M. Wilson has been compelled to give up his work at Potsdam, N. Y., and has gone to Flagstaff, Arizona, to regain his health.

1905

James H. Connolly is instructor in machine design at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He is also a registered candidate for the degree of M. E. at the Brooklyn Polytechnical Institute.

Michael F. Costello has opened a law office in the Slater Trust building, Pawtucket, R. I.

William C. Drohan is practising law in New York city. His home address is 170 St. James place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

1906

Arthur F. Driscoll is practising law in the office of Dennis F. O'Brien, '98, Times building, New York city.

J. Howard O'Keefe is a member of the firm of O'Keefe and O'Keefe with offices in the Crocker building, Taunton, Mass.

Vincent C. Hoyer has opened a law office in New Bedford, Mass.

Rev. Albert F. Bassford closed on November 7 a successful pastorate of three years at the Austin Avenue Baptist Church of Chicago, and has accepted a call to the First Baptist Church of Corvallis, Oregon.

1907

Alfred H. Gurney is a member of the Providence Journal city staff.

A. W. Dickinson, second base for four years on the 'varsity baseball team, is coaching football at Somerville (Mass.) High School.

Arthur W. Wathen is teaching this year at the Kohut School for Boys, 2041 Seventh avenue, New York city.

Claude R. Branch, a second year student in the Harvard Law School, has been elected an editor of the Harvard Law Review.

Charles E. Hughes, Jr., Chauncey E. Wheeler, Donald L. Stone, '09, and Dana T. Gallup, '07, are at Harvard Law School this year and are rooming at 304 Craigie Hall, Cambridge.

1908

John G. Canfield is the representative of the General Electric Company in the wireless tests which are soon to be made by the government. He has taken up his quarters on the cruiser Birmingham at the Charlestown Navy Yard, and expects to sail on Dec. 4 for an extended cruise along the Atlantic coast of both continents.

Earl C. Ross is teaching in DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Irving H. Coffin is teaching at the Hitchcock Academy, Brimfield, Mass.

1909

A. Manton Chace is in the employ of the Denver Reservoir and Irrigation Company, and is "roughing it" in the foothills of the Rockies.

Harold B. Smith is teaching in the Westboro, Mass., high school.

Harry F. Cook is registered for the degree of M. A. at Columbia University in the departments of sociology and social science. He is also attending the New York School of Philanthropy.

Clarence M. Whipple is principal of the grammar school at Mapleville, R. I.

### Alumnae

1900

Miss Emily E. Campbell is secretary of the class of 1900. Her address is 221 Pavilion avenue, Providence.

1902

Miss Mary L. Hays will teach this year in Brockton, Mass. Her address is 94 Moraine street.

1903

Miss Mabel I. Bartlett is teaching English and history in the high school at Westbrook, Me.

1908

Miss Marjorie W. Stevens is teaching in the high school at Clermont, N. H. Her address is 44 Summer street, Claremont.

### Engagements

The engagement of Miss Mary Harkness White, '08, to Arthur Leonard Flagg, '06, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Aline A. Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., to G. Edward Buxton, Jr., '02, is announced.

### Marriages

On Thursday, October 7, 1909, Bates Eben Stover, '03, was married to Miss Nella Smith Goodwin of Monmouth, Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Stover will live in San Antonio, Texas.

On Wednesday evening, November 24, 1909, Fred Alleyne Otis, '03, was married to Miss Helen Cooper Howell of Knoxville, Tenn. G. Edward Buxton, Jr., '02, was best man and Eugene B. Jackson, '02, Howard D. Briggs, '02, and Walter E. Phillips, ex-'03, were ushers.

On Nov. 13, 1909, at Warren, R. I., Miss Linda L. Haight, '06, was married to Mr. Howard L. Rice, Providence manager of the Foss-Hughes Company. Mr. and Mrs. Rice will live on Sackett street, Providence.

On November 1, 1909, Carl Stowe Crummett, '07, was married to Miss Norna Eberta

de Steiguer Wilkin. Mr. and Mrs. Crummett will be at home after January 1, at 557 West 144th street, New York city.

On November 11, 1909, Philip Vermilye Van Arsdale, '06, was married to Miss Rachel Mills Oatman of Mount Holly, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Van Arsdale will live at 3730 Bronx boulevard, New York city, where Mr. Van Arsdale is now employed in statistical work for the board of education of New York city.

On Friday, November 19, 1909, Irving Southworth, '02, was married to Miss Myrtle Lee Striplin of Gadsden, Ala.

### Births

Born, October 24, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. George Wilder Cheney, '07, a daughter, Florence Clark Cheney.

Born, at Chicago, Ill., September 12, 1909, to Albert F. Bassford, '06, and Emma F. Bassford, a son, Paul Herbert Bassford.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Day Goodwin of New York are receiving congratulations on the birth of twin boys, Ritchie Mathieu and Murdock Kendrick. Mrs. Goodwin was formerly Miss Bertha C. Mathieu, '07.

Born, October 18, 1909, to Arthur W. Rowell, '93, and Alice Spaulding Rowell, a son, Leonard Dexter Rowell.

### Deaths

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE, 1860

Luther P. Whipple, ex-1860, died at his home in Malden, Mass., October 6, 1909, aged 75 years. He was born in Hamilton, Mass., July 29, 1834, and prepared for college at Colby Academy, New London, N. H. He entered Brown in 1857, and pursued a two years course in civil engineering. On leaving college, he took up teaching and was principal of the high school at Huntington, Pa., 1861-62, and of the Huntington academy, 1862-64. He then moved from Pennsylvania to Lynn, Mass., where he engaged in the coal and lumber business for twelve years. Since 1876 he had been a real estate agent and stock broker in Boston, making his home in Malden, Mass. Mr. Whipple served several years as a member of the school committee of Lynn, and was interested in many forms of educational and Christian work.

EDWARD OSCAR SILVER, 1883

Edward O. Silver, senior member of the firm of Silver, Burdett & Co., publishers, and trustee of Brown University since 1896, died at his home in East Orange, N. J., November 18, 1909, aged 49 years. Mr. Silver was the son of Albert A. and Sarah Warren (Jenne) Silver, and was born at Bloomfield, Vt., April 17, 1860. He obtained his early education at Derby Academy and at Waterville Classical Institute, Waterville, Me., and was for one year a student at Colby College, leaving Colby to enter Brown in 1881. He graduated in

1883 with the degree of A. B. and took his A. M. three years later. After leaving college he became the New England representative of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., and remained with them until 1885, when he founded the business firm now known as Silver, Burdett & Co., of which he had been since its beginning president and general manager. Mr. Silver was a member of the executive board and of the committee on education of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa Association, New York Aldine Association, Brown University Club of New York, Graduates Club of New York, University Club of Boston, and was a director of the Northern National Bank, New York city. He was a trustee of Shaw University, Roger Williams University, Derby Academy, and Peddie Institute. He married, January 4, 1888, Miss Susan Florence Maine of North Stonington, Conn., Wellesley, '86. His widow and seven children survive him.

#### LYNDON LAROE ANDERSTROM, 1885

Lyndon Laroy Anderstrom died at his home in Bristol, R. I., November 11, 1909, aged 49 years. Mr. Anderstrom was born in Bristol, May 31, 1860, and was the son of Andrew P. and Louisa R. (Lake) Anderstrom. He prepared for college at the Bristol High School and entered Brown University, taking his A. B. with the class of 1885, and his master's degree three years later. After graduation Mr. Anderstrom entered business as a manufacturer of cameras, but later became a photographer and made a specialty of the manufacture of stereopticon and lantern slides. He was for many years a member of the First Baptist Church and had long served as secretary of the church society and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also secretary of the Bristol County Sunday School Association and of the Brown alumni association of Bristol. He was unmarried and is survived by his mother.

#### WILLIAM TORREY HARRIS, 1893, ADV.

William Torrey Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, 1889-1906, noted author, educator and editor, died at Providence, November 5, 1909, aged 74. Mr. Harris was the son of William and Zilpah Torrey Harris and was born at North Killingly, Conn., September 10, 1835. His early education was received in the common schools and sundry academies, among them the University Grammar School (Frieze & Lyon's) and the Phillips Andover Academy. For two and one-half years he was a member of the class of 1858 at Yale, but left college before graduating. Yale conferred on him the degrees of A. M. in 1869 and LL. D. in 1895. He received also the degree of Ph. D. from Brown in recognition of attainments in 1893, and from the University of Jena in 1899, and the degree of LL. D. from the University of Missouri, 1870; from the University of Pennsylvania in 1894 and

from Princeton in 1896. In 1857 he moved to St. Louis, Mo., where for 23 years he was teacher, principal, assistant superintendent and superintendent of public schools, holding the last two positions from 1857-67 and from 1867-80, resigning at last on account of failing health. During this time he published thirteen volumes of reports which formed a part of the educational exhibit of the United States at the Paris exposition of 1878, and attracted such attention that he was tendered the honorary title of "Officier de l'Academie" by the French Government. He represented the United States Bureau of Education at the International Congress of Educators at Brussels in 1880 and at the Paris Exposition in 1889, and received in this year the title of "Officier de l'Instruction Publique" from the French Government. On September 12, 1889, he was appointed Commissioner of Education of the United States. He founded the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, the first attempt of its kind in the United States, in 1867, and continued to edit and publish it until the time of his death. He was president of the National Educational Association, member of the American Social Science Association, American Philosophical Association and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

He was chief editor of the Appleton School readers and was later editor of the well known "Appleton's International Education Series." He also edited the department of philosophy in Johnson's *Cyclopedia*, contributing many important articles and his last work was the preparation of a new edition of Webster's *International Dictionary*, of which he was editor-in-chief. He was the author of *How to Teach Natural Science*, 1871; *Method of Study of Social Science*, 1879; *Philosophy in Outline*, 1886; *Right of Property and the Ownership of land*, 1887; *Art Education the True Industrial Education*, 1889; *Educational Value of Manual Training*, 1889; *Introduction to the Study of Philosophy*, 1889; *Spiritual Sense of Dante's Divina Commedia*, 1890; *Hegel's Logic*, 1890; *Theory of Education*, 1893; *Psychologic Foundations of Education*, 1898, and numerous contributions to periodicals. He married, December 27, 1858, Miss Sarah T. Bugbee of Providence, who, with a son and daughter, survives him.

#### MRS. WALTER G. CADY

The death of Kathrin Miller Cady, wife of Walter G. Cady, '95, on June 13, 1909, is announced.

#### WARREN BLISS LUTHER, 1911

The death of Warren B. Luther, '11, occurred at his home in Attleboro on Sunday, Nov. 7, 1909. His death was caused by heart failure, with which he had been threatened for some time, and which compelled him to leave college this fall, soon after the beginning of the term. He was of a quiet but congenial nature and was highly respected by those who knew him. He was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity.



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## A MIDSUMMER MIDWINTER EXCURSION

*By Professor Wilfred Harold Munro, A. M.*

**N**ORTH AMERICAN ideas concerning South America are strangely distorted. When, "last commencement time," I told my friends, that I proposed to sail from New York for Argentina about the first of July, all cried out against the unwisdom of visiting that hot country in midsummer. A strong appeal to geographical knowledge acquired in childhood was necessary before they grasped the fact that it would be midwinter in Buenos Aires when I reached that city in the last week of July. Then doubts were expressed as to the possibility of securing a stateroom for the trans-Atlantic part of the voyage at that late date. The mistaken idea prevails that to visit Rio or Buenos Aires one must first go to Europe because there is not enough business between this country and South America to warrant the running of anything but freight steamships. But if you will turn to the advertising columns of the New York papers you will find no less than seven lines of steamships—all carrying passengers—advertised as running regularly to Brazilian ports, and that four of these send between them nine vessels per month to Buenos Aires. In addition, the Hamburg-American Line arranges regularly each year several "cruises de luxe" to the same countries. Subsidy hunters ignore the very patent fact that all these foreign lines have built up their business without subsidies or government aid, and that all are working vigorously to extend that business. Trade does not

"follow the flag," but seeks the "cheapest bottoms."

I took passage on the "Byron" of the Lamport and Holt Line, a very comfortable vessel of some five thousand tons. Fortunately, I secured a room by myself, for the ship was crowded. My fellow-passengers were, for the most part, members of an "exhibition" which was to be opened in Rio. They were a mixed lot, gymnasts, conjurers, lion-tamers, actresses and singers from the Bowery, and dancers galore. Most of them had never been to sea, and the Gulf stream was too much for many. When health came, came also "high jinks." It was an entertaining crowd—much more so than was the band of missionaries who came back from Brazil. The "balance of trade" was not exactly even. There was also a collection of wild animals destined for the Rio exhibition. Ordinarily the only wild animal to be studied on shipboard is the ship's cat. With the leading lion I established most amicable relations. He would "roar me as gently as any suckling dove" whenever I approached his cage. The voyage to Brazil was singularly uneventful. After the third day we seemed always to be passing through an ocean desert. No ships appeared. Very rarely did we see a porpoise, almost never a whale. For fourteen days we steamed steadily on, and on the fifteenth made our first stop at Bahia. To one who desires a complete rest the voyage is ideal. "Crossing the Line" breaks the monotony somewhat, and when the ship carries an "exhibition" the visit of Neptune

is more than ordinarily spectacular. From the time the Brazilian coast is sighted, ships are constantly coming into view. In August, the ocean south of the Amazon is alive with whales that have come up from the cold Antarctic waters for the mating season. We saw a battle royal between a whale and two thrashers, in which the latter were clearly victorious. Strange that the whale has not learned to keep below the surface where the thrasher's blow loses its force.

Bahia is made up of two towns, an upper and lower, the upper being ordinarily reached by an elevator. The lower town is vile, reeking with filth, a fever nest at all times. We saw a yellow fever ambulance passing through the principal street. Above the bank conditions are different, yet this would not appear to be a desirable place of abode at any time even though "Bahia oranges are the finest in the world." (I never realized before what an important part the orange plays in the food supply. In going ashore at Rio we passed through acres of floating orange peel.)

Three days more brought us to Rio de Janeiro, the River of January. I have circled the globe and have seen nothing so beautiful as the scenery around that matchless harbor. All around it and behind the city great cliffs rise, the Corcovado towering above them all. Some are naked rocks rising sheer from the ocean. Others are clothed to the water's edge with all the rank luxuriance of tropical vegetation. Beautiful parks, among whose trees birds of gorgeous plumage fly, dot the city. You may pass from one to another over well-kept roads from which charming vistas are always opening. A purple haze casts a glory over all. The principal streets are filled with a well-dressed throng of attractive women and courteous men. A winter sojourn in Rio in our midsummer should be the height of felicity.

Santos, the next stopping place, is the great coffee exporting port of the world. In August its river is crowded with great steamships. The town is

commonplace, but fairly clean. In other days it was not so. Before the sewers were constructed it was a yellow fever pest hole. Ghastly tales are told of that time, of deserted ships lying at anchor in the stream—deserted—yet, with many dead on board—and the rats holding high carnival!

It is fascinating to watch the stevedores loading coffee. Up the inclined planks they come in a never-ending line, each with a sack weighing 120 pounds on his shoulders. As they are paid so much per sack, some carry two and even three sacks, apparently with ease.

From Rio to Montevideo I voyaged in the "Orcoma," bound for Callao, Peru, "through the Straits." Her passengers had established friendships during the long voyage from England. They had no more use for the few persons taken on at Rio than trans-Atlantic passengers have for the few waifs carried from Queenstown to Liverpool.

At Montevideo I took still another ship for Buenos Aires, a night's journey, and that was a different matter. In the saloon of this steamer all the passengers, first, second and third class, from the "Orcoma" met on an equal footing. As far as amusement is concerned better fifty minutes of this mixture than a cycle of first-class voyaging. Some of these passengers were also in the amusement line, under contract for various halls, and theatres in "B. A." (Everyone speaks of the city by its initials.) Such dancing, graceful, rollicking, riotous, El Gato, a beautiful Spanish dance, where the performers keep time with the snapping of the fingers, a "cake walk" by a London Cockney girl that could not be excelled by our most accomplished students, and a waltz by two professionals under contract for the leading theatre in "B. A."! As in a dream, they floated over that heaving floor while everyone wondered how they could do it. And at the piano sat a half-drunk man keeping his seat in some miraculous way, while from his fingers rippled constant music.

When I looked out in the morning, Buenos Aires was but a few miles away. A more uninteresting site for a great city it would be almost impossible to find. For centuries the Rio de la Plata has been depositing silt along the coast, and as a result there is absolute flatness for eight hundred miles. When the rains come, the country becomes a limitless expanse of mud. The unpaved streets in the outskirts of the city are then veritable sloughs of despond, through which no well-dressed persons venture to pass. Happily for the dogs, this mud is stoneless.

Nature provided here only an apology for a harbor, but art has made a great seaport, an array of docks that astound all beholders. Elmer L. Corthell, Brown, '67, was one of the most important factors in the accomplishment of the vast engineering schemes which have made the city what it is.

Argentina equals in extent Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Italy combined. In this vast region are only about as many people as live in the state of New York and of these 1,300,000 are crowded into the capital city. Possibly this crowding invites calamity, but to pass immigrants into the country is no easier in Argentina than in New York. The "River Plate" is only eighty-two miles wide at B. A., but that is more than twice the extreme width of the state of Rhode Island. Where it empties into the ocean it is one hundred and twenty-five miles wide. Buenos Aires is regularly laid out with streets ordinarily crossing at right angles. The principal thoroughfare, the Avenida de Mayo, is a broad avenue lined with trees. On it front many imposing structures. Most of the streets, however, are treeless, and two-story buildings predominate. The transportation system is admirable. "Pass to the left" is the rule for vehicles. The electric car lines are only three or four squares apart in the business districts. There is but one track in each street, and it is only necessary to note the side of the street on which

the rails are laid to determine the direction in which the unseen cars are going. I have never seen more efficient conductors. As in most European cities, a ticket is given for each fare paid.

Some of the public edifices are state-ly. That in which the National Congress meets will be very imposing when the brick walls receive their coating of marble. The home of the "Jockey Club" would attract attention in any city. Upon the Avenida, "La Prensa," the leading newspaper in South America, has one of the most perfectly appointed printing establishments in the world. Its proprietors foster schemes akin to those which have made the Cooper Institute such a power for good in New York city. The churches are in nowise remarkable architecturally.

The same must be said of the buildings of the university. But, while the buildings are not remarkable, the work done within their walls is worthy of the highest praise. Several thousand students are annually enrolled, but as there are no dormitories, these students know none of the joys of "the life together" and show nothing of what we call "university spirit." More earnest and absorbed attention it would be difficult to find in any classroom, and the teaching equals any that I have noted either in America or Europe. I very much doubt whether in any German university there can be found as accomplished a body of linguists as is the faculty of the University of Buenos Aires. Most noteworthy was the courtesy shown by these Argentinos to a brother scholar from afar. It lingers a perpetual delight in the memory. In Antonio Dellepiane I found a very alert teacher, familiar with the latest theories relating to the teaching of history and wielding a most facile pen. His advice is often asked for, and his voice is potent in the educational system of the country.

The pen of Ernesto Quesada is amazingly prolific. The bound volumes of his published works cover his



desk from side to side. His library of 30,000 volumes is enough to make any book-lover turn green with envy, and the use he makes of these volumes in his workshop is worthy of the highest praise. His subject is social science, but he is retrained within "no pent-up Utica," and his pen roams through many fields. In English, German and French I know that he converses with all the fluency of one to the manner born. I believe that he also speaks Portuguese and Italian.

I count it a special bit of good fortune that I was privileged to inspect his library and to enjoy his hospitality and that of his charming wife. (Senora Quesada is also a very accomplished linguist). It is not strange that he is the ripe scholar and accomplished man of the world he is, for his father, Dr. Vicente G. Quesada, is Argentina's foremost diplomatist—a man who has represented his country as minister in Brazil, the United States, Mexico, Spain, the Holy See, Portugal and Berlin, with occasional assignments to duty in other lands. The old statesman's house is a museum adorned with tapestries, statuary, and other objects of beauty gathered from the

many lands in which he has lived, a haven of delight to those who have been sheltered within its walls. In his "Memorias Diplomaticas," written in his old age, he has told with a charming simplicity the story of his diplomatic career, and in so doing has pointed out to his countrymen the path their representatives should follow.

The American colony in Buenos Aires is not large, though a University Club, numbering seventy was formed during my visit. Most of the foreign business is in European hands. That our trade is constantly increasing is due in no small degree to the efficiency of our consul general. Richard M. Bartleman is one of the ablest men in our consular service. His work has won for him regular promotion. Our minister, Charles Hitchcock Sherrill, a new man in the diplomatic service, is gaining for himself golden opinions. By his courtesy and tact he has already acquired the high esteem of the Argentinos. Fortunate would our country be if her diplomatic and consular positions were everywhere as well filled as they are in this South American state.

## PARKER'S EPITAPH ON HOWE

ONE of the last communications received by Samuel Gridley Howe from his friend Theodore Parker was the following

half humorous and wholly admiring and laudatory epitaph in Latin. It was written soon after Dr. Howe was fifty-seven years old; he lived to be a little over seventy-four.

Hic jacet  
 Expectans resurrectionem justorum  
 Omne quod mortale erat  
 Viri eximii  
 Samuelis Gridleji Hovve, M. D.  
 Juvenis luit in universitate Brownensi  
 Causa Educationis  
 Et Praesidi reverendissimo celeberrimo Messer  
 Multum displicuit.  
 Sed versatus valde fit  
 In Lingua difficilissima Universitat. Brownensis  
 Et ejus Artibus Literis Philosophique.

Inter Procures pulchros fuit Antinous.  
 Studuit Artem Medicinæ.  
 Discipulus multa cadavera deterravit et in frusta secavit  
 Vi et armis.  
 Magister multorum Animas Heroum ad Orcum praemature demisit.  
 Inter Medicos verus Aesculapius  
 In terra Argiva  
 Multos Turcos occidit et Arte Medica et Gladio  
 Quo melius nunquam se sustentabat supra femur militis.  
 Pro Polonia invictissima bellavit.  
 Incarceratos visitavit. Caecos fecit videre  
 Mutos dicere Stultos intelligere (ut ipse)  
 Lunaticos in sanam restituit mentem.  
 Liberavit Servos.  
 Pyros jucundissimos sibi fecit crescere in hortis.  
 Vixit annos circiter lxxvii.  
 Clamant Incarcerati. Lacrymant Caeci.  
 Moerent Muti. Lugent Stulti.  
 Stridunt Lunatici  
 Atque sedent Servi in pulvere.

## TRANSLATION:

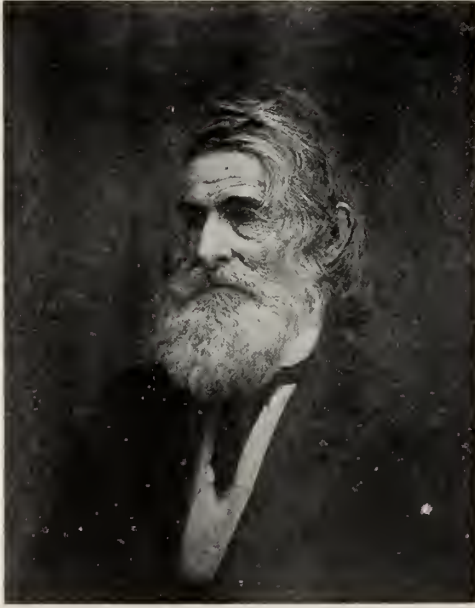
Here Lies  
 Awaiting the resurrection of the just  
 All that was mortal  
 Of that illustrious man,  
 Samuel Gridley, Howe, M. D.  
 As a youth he disported in Brown University  
 To get an education,  
 And its reverend and famous President Messer  
 Much he riled,  
 Yet he became well versed  
 In the difficult dialect of Brown University  
 And in its Arts, Letters and Philosophy.  
 Among the beautiful chiefs he was Antinous.  
 He studied the medical art.  
 As a pupil he dug up many subjects and cut them into bits  
 With force of arms.  
 As a master he sent the souls of many chiefs untimely to Orcus.  
 A true Aesculapius among doctors  
 In the land of the Argives  
 He slew many Turks by medical art and the sword,  
 Than which a better never did sustain itself upon a soldier's thigh.  
 He fought for Poland, the unconquered.  
 He visited those in prison. He made the blind see,  
 The dumb speak, the foolish understand (as well as *he* could).  
 He restored the insane to their right mind,  
 He freed the slaves.  
 He made his garden yield the choicest pears.  
 He lived about seventy-seven years.  
 Prisoners bewail him. The blind weep for him.  
 The dumb lament. Idiots mourn.  
 The insane cry out for him,  
 And the slaves sit in the dust.

## DR. HOWE'S LETTERS AND JOURNALS

*By Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt. D.*

**I**T is a recommendation of the two impressive volumes before us that they embody the most extensive biography of any Brown graduate that has yet been given to the world. But this is not their chief claim to our attention; nor is it their presentation of a biography well-written and richly illustrative of a remarkable time. To every Brown graduate they make an especial appeal by the fact that they record the

the first is prefixed Whittier's thrilling poem: *The Hero*, beginning with the line, "O for a knight like Bayard!" To the second is prefixed the beautiful Memorial Tribute paid in verse by Dr. Holmes. It is no wonder that the poets were stirred to lay their garlands at the feet of Dr. Howe, for no more romantic career than his has been lived since the days of chivalry. To have begun by bearing a heroic part in the Greek Revolution, to have continued his efforts for



DR. SAMUEL GRIDLEY HOWE

life-history of a son of Brown who was one of the greatest men of the nineteenth century.

The first volume covers the period 1801-32, and is entitled: "The Greek Revolution." The second volume deals with the remaining years of Dr. Howe's life, which ended in 1876, and bears the title: "The Servant of Humanity." To

Letters and Journals of Samuel Gridley Howe. Edited by his daughter, Laura E. Richards, with notes and a preface by F. B. Sanborn. Boston, 1906-9. 2 volumes. Portraits, map.

freedom all through his life, and to have crowned his labors by giving language to the deaf-blind for the first time in the history of the world, this was indeed to furnish material for a biography that a far less skillful hand than his daughter's could not have failed to make thrilling. When one thinks of the millions that seek the cheap and fleeting excitement of the ordinary novel and pass over the absorbing interest of a work like this, one realizes that the critics or the librarians or some one in authority is failing to direct properly the reading of the public.



In the name of his Alma Mater we give Mrs. Richards our thanks and praise for this noble tribute to one of the great men of all time.

It is our purpose to send our readers to the two volumes under consideration and not to attempt to provide a substitute for them, and this object will be helped rather than hindered, we believe, by the following summary of the chief events in Dr. Howe's career. Samuel Gridley Howe was born in Boston, into membership in one of the oldest families of New England, Nov. 10, 1801. He was sent to Brown rather than Harvard because the latter college was in 1818 a hot-bed of Federalism, and the Howes were ardent Democrats. In college he was more mischievous than studious, and was rusticated more than once; but the college fortunately had the foresight or good sense not to expel him. Upon his graduation in 1821 he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received his degree in 1824. The Greek revolution was then in progress, under the leadership of that hero of romance, Lord Byron, and under the influence of its appeal to all lovers of liberty and a disappointment in love, Howe enlisted in the Greek cause. He was commissioned as an army surgeon. After about two years he was made surgeon-in-chief of the Greek navy. Early in 1828 he returned to America as an agent of the Greek government. He went back to Greece with supplies, and after the close of the war he devoted himself to teaching American methods of life and industry to a colony of refugees near Corinth. At home again in 1829 he was appointed superintendent of the newly founded

New England Asylum for the Blind, and he at once embarked for Europe to study schools and methods. In 1830 we find him in Paris eager to take part in the Revolution of July, but restrained by Lafayette from exposing himself to danger. In 1831-32 he served in Paris as chairman of an American-Polish committee, formed at the request of Lafayette, for furnishing supplies to the destitute Prussian Poles. While engaged in carrying out this charitable work he was arrested by the Prussian government and cut off for more than a month from communication with his friends. Even in 1843 this dangerous American was refused permission to visit Berlin.

Returning to America in 1832 he took up the management of the Institution for the Blind, a work that ceased only with his death. In the words of Frank B. Sanborn: "It is to Dr. Howe more than to any other one man that Massachusetts owes what is best in her charitable system." He amazed the world by educating Laura Bridgman, the first deaf-blind person ever taught language, an achievement which rewarded his toils as "the Cadmus of the Blind." In 1848 he married Julia Ward, who still survives him, crowned with honors. He was an ardent opponent of slavery, and with his wife edited the "Commonwealth," a journal devoted to freedom and all other good causes. His life is henceforth a record of labors for the blind and other afflicted classes, and for the oppressed everywhere, whether races or peoples. He died in Boston Jan. 9, 1876, passing into a degree of "good fame" such as it is given to but few among mortals to achieve.

## WORCESTER COUNTY SONS OF BROWN

THE eighth annual banquet on Friday evening, Dec. 3, 1909, was perhaps the best ever given by the Worcester County Sons of Brown. The guests and speakers of the evening were President Faunce and Professor Donald B. McMillan, member of the Peary Polar Expedi-

tion, who has just resigned from the faculty of Worcester Academy in order to devote his entire time to polar explorations. A reception was given these guests in the library of the Commonwealth Club, Worcester; a short business meeting followed at which these officers were elected for next year: President, Appleton P.

Williams, '89, of West Upton; vice-president, John A. Clough, '99; secretary-treasurer, W. H. Whiting, '01, 626 Slater building, Worcester. Immediately afterwards the thirty-six present marched to the adjacent banquet room in the State Mutual restaurant, where an excellent menu was served. The walls of the hall were elaborately decorated with brown and white crepe paper and Brown banners. At each plate was placed a standard bearing a small Brown flag.

Dr. Charles L. Nichols, '72, the retiring president, acted as toastmaster. He said his first duty was to call the attention of the association to the death of Hon. F. A. Gaskill, '66, which had occurred since the last banquet. Judge Gaskill was one of the original founders of the association, its second president, and always one of its most enthusiastic and loyal supporters. Dr. Faunce was the first speaker. He recalled his first alumni dinner in Worcester with its array of notable Brown men, among whom was Judge Gaskill, whose death he felt as a great

personal loss, and whose place in the councils of the university would be hard to fill. Professor McMillan, the next speaker, gave an exceedingly interesting account of his polar experiences, and his stories of Eskimo customs and manners proved highly interesting and instructive.

Those present were:

President W. H. P. Faunce, '80; Professor Donald B. McMillan, Bowdoin, '98; Dr. Silas P. Holbrook, '59; Joseph Jackson, '68; Dr. Charles L. Nichols, President and Toastmaster, '72; Rev. Charles B. Elder, '77; Judson I. Wood, '79; George S. Taft, '82; Dr. D. W. Abercrombie, '83; Dr. Ray W. Greene, '83; O. A. Freeman, '86; Albert W. Hinds, '87; Robert M. Brown, '93; Orin P. Durkee, '93; Rev. H. St. P. Filmer, '93; Francis H. Staples, '94; Howard E. Sumner, '94; Fred D. Aldrich, '95; Rev. George A. Gordon, '95; Hobart A. Whitman, '95; Frank E. Watson, '97; George A. Gaskill, '98; Walter W. Clark, '99; Clarence S. Brigham, '99; John A. Clough, '99; C. S. Anderson, '00; George E. Marble, Ex-'00; Clifford H. Pratt, '01; Peter T. Dolan, '01; Winfred H. Whiting, '01; Louis E. Feingold, '04; F. B. Whittemore, '04; Warren A. Whitney, '05; Warren B. Harris, '07; Samuel A. Steere, '08.

WALTER CAMP'S ALL-AMERICA TEAMS

FIRST	SECOND	THIRD
End.....Regnier, <i>Brown</i>	Bankhart, <i>D'tmouth.</i>	Page, <i>Chicago.</i>
Tackle.....Fish, <i>Harvard.</i>	Lilley, <i>Yale.</i>	Siegling, <i>Princeton.</i>
Guard.....Benbrook, <i>Michigan.</i>	Goebel, <i>Yale.</i>	L. Withington, <i>Harv.</i>
Centre.....Cooney, <i>Yale.</i>	P. Withington, <i>Harv.</i>	Farnum, <i>Minnesota.</i>
Guard.....Andrus, <i>Yale.</i>	Tobin, <i>Dartmouth.</i>	Fisher, <i>Harvard.</i>
Tackle.....Hobbs, <i>Yale.</i>	McKay, <i>Harvard.</i>	Casey, <i>Michigan.</i>
End.....Kilpatrick, <i>Yale.</i>	Braddock, <i>Penn.</i>	McCaffrey, <i>Fordham.</i>
Quarter.....M'Govern, <i>M'nsota.</i>	Howe, <i>Yale.</i>	Sprackling, <i>Brown.</i>
Halfback.....Philbin, <i>Yale.</i>	Allerdice, <i>Michigan.</i>	Corbett, <i>Harvard.</i>
Halfback.....Minot, <i>Harvard.</i>	M'gidsohn, <i>Michigan.</i>	Miller, <i>Notre Dame.</i>
Fullback.....Coy, <i>Yale.</i>	Marks, <i>Dartmouth.</i>	McCaa, <i>Lafayette.</i>

THE  
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By the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot under-  
take to return manuscripts sent to it for publi-  
cation, unless they are accompanied by sufficient  
postage stamps.*

THIS MAY MEAN YOU

We take for granted that all of our subscribers are interested in the success of the Brown Alumni Monthly, as otherwise they would withdraw their names from the list. It must be apparent also that the prompt payment of the \$1.00 each year is rather vital to the prosperity of the magazine as it depends upon these subscription fees to pay its bills of about \$2600 per year. The neglect of one man would be of little consequence, but when the number is large and some have not paid for several years it means straightened circumstances to us. May we not ask that every alumnus will fill out a check for the amount of his bill and send it promptly to our business manager? If each subscriber will assist us to this extent, it will save us much postage and labor and will be sincerely

appreciated. We do not wish to increase the price of the magazine and if its bills are paid upon receipt we can get along very comfortably under present conditions. The magazine now reaches about two-thirds of the graduates of Brown and it is our ambition to make the proportion still larger in order that the Monthly may be somewhat enlarged and the personals made more important and inclusive.

FRESHMAN DORMITORIES

Among the changes announced as contemplated by the new administration at Harvard, those that have attracted most attention are the modification of the elective system and the establishment of freshman dormitories. Both proposals are obviously features of a plan to carry out President Lowell's expressed intention of saving the college to American education. The changes in the elective system will produce a result not greatly different from the system of limited election that has worked so satisfactorily at Brown. But the establishment of what will be virtually a freshman college is literally a new departure, and one which, though it does not yet appear to be called for generally, is certain to arouse widespread interest.

It has not been decided whether to build new dormitories for the freshmen, purchase some of the existing private dormitories, or assign to them portions of the present college dormitories; but it has been resolved, by whatever method seems the most feasible, to bring together the freshmen within or near the college grounds, that is, to compel all students to live at least their first year in col-



lege within its walls, and to keep them together, apart from the other classes. The first condition would seem to be wholly advantageous, that the freshmen should be made college men not merely by class room attendance but also by residence. Their massing in one residence would also appear desirable, with its stimulus to the development of class and college spirit and its opportunity for a proper oversight and care by the college authorities. But, if this segregation involves cutting off the first year men from a normal association with upper classmen, it involves the risk of a serious drawback, that the freshmen will still be freshmen when they come to register as sophomores. Fortunately, the question is one that has for Brown literally only a theoretic interest, and we may watch Harvard's experiment without feeling that we are for the present at least under any necessity of following her example.

THE GIVING HABIT

"It is not respectable to live in Boston or Cambridge," says the New Haven Journal-Courier, "and forget Harvard in one's last will and testament." There is a germ of truth in this whimsical statement; at the eastern end of Massachusetts the habit of giving to great public causes has become so firmly fixed as to have passed into an adage. We need in Providence a similar development of what may be called community liberality. Many Providence men and women have bequeathed large sums to public institutions or causes, or given generously in their lifetimes. But one cannot help noticing the great number of instances in which the publication of a wealthy person's will is accompanied with the disappointing remark: "There were no public bequests."

One does not have to be rich, however, in order to remember Alma Mater. We called attention some months ago to the will of Mr. Gould, who left Brown University three thousand dollars. How many Brown graduates could, without injustice to their families, do as much as that; and yet how few have given even three thousand dollars to the college!

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

WHERE do the freshmen lodge? A casual survey of following interesting in- and students gives the the directory of officers formation. In some measure the figures are misleading, for one student with a home in the city and a "day room" on the campus may have given the former as his address, while another may have given the latter. But doubtless a fair idea of the distribution of the class of 1913 (men only) may be obtained from this table:

Outside the university .....	51
Hope College .....	35
University Hall .....	28
Caswell Hall .....	23
Maxcy Hall .....	22
Slater Hall .....	4
Brunonia Hall .....	4
Fraternity houses .....	4
Pawtucket . . . . .	4
Bristol . . . . .	2
Other towns .....	10
Total . . . . .	187



**Honor List of Football** In the January Outing, Walter Camp gives an honor list of 1909 foot-

ball players, and tells why the men belong on this roll. This is a departure from the usual All-America team.

Brown is represented by Regnier, right end, Sprackling quarterback, Ayler left guard.



**Captain** James Russell McKay,  
**Mc Kay** II, of Youngstown, O., has been unanimously elected captain of the Brown football eleven for next year. He is a half-back, and was the best punter on the team in 1908 and 1909. McKay has played a strong game for the last two years, and in the tie game with Yale in 1908 caught an onside kick by Yale and ran sixty yards to a touchdown on the last play of the game. The score, if allowed, would have given Brown the victory, but the referee thought he saw holding and called McKay back.



**A Spanish** La Prensa of Buenos  
**Tribute** Aires printed the following last August, during Professor Wilfred H. Munro's visit in that city. He who runs may read:

En el salon de conferencias del templo Americano de la calle Corrientes, el profesor Wilfred Harold Munro, de la universidad de Brown, Rhode Island, dió anoche una conferencia, sobre la India.

El profesor Munro, que se encuentra de visita en nuestro país, es un intrepido viajero que ha recorrido, en gira de estudio, casi todo el globo. Es profesor titular de la catedra de historia europea en la universidad de Brown, y ha escrito varios libros muy apreciados en los Estados Unidos. Por cuestion de investigaciones sobre la historia de la colonizacion espanola en America, ha residido varios anos en el Peru.

El profesor Munro es hombre de unos 60 anos de edad y posee verdadera facilidad de concepto. Ha pasado algun tiempo en nuestro país estudiando sus instituciones y su desarrollo.

En la conferencia de anoche hizo

gala de erudicion y logro mantener la atencion del numeroso auditorio durante dos horas, tiempo que duro su conferencia. Despues de pasar revista a las condiciones fisicas de la India, estudio, con alguna detencion, los problemas que Inglaterra tiene que resolver en ese país, donde cada dia avanza, mas y mas, el influjo de la civilizacion, moldeando a la europea las instituciones. Es obra lenta, pero es indudable que avanza siempre.

Despues de analizar rapidamente la cuestion politica, narro algunas costumbres bien originales de los naturales y termino con la descripcion de algunos de los monumentos mas importantes de la arquitectura hindu, en la ciudad de Benares. Al terminar la conferencia, fue muy aplaudido.



**John Carter** The quarterly meeting of  
**Brown** the John Carter Brown  
**Library** Library board of managers was held Dec. 2. The board consists of President Faunce, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, William V. Kellen, Robert H. I. Goddard and Stephen O. Edwards. This library, which is nearly or quite the finest collection of Americana in existence, is limited to works relating to the history of America previous to the year 1800. The library is supported by the income of the endowment fund of \$500,000, given by the late John Nicholas Brown. This fund cannot be used for general university purposes, but is wholly devoted to the maintenance of the library and the purchase of new books. Recently the library has been turning its attention to Latin America, and has secured many treasures relating to the early history of South American states.



**Fraternity** Pursuant to a call issued  
**Conference** by President Faunce, representing the Religious Education Association, delegates from twenty-six college fraternities met at the University Club, New York city, Nov. 27. The officers of the conference, the purpose of which was purely informal discussion, were as follows: Chairman, Hamilton W. Mabie of Alpha Delta Phi;

secretary, Francis W. Shepardson of Beta Theta Pi. The main interest of the meeting centred in the discussion of the proper control of fraternity chapter houses. A resolution was passed that the conference request the college fraternities to sanction and participate in the formation of a permanent advisory inter-fraternity conference, and committees were appointed to investigate conditions existing in American colleges. All the fraternities notified, with two exceptions, were represented and in comment on the significance of the conference, President Faunce said: "All the delegates present felt that it was an historic occasion, foreshadowing as it does a vital co-operation among fraternities never hitherto attained."



**Rhodes Scholar**     Howard Alfred Taber, '10, of Providence, has been chosen as the Rhodes scholar to be sent to Oxford from Brown in 1910.

Under the conditions of the fund established by the late Cecil Rhodes, Brown is allowed to send two men, each to stay three years. The scholar receives a yearly allowance of three hundred pounds, approximately fifteen hundred dollars. The last scholar from Rhode Island was R. W. Burgess, '08. The successful candidate will leave late in September, to reach Oxford in October, when the English University starts its year.

Mr. Taber is a resident of Providence, and received his preparatory training at the Hope Street High School. In his freshman year he won the first president's premium in French and second Hartshorn premium in mathematics. He received the George Hale Bacon scholarship, and made Phi Beta Kappa in his junior year, and received the George Ide Chace scholarship and James Manning scholarship in his senior year. He is at present one of the managing editors of the Daily Herald, chairman of the trophies committee of the Brown Union, chairman of the Bible study committee, class statistician, and a member of the Cammorian Club. He

won second prize in the competition for the title of college gymnast in both his sophomore and junior years, and was on his class gymnastic team in his first two years and on the 'varsity team in his last two. He belongs to the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.



**Brown Men**     Following is a list, probably not complete, of the **A. Work** Brown men now engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in the Eastern States. It embraces some of the strongest men the college has sent out in the last twenty-five years, notably Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, '88, who now has charge of the religious work in all the associations of the country, Mr. Clayton S. Cooper, who has just returned from a tour in India, where he has visited all the Christian colleges of that great domain; and Mr. W. S. Richardson, who has undertaken a fascinating form of work as religious director of the University of Minnesota. It will be noticed that four Brown graduates are with the International Committee in New York city, and are thus in a field that is really world-wide. The whole movement is significant. Twenty-five years ago these men would have entered the ministry, and when the public says, as it so frequently does, that students for the ministry are declining in numbers, they should remember this movement.

The employed officers of Young Men's Christian Associations, who are graduates of Brown University, are, as far as ascertained to November 25, 1909: Walter Sherman Atwood, Educational Director, Brockton, Mass., 1909; Clarence Augustus Barbour, Secretary International Committee, New York, 1888; Ronald B. Clarke, Educational Director, New Bedford, Mass., 1908; Clayton Sedgwick Cooper, Secretary International Committee, New York, 1894; Jeremiah Holmes, Industrial Secretary, Bridgeport, Conn., 1902; Samuel Mofat, Financial Secretary, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1902; Richard Roy Perkins, Relig-



ious Work Director, Portland, Ore., 1899; Willard Samuel Richardson, Religious Work Director, University of Minnesota, 1894; Charles Frederic Savage, General Secretary, Sewickley, Pa., 1903; Erwin Kelsey Smith, General Secretary, Melrose, Mass., 1902; Edwin Vose Ross, Assistant Secretary, Providence, R. I., 1907; Halley Templeton Waller, General Secretary, Cambridge, Mass., 1901; John Brown Watson, Secretary International Committee, New York, 1904; W. J. Lamkie, Secretary International Committee, New York, 1907.



**Freshmen** The freshmen won the  
**Win at** annual interclass debate  
**Debate** with the sophomores in  
Rockefeller Hall, Dec. 9.

The question was: "Resolved, That the United States should adopt a policy of subsidizing all United States vessels engaged in the foreign trade."

The sophomore team, consisting of Irving R. Smith of Arlington, N. J., Dana G. Munro of Madison, Wis., and Robert C. Dexter of Dorchester, Mass., upheld the negative. Edward A. C. Murphy of Mount Sinai, N. Y., John K. Starkweather of Denver, Col., and Daniel H. Kulp of Pottstown, Pa., made up the freshman team that successfully argued for the affirmative.



**In Memory of** Brown University has  
**Mr. Granger** received \$1,000 from  
Miss Grace Granger of  
Providence, for the purpose of establishing a fund in memory of her brother, Hon. Daniel L. D. Granger, '74. The fund will be known as "The Daniel L. D. Granger Library Fund." The income from this gift is to be annually applied by the library committee for the purchase of books desired and recommended by the department of social and political science, subjects in which Mr. Granger was deeply interested. Professor Koopman has prepared a suitable book-plate, a copy of which will be placed in each volume.

**Woodcock** F. W. Woodcock, Brown,  
**Will Coach** '91, will coach the university nine next season, succeeding Dr. F. J. Sexton, Brown, '93, the demands of whose professional work require him to relinquish the task. Dr. Sexton will be missed at Brown, where he has given great satisfaction; but it is believed that Mr. Woodcock will have a successful career.

Mr. Woodcock entered Dartmouth in the fall of '87, after graduating from Cushing Academy, where he pitched on the school nine for three years. He made the 'varsity his freshman and sophomore years, playing centrefield when not pitching. During the summers of '88 and '89 he pitched for the Brattleboro, Vt., team.

In the fall of '89 he entered the junior class at Brown, and the following spring baseball took a boom on the hill. On the nine that year with him were Sexton, Weeks, Dowd, Magill and Steere; and, of these six, four after leaving college played in the National League, which fact gives some idea of the speed of the Brown nine at that time.

During the spring of his senior year Mr. Woodcock pitched 19 games and won 16. Against Harvard he won twice at Cambridge, and on his commencement day he defeated Yale 5 to 4 on Lincoln Field.

Mr. Woodcock returned to college in the fall of '91 for a post-graduate course, and remained here until the middle of May, when he joined the Pittsburg National League team, where he joined the Pittsburg National League team, where he played one season. Besides having played on various fast professional and semi-professional teams, he has had a wide experience in coaching, and in this department has been most successful. It was while at Williams College that he developed "Ted" Lewis, who afterwards made an excellent record with the Boston Nationals. Besides being at Williams three years, Mr. Woodcock has coached at Tufts, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Andover and Dartmouth.

During the past four years, when rivalry has been the most intense among the Interscholastic League teams of Boston, he has had charge of the Dorchester high school nine. He had such remarkable success in developing star batteries and fine team work that Dorchester won the championship three out of four years he was there; and his team went through two seasons without losing a single championship game.

Two of Woodcock's proteges are Regnier, the Brown second baseman, and White, the pitcher on last year's Princeton nine.



**University News Topics** At the sixth international convention of the student volunteer movement for foreign missions at Rochester, Dec. 29—Jan. 3, Brown's delegates were K. F. Albee, '10; C. P. Sisson, '11; E. M. Deland, '12; E. A. Adams, '12, D. H. Kulp, '13, and C. E. Silcox, general secretary of the Christian Association.

The Brown and Cornell baseball teams will not meet next spring. Last year Brown played Cornell at Ithaca and won by a score of 5-0. Cornell agreed to play a return game in Providence next season and had arranged a date for the game, which it has now cancelled. The University of Virginia also arranged for a game here, but cancelled it not long ago.

A lecture to the members of the Alliance Francaise by M. B. L. Henin on "The Drama of the Abdication of Napoleon the First" was made particularly interesting by the fact that M. Henin was able to show several photographs and medals presented to his great grandfather, who was the French admiral in command of the French channel fleet.

At a smoker given by the Brown Union, Dec. 8, Raymond Robins, formerly of the Municipal House, Chicago, gave an intensely interesting talk on the subject of "Homeless Men," portraying conditions as they exist among the masses of the unemployed with whom

he has come into vital personal contact as a social worker.

The following committee has been chosen to have charge of the next commencement dinner on June 15; Professor H. B. Gardner, chairman, Professor William MacDonald, Professor G. G. Wilson, G. F. Andrews, '92; Dr. F. L. Day, '85, and Dr. G. A. Matteson, '96.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., of the English department and W. C. Johnson, '10, represented the university at a meeting held in Boston, Dec. 4, at which an organization to be called the New England Intercollegiate Oratorical League was formed.

The Brown bowling team in the Interclub Duckpin League consists of R. W. Reckling, '10, captain; A. B. Comstock, '10; H. C. Damon, '10; I. R. Sheldon, '10, and H. E. Adams, '12.

Interesting glimpses of the late John Hay at the beginning of his diplomatic career are scattered through the three stately volumes of John Bigelow's "Retrospections of an Active Life."

At the meeting of the Sphinx Club Dec. 16, President Faunce gave an address and led a discussion on the subject: "Honor (Chivalry) versus Duty (Puritanism) as Motives to Conduct."

William V. Winslow, '11, of Fall River, Mass., has been elected manager of next year's football team, and George S. Burgess, '12, of Portland, Me., assistant manager.

F. H. Newell, director of the United States Reclamation Service, gave an address in Sayles Hall, Dec. 14 on "Conservation in Operation."

The annual dinner of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association is to be held this year in Denver on Jan. 8.

Brown will play Harvard at baseball, May 28 at Providence, and June 17 at Cambridge.

Brown will play Amherst at baseball at Amherst June 11 and at Providence, June 15.

The Brown Daily Herald commemorated its 17th anniversary Dec. 2.

## BOOK REVIEWS

## Professor Dealey's Sociology

This book is an extremely readable presentation of the thesis that man is socially the master of his fate, and contains a clear setting forth of the conditions, obligations and possibilities involved. It is the work of a clear-sighted optimist and idealist who frankly faces present human conditions. The book is therefore utopian in the best sense, but not in the sense of presenting an impracticable ideal. The point of view is a comparatively new one, and will bring to many nothing less than the gospel of a regenerated humanity. But one has only to read Professor Dealey's inspiring pages and then turn to the trivialities and banalities—not to use harsher terms—that occupy the attention of our so-called statesmen of to-day to realized how untouched society yet is

by the transforming conceptions of the new sociology. Professor Dealey modestly disclaims originality for the ideas which he has set forth; but much is due to him for his attractive presentation of them. When those ideas are once clearly grasped by the American people, we shall have a new America, and a measure of that result will be due, we believe, to the influence of the book before us.

Professor Dealey has published through the American Baptist Publication Society, in its Social Service Series, a vigorous pamphlet of 48 pages on the "Ethical and Religious Significance of the State."

Sociology: Its Simpler Teachings and Applications. By James Quayle Dealey, Ph. D. New York, Silver Burdett & Co., 1909. With Bibliography. 405 pages. Price, \$1.50.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## FACULTY NOTES

Professors Ward and Dealey read papers at the meeting of the American Sociological Society in New York, Dec. 27-30. Dr. Ward's subject was "Sociology and the State;" Professor Dealey's, "The Teaching of Sociology."

Professor Upton spoke, Dec. 6, before the Pawtucket Business Men's Association. The subject of the lecture was "The Discovery of the North Pole."

Professor Henry P. Manning of the department of mathematics has edited for Munn & Co. of New York a collection of about twenty essays on the fourth dimension, a subject on which Professor Manning is an acknowledged authority.

At the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, held in New York city, Dec. 27-31, Brown was represented by Professors Gardner and Kirk of the department of economics.

Professor W. B. Jacobs has been appointed a member of the committee on higher educational opportunity in New England of the New England Association of School Superintendents, in place of the late Superintendent Small.

President Faunce preached to an audience of 2,000 at the Providence Opera House, Sunday evening, Dec. 6. On Sunday, Dec. 13, he preached at Princeton University.

President Faunce addressed the Men's Club of the Beneficent Congregational Church, Dec. 7, on "Education After School."

Professor J. Q. Dealey lectured at Manning Hall, Dec. 6, on "Social Control."

## SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS

At the recent annual meeting of the New England Association of School Superintendents, Frank O. Draper, '86, was elected president, Arthur D. Call, '96, secretary, and A. H. Keyes, '98 advanced, member of the executive committee.

## BAR ASSOCIATION

Of the ten officers elected at its annual meeting by the Rhode Island Bar Association, Dec. 6, five were Brown men, as follows: Vice-presidents, Walter F. Angell, '80, and Albert A. Baker, '84; secretary, Howard B. Gorham, '93; treasurer, James A. Pirce, '92, and member executive committee, Arthur M. Allen, '97.





VIEW OF BROWN UNIVERSITY AND VICINITY

ORGANIZING CHARITY

Brown, as is well-known, takes its fair share in all branches of community activity in Providence. For instance, 18 of the 53 members of a businessmen's committee for putting the Providence Society for Organizing Charity on a better financial basis are Brown men. The president of the society is Dr. Faunce, and Judge Frederick Rueckert, '77, is one of the two vice-presidents.

BROWN MEN AT HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL

The new register of the Harvard Medical School includes the following Brown men:

Fourth Class—Charles H. Bailey, '03; Howard W. Brayton, '06; Alexander M. Burgess, '06; Peter P. Chase, '06; George B. Corcoran, '06; Wm. R. Lightbody, '06; Emery M. Porter, '06; Leeson O. Tarleton, '06; John G. Walsh, '06.

Third Class—Asa S. Briggs, '07; George A. Buckley, '07; John S. Enos, '07; Joseph I. Grover, '07; Herbert E. Harris, '07; Prescott T. Hill, '06; Charles D. McCann, '07.

Second Class—Harold L. Brown, '07.

First Class—William Potter Buffum, '09; Harold M. Frost, '09.

The universities and colleges represented by the largest number of students are as follows:

Harvard .....	110
Brown .....	20
Holy Cross .....	12
Yale .....	10
Stanford .....	10
Bowdoin .....	9
Bates .....	8
Dartmouth .....	8

Alumni

1847

Rev. E. P. Parker of Hartford, Conn., says of Dr. Fisher: "Dr. Fisher was for many years a very bright light in Yale University, one of the most scholarly and distinguished of all the professors there, and perhaps no one of them enjoyed a greater and wider celebrity in our own country and in other lands as well. With such eminent men of his time and profession as Drs. Bushnell, Bacon, Hawes and Walker, and Presidents Woolsey and Porter, he was intimately associated and stood among them as their peer. Dear Dr. Dwight still survives him. He had the rare power of combining high scholarly merit with a lucid and even popular style in his published writings on Christian themes—chiefly historical—which secured a wide reading and high favor for his books. But aside from



LOOKING SOUTH FROM CHRISTIAN SCIENCE DOME

all this, Dr. Fisher was a man of most charming, winsome, and fascinating personality. He excelled in conversation, having a fountain of sweet and kindly humor in his bosom, and a precious store of apposite anecdotes in his memory. He was bright and brilliant, but always gentle, kindly and friendly. He somehow illuminated every subject which he treated, every social circle which he attended. We all looked up to him most respectfully, confidently and affectionately."

The New York Sun says editorially: "With George Park Fisher disappears one of the glories of Yale University after a service of fifty-five years. Under Presidents Woolsey and Porter he gave distinction to a divinity school that included among its teachers Timothy Dwight, George E. Day, Leonard Bacon and Noah Porter, and in his field of ecclesiastical history his reputation was world-wide. While he was able to teach he was better known among the college undergraduates than his theological colleagues, and helped to form the historians that Yale sent forth. The memory of his scholarship, his wit and his gentleness survived in college tradition after the infirmities of age had made his noble face more rarely seen on the campus."

1855

David Webster Hoyt received the degree of A. M. at last commencement with his class.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney has been elected president of the Massachusetts Bar Association.

1860

Benjamin F. Pabodie is a certified public accountant and general insurance agent in Montclair, N. J. He is secretary and treasurer of the Montclair Times Publishing Co., and secretary of the vestry of St. John's Episcopal Church. He is particularly interested in the promotion of correct accounting, believing that this movement is not only beneficial to business but also an aid to public and private morality.

1867

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Despite the protests of the administration against the assertion that in adopting the corporation tax Congress was 'enacting a lawsuit,' evidence is multiplying of numerous suits to be instituted to test the validity of the law. Judge Edward Osgood Brown, (Brown, '67), counsel for the national banks associated in the Chicago Clearing House, has submitted to the attorney general

a request that his clients may be represented in any litigation of a test character, and an inquiry as to whether the administration would sanction a test case in the form of an injunction obtained by stockholders of the banks preventing their officers from paying the tax. The attorney general has reserved decision on both points."

1868

Iram N. Smith has been elected a member of the school committee of Fall River for a three years' term.

1870

Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Davis of Providence are travelling in Europe.

1877

Judge Frederick Rueckert has been elected president of the Providence school committee for the sixth consecutive time.

1877 and 1896

Congressman William P. Sheffield of Newport and William C. Bliss of East Providence officially represented Rhode Island at the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington last month.

1878

Rev. John G. Ward sends the following notes concerning members of the class of '78:

Charles W. Hastings is engaged in business in Agawam, Mass.

Rev. John G. Ward is pastor of a church in Bozrah, Conn., near Norwich.

George A. Austin is engaged in business in Suffield, Conn. He has done some surveying of late in three of the Southern States.

Edgar Bronson Smith received, at last commencement, the degree of Ph. B. with his class.

Harold C. Childs is head of the English department in the high school at Beverly, Mass. His residence is 20 Lyman street.

1881

John A. Taylor has removed from Malden, Mass., to Georgetown, Mass., where he has lately become cashier of the Georgetown National Bank.

Frederick R. Hazard of Syracuse, N. Y., was a delegate to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress at Washington in December, on the appointment of Governor Hughes.

Governor Charles E. Hughes of New York has accepted the invitation of the board of trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to deliver the address on University Day, Feb. 22. Of Mr. Hughes, President Taft said at the dinner of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Dec. 14, from which the former was kept by the illness of his father: "It is a source of real regret that I cannot meet on this platform that distinguished gentle-

man, the governor of New York. His interest in politics is that of making them higher and purer and his power and ability in speaking are such that he never touches any subject that he does not adorn."

1883

Dr. J. H. Davenport has been elected president of the Staff Association of the Rhode Island Hospital Association.

Inadvertently we announced last month the death of "Edward" instead of Edgar O. Silver, '83.

1886

Professor Allan H. Willett, formerly instructor in political economy at Brown, and associate editor of the Alumni Monthly, has been appointed supervisor of the census for Pittsburg. Professor Willett was chosen for this position by Director of the Census Durand, and supported by President William H. Taft, in spite of the opposition of the local Republican machine, which had a candidate of its own.

1888

Francis H. Brownell has removed from Everett, Washington, to Seattle, and has opened a law office in the Henry building.

Rev. R. K. Wickett entered, Dec. 5, on his 18th year as pastor of the Franklin Congregational Church at Howard, R. I., and preached a sermon appropriate to the occasion.

1890

Harry Linwood Grant is a member of the State Dental Commission of Rhode Island.

A poem by H. R. Palmer, entitled "The Deed," appears in the Christmas number of the Century Magazine.

John L. Alger read the principal paper at the last session of the Baptist Congress in New York, on "How Can Ethics be Taught in the Public Schools."

Professor Dealey spent part of the Christmas holidays in Texas. He intends to pass some months abroad, beginning at the end of the present academic year.

1891

William B. Perry, Jr., is curator of the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Conn., having charge of the purchase of supplies and the physical maintenance of the institution. He visited the Brown campus last month, and was for a short time the guest of his classmate, Professor J. F. Greene, on George street.

1893

Henry A. Barker spoke on the conservation of natural resources before the People's Forum in Tax Reform Hall, Sunday evening, Dec. 5.

1894

E. Bruce Merriman returned to Providence Dec. 15, from South Bend, Ind., where he had been detained for weeks by illness.



1894

Frederick Eugene Steere, who received, last June, the degree of A. B. with his class, was chairman of a committee of young men in Honolulu who raised \$100,000 in four days for a new Y. M. C. A. building in that city.

1895

Professor Frederick Slocum spent his Sabbatical year, 1908-09, in astronomical study and travel in Europe. Eight months were devoted to research work in the German royal observatory at Potsdam, and the remainder of the year was spent in visiting the leading observatories of Germany, Italy, France, Holland, Belgium and England. Upon his return to America in August, he resigned his position as assistant professor of astronomy in Brown University to join the staff of the Yerkes Observatory of the University of Chicago. His address is Williams Bay, Wis.

1896

William C. Bliss, commanding the Rhode Island Naval Battalion, was a delegate to the meeting of the Naval Militia Association of the United States at Washington, Dec. 9 and 10.

Dr. George A. Matteson, the official university physician, has been appointed a visiting surgeon at the Rhode Island Hospital, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Donald Churchill.

In the Central Evening High School News of Boston is an article on the life of Harry L. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is at the present time a teacher of physics in the Central Evening High School. He was born in Springfield in 1865, and received his early education in the public schools of Springfield and at Worcester Academy. He graduated with the class of '96 from Brown University with the degree of bachelor of philosophy and with honors in astronomy and meteorology. He also was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa. On graduating he was elected principal of Suffield Academy, Suffield, Conn., where he remained eight years, resigning in 1904 to enter the law school of Boston University. The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon him in 1901 by Ewing College.

1897

Ex-Senator Everett Colby of New Jersey addressed the Equal Franchise Society, Dec. 15, in the Garden Theatre, New York. Among other things he said: "The argument that women don't want the ballot suggested my trying to prove that they do," he said, "and in the poorest districts of Newark I made a house to house canvass. I found more than fifty per cent. said they wanted to vote and they wanted to vote now. And this same method of getting at real facts and conditions I employed in answering another argument against giving the ballot to women. The average man devotes about ten hours a

year to the actual study of politics, and yet the average man knows less about the details of government than women do now. In my visit to the tenement districts I found that all the intelligent questions were asked by women. Men were interested in nothing until the excise question was brought up, but the women knew practically all the laws affecting their children. In the majority of cases the woman would vote for the home and all that affects it, whereas the man votes for what affects his business interests."

1898

Charles A. Marsh is sub-master and teacher of mathematics and science in the high school at Malden, Mass. His residence is 88 Summer street.

1899

Rev. Walter B. Bullen has been obliged to return to the United States to regain his health. His present address is Hingham, Mass.

1900

Austin H. Fittz is superintendent of schools in Norwood, Mass.

Charles H. Porter has severed his connection with the William Filene's Sons Co. and accepted a position in the Boston office of the W. H. McElwain Shoe Co. His residence is 143 Newbury street, Boston.

1901

Ernest G. Hapgood is teaching mathematics in the Girls' Latin School, Boston.

C. C. Eaton was the Republican candidate for Mayor at the city election in Brockton, Mass., Dec. 7, and was defeated by a close vote.

1903

Charles F. Cuddy is director of athletics in the high school at Malden, Mass. His address is 53 Cherry street, Somerville, Mass.

William R. Lawton lately sailed for Naples and will spend a year in the study of European architecture in Italy, Germany and England.

Sherman A. Allen is doing graduate work in French this year at Princeton in addition to his work in the department of French at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J.

It is reported that T. M. Barry will resume his profession at the end of the present college year, giving up his duties as athletic coach at the University of Wisconsin.

1904

Arthur L. Patch is an interne at the Rhode Island Hospital.

Clarence W. Dealtry announces his association with the firm of Mooers & Whiting, counsellors at law, with offices in the Oliver building, 141 Milk street, Boston.

J. A. Mattuck has been appointed teacher of chemistry and physics in the Chattle High School, Long Branch, N. J. He will leave

his present position in the Providence Technical High School in January.

Arthur Upham Pope, instructor in philosophy, has contributed to a recent number of the Independent a review of Professor Munsterburg's latest philosophical book, "The Eternal Values." Mr. Pope designates the work as "the philosophical strivings of a lifetime," and commends it for its differentiation between the "absolute" and "relative" things of life.

Leon A. Winslow is teacher of commercial work in the high school of Malden, Mass. His address is 15 Arlington street.

1904-05

John Joseph Healey, '05, Arthur Allison Howard, '05, Edward Francis McKenna, '05, and Arthur Lionel Patch, '04 received their M. D. degree from Harvard Medical School last June.

1906

George G. Shor is on the staff of the Boston American.

C. Raymond Chappell has received a call to the pastorate of the Baptist church in East Brookfield, Mass. His present charge is at Mendon, Mass.

Stephen E. Wright has resigned the position of principal of the Essex High School, Essex, Mass., which he has held for the last two years, and has taken a position as sub-master in the English High School of Somerville, Mass. His residence address is 101 Highland avenue.

1907

Joseph Boardman is now with the Tribune, New York city.

Leonard S. Little has a position with the Apponaug Company, Apponaug, R. I., and has removed there from Providence.

Leah B. Allen is assistant in astronomy at Wellesley College. Her address is Whitin Observatory House, Wellesley, Mass.

Alfred W. Dickinson is instructor in mathematics and coach of the athletic teams of the English High School, Somerville, Mass. His football team has finished its season without a defeat, and has the reputation of being the best team in the history of the school.

1909

G. F. Strickler is with the Library Bureau Co. in Boston.

William Bichwit is in New York, employed by the Lamson Concreting Co.

G. W. Carroll, Jr., is in the employ of the Eastman Kodak Co. at Rochester.

Harold G. High is a student at Union Theological Seminary, New York city.

E. L. Chandler is running the civil engineering business of the city of New London.

Albert Harkness and Frank C. Taylor are at Massachusetts Institute of Technology this year.

J. H. Alger is with the Aluminum Company of America, the plant of which is located at Pittsburg.

Hugh Cameron is at Harvard Law School this year. His address is 61 Oxford street, Cambridge, Mass.

Harvard Law claims many 1909 men, among whom are: Wheeler, Poland, Hughes, Stone, Littlefield, Larrabee.

Briggs, Bert Smith, Hager, L. McCoy, Leach and Huxford are some of the men back at college as students and teachers.

Chester L. Nourse and George H. Campbell are doing graduate work at Harvard. Their address is 13 Drayton Hall.

Earl R. Smith is a draftsman with the Northern Engineering Company of Detroit, Mich. His address is 1005 Fourth avenue, Detroit.

L. A. McCoy is the first of the class to be married. Jackson College, at Jackson, Mississippi, a Baptist institution, is largely under his direction.

Louis P. Willemin is teaching Greek and Latin in LaSalle Academy and has opened a music studio at his residence, 22 Portland street, Providence, and at Room 7, Conrad building.

Wendall Raymond of Brockton, Mass., who attained his baseball reputation as a catcher on the Brown 'varsity nine, has signed a contract to play with the Binghamton team of the New York State League for another season.

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## Alumnae

Alice H. Bushee, sp., has a description of an examination at Brown in a recent number of *Esfuerzo Christiano*, an illustrated Spanish monthly, published at Madrid.

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## Engagements

The engagement of Miss Katherine P. Aldrich to Henry J. Hart, '02, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Ethelwyn C. Phillips, '08, to Edwin Babcock Stillman is announced.

The engagement of Alexander Graham, '06, to Miss Helen Rathbone Hicks is announced.

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## Marriages

On Monday, November 22, Miss Audrey Lake, '08, was married to Sidney S. Paine, '08, at Fall River, Mass. Norman S. Case, '08, was best man, and Stephen Pyle, '10, and

W. D. Swaffield, '06, were ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Paine will live at Newton Centre, Mass.

In Fall River, Mass., September 3, Frank A. Page, '01, of Providence, was married to Miss Anna M. Hall of Fall River.

In West Springfield, Mass., Sept. 1, 1909, Earle S. P. Bodurtha, '01, was married to Miss Annette A. Fox, '99 (Mt. Holyoke), a teacher in the Normal Training School in West Springfield. Harry W. Hastings, '04, was best man, and Florence W. Burke, '01, was one of the ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Bodurtha will make their home in Portland, Ore., where Mr. Bodurtha is engaged in business.

On Wednesday, December 15, 1909, Dr. George Thurston Spicer, '97, was married to Miss Harriet Hopkins Sessions, ex-'01. William A. Spicer, Jr., '05, was best man and Edward S. Spicer, '10, was one of the ushers. Dr. and Mrs. Spicer will occupy their new home on Olney street.

On Wednesday, December 15, 1909, William L. Mauran, ex-'87, was married to Miss Mary L. Lewis, daughter of John Dexter Lewis, ex-'68. Mr. and Mrs. Mauran will live at 38 Cushing street, Providence.

## Deaths

REV. GEORGE PARK FISHER, 1847

Professor George Park Fisher, D. D., LL. D., emeritus professor of ecclesiastical history in Yale University, died in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 20, 1909, after a brief illness.

Professor Fisher was born in Wrentham, Mass., on August 10, 1827, the son of Lewis Whiting Fisher Esq., a graduate of Brown University in 1816, and a lawyer by profession. The family of which Professor Fisher was a member had long been prominent in the Wrentham community. His ancestor, Cornelius Fisher, from whom he stood in the sixth generation of descent, was one of the first settlers of that town. Professor Fisher graduated in 1847 from Brown University, and then pursued a year of study in the theological department of Yale University, which was later to be the scene of his life work. The training there begun was continued at Andover Seminary, where he was graduated in 1851. The next year saw him a student in Germany. His attainments in theology and his evident promise led to his call, in 1854, on his return from this period of foreign study, to the professorship of divinity in Yale. The duties of that office were then essentially those of pastor of the college church, and to fit him for their discharge he was ordained to that pastorate on October 24, 1854. An illustration of the strongly historic bent of his mind is to be seen in the "Discourses Commemorative of the History of the Church of Christ in Yale College," which he published in 1858. It was but fitting that he should be

chosen to the chair of ecclesiastical history in the theological department of Yale in 1861. No abler teacher of church history has ever occupied an American professorship, and successive classes for the next forty years, till his retirement in 1901, profited by his instructions, and felt the favoring touch of his personality.

But Professor Fisher's largest usefulness was not in the classroom, great as it then showed itself. He reached and helped thousands of intelligent men and women by his books and the less elaborate articles that came from his busy pen. A mere enumeration of some of these publications shows the wide extent of this service. Professor Fisher's first elaborate work was his "Essays on the Supernatural Origin of Christianity," published in 1865. So cordial was its reception that a second edition was issued in 1870. Three years later, in 1873, came Professor Fisher's broadly sympathetic, philosophical and illuminating volume on the "Reformation." He next turned to the origins of the church, and, in 1877, his "Beginnings of Christianity," appeared as the first of his studies. Two years later he issued a compact and lucid discussion of the basal doctrines of Christianity, under the title "Faith and Rationalism." His next volume was a wide-ranging series of "Discussions in History and Theology" issued in 1880. Two years later he put forth his "The Christian Religion," and, in 1883, came his elaborate discussion of "The Grounds of Theistic and Christian Belief."

These studies of special fields fitted him for his next publication, the "Outlines of Universal History," issued in 1885. Two years later his "History of the Christian Church" was published. The year 1888 witnessed his "Manual of Christian Evidences," followed in 1890 by his volume on "The Nature and Method of Revelation." In 1892 Prof. Fisher turned to general American history and the result was his "Colonial Era." But his interest in Christian thought was in no way abated, and bore fruit in his "Manual of Natural Theology" in 1893; and in his admirable "History of Christian Doctrine" in 1896.

Incidentally to this larger work Professor Fisher prepared a number of biographic portraits and sketches, of which the most extended was his "Life of Benjamin Stillman," the well known professor of chemistry at Yale, put forth in two volumes in 1866.

Such a series of writings bears ample evidence in their mere enumeration to the industry, versatility and literary productiveness of their author. But the quality of these works is even more striking. They were not merely learned, they were philosophic in insight, broad in their sympathies, judicious in their judgments, unbiased in their conclusions, and transparently clear in style. Professor Fisher was not only learned and accurate; he was always kindly and readable. His ser-



vices to American historical scholarship were great and were recognized by election to the presidency of the American Historical Association in 1897. Brown gave him the degree of doctor of divinity in 1866. The same degree was conferred upon him by Edinburgh and Harvard Universities in 1886; and by Princeton University in 1896. The degree of doctor of laws was twice bestowed on him; by Princeton in 1879, and by Yale in 1901.

The New Haven Journal-Courier says: "Not the least of Professor Fisher's gifts was the charm of his personal presence. He made friends readily, and he was a man to be loved as well as honored. He was not only wise, he was conspicuously generous in his relations to his colleagues, and to his successor. Witty and keen in conversation, with a mind richly freighted not merely with the larger stores of theology or of history, but abundantly supplied with the small talk of apt historic anecdote or striking biographic incident, it was a pleasure to converse with him. Penetrating in his judgments, his outlook on the world was yet as far as possible from pessimistic, and his mental attitude was that of a lover of his fellowmen. Probably no American teacher had a larger acquaintance on both sides of the Atlantic. As long as health permitted, his home on Hillhouse avenue was a centre of generous hospitality."

Professor Fisher is survived by a son, William, a banker of London, England, and a daughter, Charlotte, the wife of George Wharton Pepper, Esq., of Philadelphia. The funeral services were held in Marquand Chapel, Yale Divinity School, on Dec. 22.

#### ROBERT MILLAR, M. D., 1858

Dr. Robert Millar, one of the oldest and best known physicians and surgeons of Providence, died at his home in Providence, Dec. 17, 1909, of cerebral hemorrhage, the result of a slight stroke of paralysis which he suffered last November. Dr. Millar was the son of Dr. James and Helen Stuart Millar, and was born in North Providence, May 25, 1835. He attended the public schools of his native town and of Providence, and entered Brown with the class of '58, graduating with the degree of Ph. B. He then engaged in the study of medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1861 with the degree of M. D. Returning to Providence, he associated himself with Dr. Henry W. Rivers. At the outbreak of the Civil War Dr. Rivers and Dr. Millar enlisted in the Army, and were assigned to the Fourth Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteers, Dr. Rivers as surgeon and Dr. Millar as one of his assistants. The regiment was one of those chosen for the North Carolina campaign, and saw much active service. In March, 1864, Dr. Millar was detailed for 30 days to recruit veterans, and was then assigned to duty at the Division Hospital of the Army of the Potomac. He received his honorable discharge from the service on Au-

gust 26, 1864. Returning again to Providence, he took up his practice and in a short time was recognized as one of the leading men in the profession. In 1868 he was chosen visiting surgeon at the Rhode Island Hospital and continued in that capacity until 1889, when he resigned. He continued to serve as member of the consulting board of the institution, however, until his death. Dr. Millar was a member of the Hope Club, Squantum Club, Agawam Hunt Club, the Rhode Island Medical Society, Providence Medical Society, and other organizations. He was also actively identified with the Masons, being a member of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, A. F. and A. M., Providence R. and S. M., No. 4, Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar and King Solomon's Lodge of Perfection. Dr. Millar was devoted to his profession, and was well known throughout the East, being frequently called to consult with eminent physicians and surgeons upon serious cases. A man of sterling character, he found pleasure in assisting those in need and in rendering aid to young medical students endeavoring to educate themselves for their profession, and he numbered among his intimate friends men of all walks of life. He was unmarried and is survived by his brother, John Millar, and by two sisters, Mrs. Charles D. Waite, wife of the senior member of the firm of Waite, Evans & Co., and Mrs. Edgar F. Clark, wife of Rev. Edgar F. Clark of Fruit Hill.

#### CHARLES PITTS ROBINSON, 1863

Charles Pitts Robinson, a prominent and well-known lawyer of Providence, died at his home in this city, December 20, 1909, aged 68 years.

Mr. Robinson was born in Cumberland, R. I., now in the city of Woonsocket, October 28, 1841, and was the son of Congressman Christopher Robinson, '25, and Louisa Aldrich. He received his early training in the Woonsocket High School and at the old University School, and entered Brown with the class of 1863, graduating with the degree of A. B., and taking his A. M. a few years later. He continued his studies at Harvard Law School, from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1865, and was admitted to the Rhode Island Bar in July of the same year. The next three years he spent abroad, studying at Paris and at Heidelberg, and upon his return to Providence, in 1868, he entered his father's law office and began the practice of law. He was Recording Clerk of the Rhode Island House of Representatives in 1869-70, and was a member of the Providence Common Council from 1876 to 1879, and was President of that body from 1877-79. He married, December 7, 1871, Miss Annie C. Greene, daughter of the late Rufus Greene, who survives him with her four daughters, Miss Constance Robinson, Mrs. Robert Lippitt Knight, Mrs. J. Palmer Barstow, and Miss Helen Robinson.

# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NO. 7

## A GLIMPSE AT GERMAN UNIVERSITIES

*By Professor J. B. E. Jonas, Ph. D.*

THE magnitude of my task lies in its diminutiveness. To compress into this brief paper even the most salient features of German university life is hopeless. I can, therefore, give only a few glimpses of that fascinating picture, and then without further introduction leap *in medias res*.

The first and most striking impression that an American gets of a German university is a negative one—the absence of externals. A German university is an internal organization of scholars searching for truth, an association of kindred spirits, masters and disciples, professors and students, whose only aim is investigation, pushing forward the boundaries of human knowledge,—and only such externals as are requisite to that end. An American university invariably has a campus in a commanding location, usually on an eminence, with a number of stately buildings. The German university has a lecture hall, nothing more. This is usually an old, plain, bare, uninviting building, though there are some recent exceptions, such as the handsome new edifice at Leipzig and that at Jena. An example will illustrate our Women's College, with its less than two hundred students, has three buildings and is seeking for more. Berlin university, with its nearly 15,000 students, has one building. This is stretching the point somewhat, to be sure, for the Berlin student must seek his library, laboratories, and most seminars elsewhere, but, for that matter, so must our Pembroke students. A German univer-

sity is something essentially intangible, a group of investigating men. It comes dangerously near Garfield's famous definition of an ideal college: "a log with Mark Hopkins at one end and a student at the other."

In another respect this lack of externals is shown in the absence of all competition. The German university atmosphere is one of leisure. Our students are confronted by the keenest kind of competition from before the time they enter the university till the day of graduation. All this is absent in the German university. No entrance examinations, no prizes, scholarships, fellowships, no athletics, no debating societies, no college paper, no absence reports, no tests, examinations or marks (the only record of the students' work is the signature of the professor in the "Anmeldebuech" in the possession of each student), no summons from the dean or president—at least ordinarily. The only factor that enlivens this simplicity,—monotony we should think—is the fraternity student with his bright cap and ribbon, his beer-stein and duels. These latter, however, so far from being ostentatious public athletic spectacles, are closely guarded, often even secret, being unlawful, but connived at by the authorities and the police.

From all this it follows, as a matter of course, that the "shows" of our academic life are absent. There are no athletic contests, no class days, no graduation, no theatricals, debates or musical performances. Paradoxical as it may seem, the most brilliant academic functions are not academic functions at all. The birth-

day of the "Landesherr": emperor, king or duke, and similar political anniversaries, are celebrated by the universities, and that with a pomp and grandeur that America wots not of. The fraternities turn out to the martial music of bands, with their banners and uniforms, high boots, white leather breeches, plumed hats in all colors of the rainbow, duelling swords and other gorgeous regalia, presenting a pageant of brilliancy and splendor such as we can hardly match even on circus day. One is particularly and peculiarly impressed by such a spectacle when it is called forth by the funeral of a distinguished professor. I had the privilege of this experience in Goettingen the day Professor Minkowski, the famous mathematician, was buried. After one recovers from the shock and gets his nerves readjusted to the German way of looking at things, the whole matter seems solemn enough. We do not see enough brilliant uniforms in America to attune ourselves to such a spectacle at a funeral, without a shock. It is mediaeval.

The university atmosphere is indeed one of leisure. Neither professors nor students are racing at a breakneck speed to make the next appointment, nor is there the nerve-racking, watch-in-hand tension to see if the professor will not by a fraction of a moment fail of his five-minute time limit, followed by the crowd of students rushing out and madly yelling "cut," in a frenzy of joy. The German lectures are announced to begin on the hour. Academic custom allows a quarter of an hour's grace, the "*Akademisches Viertel*," and no lectures begin till fifteen minutes past the hour. Some professors appear reasonably promptly at the quarter period, but if they do not, the students patiently wait till twenty or twenty-five or even thirty minutes past the hour—and longer, if need be. If a professor becomes too remiss, the students sometimes "scrape" to show their disapproval, but at the next offense they wait with the same patience as before. And this is but natural. Attendance is not compulsory. If students do not wish to attend lectures, they do not attend. Nobody cares. The loss is theirs. It is all their own business. The German uni-

versity student is a mature man and is looked upon and treated as such. He gets, upon leaving the *gymnasium* (preparatory school), his *Reifezeugnis*, testimony of maturity. He has now attained his academic majority and is no longer in leading strings. He can be entrusted with his own educational affairs. And he has leisure; his time is his own. He has no outside work and no sport. The only sport that is universal in Germany is military service, and that is so arranged as not to interfere with academic life. And it is not competitive, it represses rather than evokes individuality and initiative. The only examination the German university gives is the doctor's examination at the "end of the course," (i. e. when the student and his professors think that he is able to pass it), on passing which and submitting an acceptable dissertation, the doctor's degree is granted.

Incidentally, "scraping" and "stamping" are more common in German universities than with us. The lectures of Professor Adler of Columbia, the last year's Roosevelt professor at Berlin, were interesting on this score. As he was lecturing on American political, educational and economic conditions and was constantly comparing the corresponding conditions in Germany, and as his remarks were very frank and unequivocal, both in commendation and in criticism, his lectures were constantly punctuated now by "scraping" of disapproval and then by "stamping" of approval. Most interesting were the remarks that elicited differences of opinion. Very often a portion of his auditors were "stamping" while others would be "scraping" at the same time. In his remarkably touching and beautiful farewell address he alluded with approval to these expressions of opinion, stating that often he had been surprised to find a different response to his remarks from that which he had expected. It was only by such frank expressions that set one thinking, he said, that a comprehension of national ideals different from one's own, international understanding and comity, and the world's peace could be attained.

The problem of "outside work," self-support, does not enter the sphere of the



German university. No one who has not the funds goes, or can go, to the university. But the test comes long before the university days. No boy goes to the humanistic *gymnasium* (leading to the university) who is not able to see his way financially clear through the university. There is some opportunity to do a little tutoring now and then, but no one would go to the university on such a chance. We have at Brown men who are doing a full day's work outside of their college duties.

A unique feature, to our way of thinking, is the lack of organization. A German university is not a corporation with a powerful executive and subordinate officials. It is a democracy in the true sense of the word. There is a rector (our president) and a dean from each of the four faculties (theology, law, medicine, philosophy). But these men are chosen in rotation from among their own number by the faculty itself. Each serves only one year and no control of any kind is exercised, and of course no policy of any kind is established. A German professor cannot be dismissed. He can only be pensioned. If the German state wants to get rid of an official, he is pensioned; if an official wants to give up his position, he gets himself pensioned. The German government is paternal! So far from being under a corporation, a German university faculty is itself a close corporation, and very jealous of its rights. Not only does it choose from its own numbers its rector and deans, but it fills its own vacancies. If a professor dies or accepts a call to another university the professors choose a man to fill his place, and choose such a man as will not only be an honor to his chair, but also will be sympathetic and congenial to his colleagues. I do not know whether one "blackball" is sufficient to vitiate a man's candidacy, but one is strongly reminded of our fraternity methods of election. The *ministerium* has some limited prerogatives in the university administration, but not many. It sometimes tries to take liberties, but the faculty is very resentful of any encroachment. The summer before my arrival in Berlin, the *ministerium* had filled a vacancy in the

faculty of that university without consulting the professors and without their consent. They rebelled, and refused to accept the new professor as a colleague, —not because he was not an able man, or because he was personally offensive to the university circle, but as a matter of policy. A German university faculty insists on its rights. The new professor was to begin his lectures that fall, and had announced them in the *Vorlesungsverzeichnis* (announcement of courses). A most humiliating situation arose. The result was that a statement over his own signature appeared on the bulletin board, stating that, as the *ministerium* had graciously granted him leave of absence for a six months' "*Studienreise*," his lectures would be withdrawn. Everyone knew perfectly well why he had gone on a "*Studienreise*." He had resigned his old position and failed to be received into the new one, so he had to take a "*Studienreise*." He had to "pack his grip," in student slang. It was a severe rebuke.

Even in matters as important as the opening and closing of the university, which with us are such important dates, the German university has no organized uniformity. The "*Vorlesungsverzeichnis*" states, to be sure, that certain professors will lecture on certain subjects and that the university will open on the 15th of October (if it is the winter semester) or the 15th of April (if it is the summer semester), and will close on the 15th of March or the 15th of August. As a matter of fact the German *university* does not *begin* and does not *close*. Each professor separately and on his own initiative and responsibility announces on the bulletin board when and where he intends to begin his lectures, usually about two weeks later than the 15th of October or April, and with no uniformity. Some professors begin a full week, or even more, later than their colleagues. So each course of lectures (but not the university) begins—and the students attend, or do not attend, as they see fit. The semester closes with the same irregularity.

The students, in their turn, are free to choose any lectures, and as many as they please. Besides they have a

month's "try-out" before they need to elect definitely, register, and pay for any course. They are free at this time to visit all the lectures that seem attractive to them. At the end of this month, the time when the students are testing the professors, they select whichever lectures appeal to them, as many or as few as they like, one course of four lectures a week usually being a minimum to retain university residence. The professors are wholly indifferent (or profess to be) as to how many or how few students elect their courses, though it affects their income, which is derived from two sources: their salary and the fees of their students. The latter are twenty marks (five dollars) per semester for a course of four lectures a week, and fractions or multiples thereof. No control of students is kept, however, and many students take courses without registering or paying for them. This is called "schinden" (skinning). Every popular lecturer has many such auditors in his courses. An interesting story is told of Professor Kuno Fischer of Heidelberg, in this connection. He had one of the largest auditoriums in the university, so packed full of students that they had to stand in the aisles and along the walls (not an unusual condition in Germany). When the payment of fees was turned over to him by the university treasurer, he found that he had appealed to the intellects of the students more than to their purses. As he entered the lecture room the next time, he exclaimed, with a twinkle in his eye, to the men standing in the aisles: Please sit down, gentlemen. There is plenty of room; only 47 of these 300 seats are occupied." Not all lectures require a fee. There are three kinds of courses: public, private and strictly private (oeffentlich, privatim and privatissime), the latter being usually in the form of seminars and requiring the previous consent of the professor, after consultation, to gain admission. The first and last are given gratis.

To the American undergraduate with his fights and class-rushes and very highly developed class spirit, it is hard to understand that there are no classes in a German university. There are only two divisions of students, freshmen, *Fuechse*

(foxes), as they are called, and upper-classmen, the latter regardless whether it is their third or thirteenth semester (German students age by semesters). The American graduate student understands these conditions more readily. The length of residence of a student at a university is unlimited. At Berlin there is said to be a "student" considerably older than most of the professors. Early in his academic career a wealthy uncle stipulated in his will that a certain pretty liberal yearly allowance should be paid to him while he was pursuing his university studies. He has been pursuing them ever since.

An interesting corollary attaches to these conditions. The one universal, crying need that is being urged all along the line of American academic life, from the lowest to the highest, east, west, north and south, alike,—one that the walls of every pedagogical meeting are echoing,—is for closer relations, more intimate personal contact between student and instructor. The most ambitious and most thorough attempt to meet this demand is the interesting experiment of the preceptorial system recently inaugurated at Princeton. Every reader of these lines familiar with, and interested in, this most recent phase of our educational endeavor will ask in view of the lax, unorganized conditions in the German university, what relation does, and can, the individual student have to the individual professor, especially in the large universities, and the large courses? The appropriateness of this question is further emphasized when he is told that in the more popular departments a professor often lectures "at" from five hundred to eight hundred students in one course. The answer is as simple as it is inevitable: there is none. In this respect as in many others, our first real university (with apologies to President Jordan, who asserts that we have none even yet), affords us the closest analogy, indeed the only one so far as I am aware, in this country. Prof. Rowland, late head of the department of physics of Johns Hopkins, once had a visit from one of his colleagues from another university. He was showing him through his laboratory and the various appurtenances of the

physics department, and was explaining his own investigations and experiments in research work. The visitor enjoyed it all, but was most impressed evidently by the great number of graduate students working under Professor Rowland's direction. After the tour of inspection the colleague exclaimed to Professor Rowland, "You have an extraordinary number of students, what do you do with them all?" "Neglect them," laconically replied the brilliant and distinguished physicist. That is precisely what the German professors do with their students, only with them it is the rule, and Professor Rowland's attitude was a rare and striking exception. They have no preceptors in German universities. They have mature students and treat them as such. It is only the occasional, exceptional one that is favored by closer personal relation. Not that the German professor is unapproachable or discourteous, quite on the contrary, but he is busy. Besides, the university professor has his sphere, and the student has his.

The number of lectures a professor gives in Germany is determined by himself. Usually it is one course of four lectures a week and a seminar of one two-hour session each week, making five sessions and six forty-five minute periods per week, the *Academisches Viertel* being observed in seminars as it is in lectures. Some professors add a two-hour course either gratis or private, or give an additional one-hour seminar. This, however, rests wholly in their own hands.

The income of a university professor varies greatly, especially on account of the fees, as the professor in a popular department like German literature or history may have as many hundred students as his colleague in Sanskrit or old Norse has individuals. In the main, however, the German professor, it seemed to me, is financially better situated than his American colleague, and his social position is far higher and more honored. On the other hand, the *Privatdocent* (lecturer) is obliged to lecture, often for years, without salary, for only the fees his students pay, till he is promoted to a professorship to which a salary attaches.

Another very striking fact about the German universities and one that is especially interesting just now to those who have been reading Dr. Slosson's articles on "American Universities" is their absolute uniformity. While the entrance requirements, and, in the main, the curriculum and courses of our colleges and universities have been standardized, so that they all cover about the same ground, the spirit, traditions, tone, and atmosphere of our universities is entirely different. No two are alike. To compare institutions about on a level, Princeton and Stanford, or Chicago and Harvard—what a difference, though the work may be practically the same! Just so it is with the product. Not only the institutions, but their graduates are typical. We speak of a Yale man or a Dartmouth, Williams or Johns Hopkins man, and every one, instinctively and at once, recognizes a distinct, definite type of man. Germany does not even have the expression, a Berlin or Bonn or Marburg man. There a man simply has "*studiert*" or "*promoviert*" (taken his doctor's degree) at Heidelberg or Goettingen. We have on this account many and ever new vexatious academic questions. They have no university problems over there. Everything is settled. A German university is absolutely the same institution whether large or small, north or south, in a city or a town.

The universities of Berlin and Tuebingen, Rostock and Munich are identical in work and ideals. The students can migrate from one to the other without the slightest inconvenience; and they do migrate freely. Every student attends at least two, and often three or four universities. Such a thing as choosing a university because of its ideals or traditions, or for sentimental attachments of any kind and staying there throughout the course is wholly unknown in Germany. They have no loyalty to the institution in our sense of the word. Students there do not choose a university but men under whom they want to study no matter at what university they may happen to be. So, too, is a German *gymnasium* identically the same thing whether in Kiel or in Freiburg, in Hamburg or in Strassburg.



Co-education has at last been introduced in Prussia after a long struggle. South German universities had been admitting women much earlier, so that German universities can now be said to be coeducational. A very large number of women students are foreigners, however, from Russia, Poland, Scandinavia, the Balkan states, etc., and they are not, on the whole a very attractive set. The American women stand out conspicuously as distinctly superior—externally at least. They constitute a class by themselves. Many German professors do not take kindly to coeducation. Some of them go so far as to be positively rude in their treatment of the women.

In all the above remarks I have had in mind particularly the literary side of the university work, with which I came into closer contact. The scientific side, from all I could gather, would bear out all I have said, though laboratory work and methods are of course based on a somewhat different attitude and different personal relations. I have endeavored to show that the institutions of learning of the two countries are fundamentally and radically different. Any attempt to borrow largely and to transplant freely must prove disastrous. American universities are still in the making, and are already afflicted with too much diversified and miscellaneous borrowing. We must first of all digest, assimilate and organize what we already possess. We

are a distinct nation with political and economic independence, and we must organically develop our own indigenous educational ideals and institutions. As both nations grow older, and as all nations, by extended intercourse, become more and more alike, our universities may blend more closely. For the present that cannot and should not be our aim. Our problems are our own and peculiar to ourselves. How dissimilar American and German universities still are, is best illustrated by the exchange of professors. In many ways this is a most happy and auspicious undertaking; academically, it is a failure. I do not argue for its discontinuance, most decidedly the contrary. I believe it is an excellent idea, and fraught with greater possibilities and promise of good than we can now realize. The plan should certainly be fostered and even extended. Politically and socially it is of untold value, but academically it is not a success.

In concluding this rambling paper on some glimpses of a university life different from our own, I wish most distinctly to emphasize the fact that excellences do not by any means all lie on one side. There is room for criticism both here and there. Both nations still have much to learn from each other, but each country must retain its own ideals, traditions and system; they should only be modified where improvement seems attainable.

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## ALUMNI ORGANIZE AT MANCHESTER

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ON the evening of Jan. 10th, a Brown Alumni Association was formed at Manchester, N. H. It will be known as the Brown Alumni Association of New Hampshire and Vermont. The meeting for organization was attended by a goodly company of graduates, mostly from the former state.

President Faunce spoke on "The Inner Life of Brown University." In part he said:

"There have been during my presidency two movements, in one of which I was deeply interested eight or ten years ago, and in the other I am today. The first was the laboratory movement. I wanted to have large, adequate laboratories for the more exact study of the sciences and the humanities. Brown, like all the other universities, has secured them. Today the greatest problem in Brown, as in the others, is undergraduate social life.

"One solution of this is Princeton's

preceptorial system. Other institutions are using other schemes. President Lowell of Harvard has taken up this problem as the most important of his administration so far. There can be no doubt but there should be a closer social contact between students and professors and between different students. We are trying at Brown to bring this about, both by increasing the number and influence of undergraduate fraternal societies and by contracting with groups of students for the adaptation of dormitories to more social and home-like purposes.

"Not long ago I attended a meeting in New York city of sixty university men, representing fifty-five different institutions. There we discussed fraternities. I believe that fraternities in some instances have grown preponderantly strong, and should be attended to by the schools of which they are a social part. One single university, Columbia, has fraternity property to the value of over a million dollars. This condition so closely in contact with undergraduate social life has made it such a real problem that college executives must think about it in the next few years."

The president closed his speech with a message of encouragement to the newly formed alumni association, which he said, is the twenty-fourth such connected with Brown.

"Every alumni club is a tower of strength for the university, a permanent source of energy for years to come."

Dr. Faunce preached at the First Baptist Church, addressed 500 pupils at the high school, spoke to the Manchester Ministers' Association on "The Psychology of Public Worship," and was the chief guest at a reception, as well as at the alumni dinner.

He was accompanied by Professor Courtney Langdon and a student quartet composed of Lawrence Gardner, '11, of Portland, Me.; Orville P. Richardson, '11, of Attleboro, Mass.; Arthur F. Newell, '12, of Boston, and Earl P. Dane, '11, of Providence.

Professor Langdon spoke on athletics from the point of view of an instructor.

Among others who spoke were Fred A. Smart, '98, an instructor in Tilton Sem-

inary; Judge Reuben E. Walker, '75, of the state supreme bench; G. I. Hopkins, '75, sub-master of the high school; Rev. Dr. Burton W. Lockhart and Rev. George E. Hathaway, ex-'01.

Letters were read, indorsing the newly formed Brown club, from Attorney General Edwin G. Eastman; Clinton H. Currier, '98, an instructor in mathematics at Brown; Irving L. Woodman, '01, assistant head-master of the Riverdale schools, and Professor A. K. Potter, '86, of Brown.

The gathering voted for a permanent organization and elected these officers for the current year:

President, Professor George I. Hopkins, '75, of Manchester; vice-president, Judge R. E. Walker of Concord, '75; secretary, Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, '97, of Manchester; treasurer, Carroll S. King of Manchester.

An interesting communication sent to the diners was from George Dudley Dodge, '57, of Hampton Falls. It read:

To the Brownie clan at Derryfield,  
convened on ye tenth day, first month,  
of ye New Year 1910.

From one o' ye kin, who's fast shut  
in, when Jack Frost's king.

A Brownie by the sounding sea,  
Greets all Brownies who may be  
Gathered by a wise degree,  
At a Brownie feast of glee.  
Feast of reason, flow of soul,  
E'en without the flowing bowl;  
Cheer, in spite of winter's cold,  
Love for Alma Mater old.

May each Brownie do his part,  
To fill the hour with social zest;  
Wealth is not of life the best,  
Better things there are for quest.

Rise, each Brownie, to your height,  
Be each one a modern knight,  
Ever valiant for the right;  
Make of life a worthy fight.

"What Cheer" then shall find reply,  
From each Brownie, tho' he die;  
Die to fame, that's oft a lie,  
Die to greed, that breeds a sigh.

Old Roger, then, shall bless the day

That saw him banished from the bay,  
Foundations new and great to lay,  
Where Alma Mater reigns today.

Faunce is a name 'tis hard to rhyme;  
Fit prose is good at any time;  
So here it is—  
Three cheers for Faunce;  
Old Brown  
and Providence!

Those present were Hiram A. Stearns,  
'97, C. F. Bates, '03, Carroll S. King,  
H. S. Holbrook, '00, Rev. George R.  
Hazard, '94, George I. Hopkins, '75, Rev.  
Burton W. Lockhart, Rev. George E.

Hathaway, ex-'01, R. W. Seamans,  
Henry B. Stearns, '99, Arthur W. Row-  
ell, '93, Dr. Walter T. Crosby, '95, and  
Dr. H. W. N. Bennett, '97, of Manches-  
ter; Professor Fred A. Smart, '98, Tilton;  
Oliver P. Hussey, '99, Nashua; B.  
O. Pillsbury, '00, Lowell, Mass.; Judge  
Reuben E. Walker, '75, Concord; Dr.  
W. H. P. Faunce, '80, Professor Court-  
ney Langdon, h. '91, and Earl B. Dane,  
'11, Providence, R. I.; A. Stanton  
Owen, '90, Laconia; Bertram Blaisdell,  
'92, Meredith; Lawrence Gardner, '11,  
Portland, Me.; Orville P. Richardson,  
Jr., '11, Attleboro, Mass., and Arthur F.  
Newell, '12, Boston.

## OPPORTUNITY

*William H. Eddy, 1892, in the Atlantic Monthly*

Foolish is he who says that at his door  
I knock but once, a furtive moment  
stay,  
Fearing lest he shall hear, then haste  
away;  
Glad to escape him—to return no more.  
Not so, I knock and wait, and o'er and  
o'er  
Come back to summon him. Day after  
day.  
I come to call the idler from his play,  
Or wake the dreamer with my vain up-  
roar.

Out of a thousand, haply, now and  
then,  
One, if he hear again and yet again,  
Will tardy rise and open languidly.  
The rest, half puzzled, half annoyed, re-  
turn  
To play or sleep, nor seek nor wish to  
learn  
Who the untimely, clownish guest may  
be.



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to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,  
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### WHERE THE FRESHMEN COME FROM

It is sometimes feared that Brown will become, even more than it is today, a "provincial" university, especially if the corporation is so reconstituted as to make it a non-sectarian body. The argument of those who take this view is that a large proportion of the students who come to Providence from distant states are drawn by denominational considerations, and there is undeniably some basis for such an opinion. At the same time, it may be argued that the proposed amendment of the charter will work no immediately radical change in the composition of the corporation, and that the traditions of the university can never be altered. Beyond this, moreover, a glance at the new catalogue will suggest to anyone who reads between the lines that Brown can be saved from provinciality,

so far as the attendance from remote states may be judged in this respect to constitute salvation, by loyal work on the part of the alumni resident in those states.

At Youngstown, Ohio, an enthusiastic alumnus, Rev. Charles H. Pendleton, is demonstrating the possibilities open to every Brown man who cares to extend the field of Brunonian influence. It happens that Mr. Pendleton belongs to the branch of the church which is at present dominant in the university corporation, but we do not suppose that he has altogether relied upon denominational arguments to persuade young men in his city to come to Brown for their collegiate education. Last year President Faunce visited Youngstown and in response to an earnest local request talked at some length with a number of high school students; and this, very likely, had something to do with the subsequent influx to this city. Be that as it may, in the new class of 1913 are four young men from Youngstown; while the city contributes three to the upper classes, including the captain-elect of the university football team. It is easy to see how from this present nucleus a large body of future Youngstown students and alumni may be evolved, to the profit and satisfaction of all concerned.

The freshman class is composed of students from sixteen states of the union and the territory of Porto Rico. The figures in detail are as follows:

Maine,	4	Md.,	1
N. H.,	9	W. Va.,	1
Vt.,	7	Fla.,	1
Mass.,	41	Ohio,	5
R. I.,	77	Ill.,	1
Conn.,	5	Mich.,	1
N. Y.,	20	Col.,	2
N. J.,	5	P. Rico,	1
Penn.,	6		—
		Total,	187

Of the 77 members of the class from

Rhode Island, 47 are from Providence, 9 from Pawtucket, 3 from Newport and 2 from Bristol. For the first time in several years Westerly is not represented. In the freshman class of the Women's College, however, are 2 students from that town.

Among the larger cities of the country, New York sends us 4 freshmen, Boston 2, Philadelphia 2 and Chicago 1. Morristown, N. J., seems worth cultivating as a Brown centre, for it contributes 3 freshmen. In Massachusetts some of the cities are represented as follows: Fall River 4, Newburyport 3, New Bedford 2, and Springfield 2.

Considered by sections of the country, New England is represented by 138 freshmen, the remainder of the region east of the Mississippi by 42 and the trans-Mississippi West by 2 only.

Turning to the freshman class of the Women's College, we find that Providence contributes 16, the rest of Rhode Island 19, Massachusetts 11, Vermont 1, Connecticut 1, New Jersey 1 and Illinois 1. Total 50.

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#### *TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVICE*

The recent order of President Taft, providing for appointments to the diplomatic service after examination in certain subjects has called fresh attention to the facilities which Brown University offers for training in preparation for public service.

The order provides that "the examinations shall be both oral and in writing and shall include the following subjects:—international law, diplomatic usage, and a knowledge of at least one modern language other than English, to wit, French, Spanish, or German; also the natural, industrial and commercial resources and the commerce of the United States, especially with reference to the possibilities of increasing and extending the

trade of the United States with foreign countries; American history, government and institutions; and the modern history since 1850 of Europe, Latin America and the Far East." Admission to the consular service has since 1906 been under somewhat similar conditions.

The provisions made by the university for instruction in the prescribed subjects may be considered in the order mentioned.

The courses in international law and diplomacy are in charge of Professor Wilson, who recently represented the United States Government at the International Naval Conference and who is also connected with the United States Naval War College, which is brought into increased importance through the recent reorganization of the Navy departments.

The language departments offer preparation in English, French, Spanish, and German and even Italian, conversation courses in foreign languages being conducted by Professors Langdon, Johnson, Von Klenze, Crowell and Jonas.

The maritime resources of the United States may be studied under Professors Mead and Gorham, who are closely connected with the work of the national and state governments, upon boards and commissions having charge of various lines of conservation of marine life.

Professor Brown is in charge of the Natural Resources Survey of Rhode Island, and with Professor Kirk conducts a special course in economic and commercial geography. This course embraces "a study of the physical features of the land; of climate, winds, ocean currents and their relation to man; of the geographical distribution of food-stuffs and raw materials of industry; and of the consequent development of commerce and of civilization in its economic aspects."

Professors Gardner and Kirk also give an extended course in the investigation of special topics relating to economic life and problems. Courses in money and banking and industrial history are also given in addition to the general economic courses. In all of these courses both foreign and American conditions receive attention. The work is rendered more effective by an ample economic library.

Courses in American history both political and constitutional are conducted by Professor MacDonald. European history since 1815 is covered by a course under Professor Munro.

The course in political science under Professors Wilson and Dealey cover the governmental institutions of the two Americas and Europe and the general field of world politics.

There are many closely allied courses in the other departments affording a breadth of training particularly essential to public service.

The library facilities in the respective subjects are exceptional. There may be mentioned the Wheaton Collection in International Law, the Romance, Germanic, Biological, Economic and Geological department libraries, the unrivalled historical collections in the John Carter Brown Library and the large historical collection in the main library, which also contains the books essential to the preparation for public service.

With such facilities Brown is able to fit students for public life in which many of her earlier graduates achieved such marked distinction and in which many of her more recent graduates are gaining honorable recognition.

A distinguished French publicist who has recently been making investigations of American public life remarked that in his investigation carried on in every state in the United States, "the work of two

men in the United States had seemed to him more effective and beneficial than that of any others." Without knowing anything of the educational preparation of these two men, he named two graduates of Brown. There is no reason why other Brown men with the opportunities now afforded by the university courses should not qualify for similar recognition.

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### *LESSONS FROM GERMAN UNIVERSITIES*

The extremely interesting article which Dr. Jonas contributes to this number of the Monthly furnishes food for thought to all who are interested in American higher education. The contrasts to our own conditions are startling. Compare the meagre German outfit in buildings with our lavish provision. Consider the amount of competition to which the American boy is subjected throughout his college career, beginning with the drawings for a dormitory room, the entrance examinations, and in many cases a struggle to secure outside work, and continued in his efforts to obtain prizes, scholarships, positions on the athletic or debating teams, on the college publications, or in fraternities or other student organizations, a struggle relieved only by the competition, in certain cases, of organizations to secure him. Of all this storm and stress the German student appears to be absolutely free. Then consider the constant pressure and multiplicity of interests to which the American student is condemned,—examinations, practices, "try-outs," drills, meetings, sociables in never ending succession. He rushes from one appointment to another; he is bewildered, staggered, overwhelmed. He cannot remember all his engagements, but must keep a memorandum of them, and he actually cannot meet them all. He labors to keep within the



limits of his allowed chapel and recitation absences; and he honestly tries to do some studying. Hardly has he begun to get adjusted to conditions before tests and mid-term examinations pull him up by the roots. Later in his course come more prolonged, relentless and sharper competitions for the more coveted honors of student life: editorships, athletic captaincies, business managerships, Phi Beta Kappa, or Sigma Xi. Sandwiched in between come examinations for special prizes, debating efforts, oratorical contests, musical or dramatic competitions, or literary efforts. Such is the American student's "still air of delightful studies." But of all this the German student knows literally nothing.

If the American student's time and energy are hashed into bits, no less are those of his professors. The American theory seems to be that if any member of

a university is not obviously and publically busy, he is wasting his time and that of the university. The German professor teaches few hours, cuts his term short at his pleasure, and even abridges his lecture hour by one-half if he sees fit. He is not subject to the faculty, nor is the faculty subject to any higher power. Everything is democratic to the verge, and sometimes beyond the verge, of anarchy. But what are the comparative results? What is the contribution of the German university to scholarship and what is that of the American? If scholarship and the advancement of learning are what universities are for, then the American university is the most wasteful business plant ever operated. Judged by other standards it is undoubtedly successful, but are the standards that satisfy us the true standards?

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

WHILE the new catalogue shows a falling off in registration as compared with a year ago, the decrease is almost wholly accounted for by the increased requirements for admission to the engineering courses. Following are the figures by departments and classes:

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT.			
	1909	1910	
Students .....	92	111	
UNDERGRADUATE MEN.			
	1909	1910	
Seniors .....	140	123	
Juniors .....	131	145	
Sophomores .....	170	185	
Freshmen .....	243	187	
Special students .....	42	41	
Total .....	726	681	

WOMEN'S COLLEGE.			
	1909	1910	
Seniors .....	40	31	
Juniors .....	34	39	
Sophomores .....	42	34	
Freshmen .....	44	50	
Special students .....	19	29	
Total .....	179	183	

GENERAL SUMMARY.			
	1909	1910	
Graduate Department .....	92	111	
Undergraduate Men .....	726	681	
Women's College .....	179	183	
	997	975	
Deduct names counted twice ...	4	8	
Grand total .....	993	967	



THE BROWN UNION

### Brown Union Prosperity

From the latest membership reports of the Brown Union the following interesting figures are taken: Graduate members 270; undergraduate members 520; others 41. Total 831. This shows that there are at present 161 undergraduate men out of a total of 681 who do not belong to the Union. In some cases the reason is undoubtedly financial; in others it is due to residence in the city or suburbs. It has sometimes been urged either that the Union should be free to all undergraduate men or the membership fee (\$4 a year) be added to all term bills. In opposition to this it is pointed out that the institution gains a certain valuable prestige from being regarded as a privilege attainable only upon the voluntary payment of a fixed charge, however nominal.

The Union restaurant this year has been more prosperous than ever before. There are from seventy-five to one hundred "regular" boarders, while an average of 125 to 150 men a day eat one meal in the adjoining lunch room. On rainy days this number has reached 300.

Needed improvements have just been made to the pool and billiard tables. In the reading room a select library of essays and fiction has been started—and much used—and new binders have been

provided for the monthly and weekly publications, thus doing away with the vexatious system in vogue last year of keeping these periodicals on call, and under lock and key, at the office.



### Baseball Prospects

Coach Woodcock begins work with seven baseball men of last year's team. McGurty, who played second base on the 1908 nine, will also be eligible, together with Bliss, the former Technical High player, who for three years was unable to participate in 'varsity games.

Barrows, who was a promising candidate for the outfield last year, but who broke his collar bone in the indoor practice in the gymnasium, will be a strong candidate for the outfield, as will Swaffield, who played in a few games last year.

The baseball team has lost four men in Dennie, Raymond, Nourse and Orcutt. Captain Hennessey, catcher; Staff, Clark and Warner, pitchers; Giles, first baseman; Regnier second baseman, and Nash, shortstop, will be the mainstays on this year's nine.

The infield remains practically intact, except that third base was made vacant by the loss of Orcutt. Several fast men will be tried out for that position, among them being McGurty, '10; Reilly

of Brockton High School, Altdoerffer, who played third on the Lisbon, O., High School, and Cawley, who was a substitute infielder last year on the 'varsity.

H. Hennessey, Gilbert, Marsh and Leith, who played on last year's freshman team; Howe, Crowther and Ashbaugh are also candidates for the infield.

Howe comes from Philadelphia, where he played first base on the De Lancey School team. Crowther is well-known for his playing on the Pawtucket High School and the St. Michael's team of the Providence Amateur League. Ashbaugh played first base for the Lisbon, O., High School for several years, and comes with a good reputation.

Eight men will try for pitcher, and three of these, Staff, Clark and Warner, have already won their B. Bliss undoubtedly will pitch in some of the games as his work during the past three years recommends him. Baines, who captained the Exeter team last year, was to have been on the pitching list, but lost his life through a cerebral hemorrhage a few days ago, while exercising at the Hoyt Swimming Pool.

Conzelman comes to Brown highly recommended as a pitcher by Coach Hardy of Cushing Academy. Aspinwall of Pawtucket High and Torrey of Weymouth Hill, also have good preparatory school records as pitchers.

Snell, who caught for Andover last year, Harris of Dedham High, Murnane, '11, and Captain Hennessey, will look after the backstop position.

McKay, Barrows, Swaffield and Withrow are trying for the outfield, but it is probable that the substitute catchers and pitchers will also play there, as was the case last year.

Captain Hennessey says the prospects for a strong team are as bright as they have been for some years past.



#### Basketball Record

The Brown basketball record and schedule is as follows:

- Jan. 8, R. I. College at Providence, 32-13.  
Jan. 12, Worcester Polytechnic at Providence, 39-19.

- Jan. 15, M. I. T. at Providence, 14-16.  
Jan. 19, Tufts at Providence, 14-19.  
Jan. 22, Wesleyan at Middletown, 14-29.  
Jan. 26, Tufts at Medford, 15-22.  
Jan. 29, Yale at Providence, 21-34.  
Feb. 2, Wesleyan at Providence, 16-23.  
Feb. 5, Andover at Providence, 41-19.  
Feb. 9, Williams at Williamstown.  
Feb. 16, M. I. T. at Boston.  
Feb. 19, Cornell at Providence.  
Feb. 22, West Point at West Point.  
Feb. 23, Pratt Institute at Brooklyn.  
Feb. 26, Williams at Providence.



#### Graduate Department

The Graduate Department has more students this year than ever before. Included in the number, however, are nine members of the present senior class. It will be interesting to note from what institutions the students in this department received their first degree:

Brown,	69	Rhode Is.,	1
Smith,	5	Tufts,	1
Bates,	3	Ohio Wes.,	1
Wellesley,	3	Middlebury,	1
Vassar,	2	Mt. Holyoke,	1
Dartmouth,	1	Rio Grande,	1
Boston U.,	1	Wm. Jewell,	1
Bucharest,	1	U. of France,	1
Arcadia,	1	La Grange,	1
Denison,	1	Chicago,	1
Colby,	1	M. I. T.,	1
Amity,	1	Mass. Ag.,	1
Baylor,	1		



#### "Round Top" and Brown

At the anniversary celebration of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence last month, the interesting fact was brought out that the first college commencement in this city was held in the original meeting-house erected on the present site of that church. As a matter of fact all the commencements from 1770 to 1774 inclusive were held in the west side Congregational church. The first, in 1769, had been held in the Baptist church at Warren; in 1775, there were no exercises on account of the absorption of public interest by the war; in 1776 the new Baptist meeting-house on North Main street was the scene of the ceremonies and thereafter no commencement was held until 1783.



**Wanted:  
a Tablet**

It is remarkable that no tablet has ever been erected at the Beneficent Congregational Church to commemorate the fact that the first five commencements in Providence were held in the original edifice of the Beneficent society. Many members of this historic church in the past have been Brown men also; and the college is still represented on its membership roll. The Alumni Monthly

suggests the appointment of a committee by someone in authority to place a suitable tablet either inside the church or upon the exterior, appropriately recording its connection with the university, provided of course, that the church is agreeable to the proposition. Professor Nathaniel F. Davis might properly be the chairman of the committee and Mr. Royal H. Gladding, '92, one of its members.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

### FACULTY NOTES

At the last election Professor Phetteplace of the department of mechanical engineering was elected a member of the town council of the town of Cranston, on the Republican ticket, filling the vacancy caused by the election of Councilman Z. W. Bliss to the office of lieutenant-governor.

Dr. Jay Perkins delivered a stereopticon lecture before the Men's Club of St. James Church, Broadway, December 30. His subject was "Tuberculosis; the causes which lead to the disease and the best methods of treating it."

Professor F. W. Marvel attended the meeting of the Intercollegiate Athletic Association in New York city, December 28, and was elected a member of the executive committee of the association.

Professors Jacobs and Poland delivered lectures before the Rhode Island Women's Clubs, Jan. 4 and 10, on "Play in Childhood and Maturity" and "Art and Democracy."

A new volume of the series: Original Narratives of Early American History, edited by Professor J. Franklin Jameson of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, has appeared entitled, "Narratives of New Netherland." The volume contains several narratives of the exploration and settlement of New Netherland written in Dutch in the 17th century. Some of these pieces exist only in manuscript at The Hague. The printed editions are also rare, yet copies are found in the John Carter Brown Library. Early translations of two of these narratives, "Vertoogh van Nieu-Nederland" and "Korte Historiæ ende Journaels Aenteykeninge" by David Petersz de Vries, were compared with the original text and revised by Professor A. Clinton Crowell.

### A THRILLING SUBJECT

George H. Webb, '90, secretary of the Board of Trade, and Professor Henry B. Gardner, '84, addressed the Men's Club of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, on the high cost of living, on Jan. 11.

### AT NEWTON THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTION

The following Brown men are registered at

Newton Theological Institution, this year: Senior class, 1910—Phanuel B. Covell, '07; Earle B. Cross, '05; Walter D. Swaffield, '06. Middle class, 1911—Robert S. Pinkham, '08; Albert C. Thomas, '08; Walter E. Woodbury, '06. Junior class, 1912—John A. Foote, '09; Sidney S. Paine, '08; Merritt L. Gregg, adv. '08.

### BOSTON ALUMNÆ ORGANIZE

On December 11th, a meeting of interest to Brown alumnae in the vicinity of Boston was held at 29 Beacon street, Boston. A Boston branch of the Alumnae Association was formed. Meetings are to be held on the second Saturday of each month. The following officers were elected: president—Mrs. A. S. Thompson, '99; vice-president—Mrs. L. W. Williams, '95; secretary - treasurer — Miss Helen B. Albro, '06; chairman social committee—Miss Mary R. Stark, 1900; chairman of committee on meetings—Mrs. Charles I. Gates, '99.

### AT ROCHESTER

The present senior class at Rochester Theological Seminary includes Eugene C. Carder, '07, Harry S. Mabie, '96, Francis Maines, ex-'06, and Merriek L. Streeter, ex-'07.

### DELEGATES AT WASHINGTON

At the conference of the National Civic Federation in Washington last month were: Amasa M. Eaton, '61, William R. Tillinghast, '79, of Providence and Clarence N. Wooley of Cumberland, who constitute the Board of Commissioners for the Promotion of the Uniformity of Legislation in the United States; Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick of Newport, former Governor Augustus O. Bourn, '55, Bristol; former Governor George H. Utter, Westerly; Rowland G. Hazard, '76, Peacedale; Max Levy, of Newport; Col. E. Charles Francis, Woonsocket; Professor George Grafton Wilson, '86, Jesse B. Mowry, and Herbert Olin Brigham, ex-'99.

### SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

At the 12th annual court of the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, held in Provi-

dence, Dec. 30, Justice John T. Blodgett, '80, was elected chancellor, Henry B. Rose, '81, secretary, and William C. Rhodes, '64, treasurer.

#### BROWN MEN IN OFFICE

The Providence Building Sanitary and Educational Association has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: president—Hon. John H. Stiness, '61; secretary—William M. P. Bowen, '84; treasurer—Horatio A. Hunt; additional trustees—Hon. D. Russell Brown, Cyrus M. Van Slyck, '76, Professor George G. Wilson, '86, William A. Spicer, Professor Nathaniel F. Davis, '70, Preston H. Gardner and Dr. Frank T. Fulton; Finance Committee—Hon. D. Russell Brown, Cyrus M. Van Slyck, Professor George G. Wilson, Preston H. Gardner and Horatio A. Hunt.

### Alumni

1848

The following incident, heard related by a daughter of Rev. James Wheaton Smith, D. D., has been sent to the *Alumni Monthly* by one of the younger graduates. Dr. Smith, in his student days, was the pioneer in a temperance movement that was attracting some attention at that time. He had made several earnest attempts to induce the students to sign a total abstinence pledge, but he was altogether unsuccessful. Finally he went to President Wayland and asked him to sign the pledge, arguing that the president's signature and example would have much influence with the students. At first Dr. Wayland refused to sign, as he believed that he would be signing away his personal freedom. Finally he put his name on the paper and thus aided the temperance crusade. Often, in later years, Dr. Smith would remark jestingly that he had saved Dr. Wayland from a drunkard's grave.

1856

Hon. Richard Olney is recovering from a recent illness.

1865 and 1872

During the sickness of Rev. O. P. Bestor, '72, pastor at La Moille, Ill., the pulpit was supplied through December by Rev. J. W. Rees, '65, of Chicago. Mr. Bestor resumed his work Jan. 1. The church occupies the leading position in the place, and has a fine band of workers. Mr. Rees' address is 323 West 112th street, Chicago, Ill.

1867

The annual meeting of the Connecticut State Bar Association will be held in New Haven on Feb. 7. At 6 p. m. the association will give a dinner in Yale Memorial Hall in honor of the retiring chief justice, Simeon E. Baldwin, the new chief justice, F. B. Hall, (Brown '67), and Judge S. A. Robinson, who

retires from the superior court bench to become a supreme court judge.

1873

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Francis Brown of Venice, formerly of this city, have been in Algiers and expect later to go to Biskra.

1874

Rev. Orrin P. Gifford delivered an address before the Rhode Island Baptist Social Union, Jan. 17.

1875

A Berlin dispatch under date of Jan. 23 says: Emperor William has paid a high compliment to President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, whom he had at a family gathering a night or two ago. The party included the Empress, the Crown Prince and one or two of the other Princes, and President Wheeler spent several hours in their company. It was a typical German domestic scene, the Empress doing needlework while taking part in the talk and the Emperor passing around sandwiches and other light supper dishes.

1878

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf and Miss Helen P. Metcalf have left for a trip of several months to Europe and may go as far as Egypt.

1880 and 1882

Rev. William H. Lane and Rev. Charles H. Wheeler are doing graduate work in absentia at Newton Theological Institution for the degree of bachelor of divinity.

1882 and 1896

Edward C. Bixby, assistant librarian at the Providence Public Library has resigned and Albert R. Nichols has been appointed in his place.

1881

According to custom, the Republicans will have to renominate Mr. Taft in 1912, but there is a fair prospect now that within the next two years the Republicans will be so divided over the support of the president and the Back-from-Elba movement that their chances of success would be increased by going outside of Washington intrigues and nominating a man with such a record as that of Gov. Hughes.—Philadelphia Record.

Governor Hughes of New York, having announced his unwillingness to accept a third term, is being "mentioned" in connection with the United States Senate. "Holland" says in the Wall Street Journal: "One of Governor Hughes' warm friends, for many years a justice of our supreme court, said that the governor could, if he returned to private practice, undoubtedly command fees and retainers which would be somewhat in excess of fifty thousand dollars a year. But to retire from

the executive office at Albany does not mean necessarily that the governor contemplates retiring from public life. The intimations are strong that, were the Republican caucus of next winter in case that party controls the legislature, to nominate Governor Hughes as its candidate for the succession to Senator Depew, he would not disdain the offer. Some of the friends of Senator Depew, who are now beginning the work which has for its object his renomination to the Senate next winter say frankly that if Governor Hughes is a candidate for the Senate, or his friends make him a candidate, he will be nominated and easily elected, and that there is no Republican who can triumph over him, except possibly Roosevelt."

1883

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon delivered three addresses in Providence on Jan. 17.

Superficial education, sensational journalism and cowardice shown by men in public life who fail to answer their critics, were decried by former Governor Edward C. Stokes in an after-dinner talk before the Wednesday Club at the Continental Hotel in Newark, N. J., Jan. 19. The speaker's subject was "Lincoln as an American Type," and in extolling the virtues of the war president Mr. Stokes pointed out the contrast between Lincoln's early training and the modern educational system. After telling of the lowliness of Lincoln's birth and of his boyhood struggles for a living and an education, Mr. Stokes described the success he attained. The speaker told how Oxford University has upon its walls a tablet containing the letter which Lincoln wrote to the mother whose five sons lost their lives in the war, recognized as a masterpiece of English literature. "Oxford, with its six centuries of piled-up learning," said Mr. Stokes, "reaches her arm across the Atlantic and places the laurel upon the head of this self-educated American as the master of the English tongue." Lincoln's life was a plea for education, Mr. Stokes said, who went on to speak of the student instinct of the martyr president. It is the educational spirit and not books that make a university, said Mr. Stokes, "just as wherever Woodrow Wilson is, there a university is also." Then the speaker told of Lincoln's wonderful concentration in thoroughly mastering the few books he had as a boy. "In this," the former governor declared, "his training stands as a marked contrast to that type of superficial education of today which leaves the pupil a birdseye view of everything and an accurate view of nothing." Hasty and superficial reading was decried by Mr. Stokes, and the publication of foul and unclean sensations denounced. If he could wipe out from the public print all references to crime, vice, immorality, divorce and murder, Mr. Stokes declared, he would do so, and he said that he would sing "The Jubilee Has Come" when

the day arrives that the good and not the evil that men do will be advertised. Speaking of Lincoln's manliness in all his dealings, Mr. Stokes declared that he always answered his critics, having none of the cowardice betrayed in some public men when they meet criticism with contemptuous silence. "I don't know of anything more unmanly," said Mr. Stokes, "than the failure of a man in public life to answer his critics on every occasion and in every place that he can."

1885

Judge Norman S. Dike delivered, on Jan. 15, the first of a series of seven lectures given under the auspices of the Theta Phi Law fraternity of the Brooklyn Law School. His subject was "Trials of Criminal Causes."

1887

Hon. Joseph Walker has been re-elected speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In nominating him Representative Robert M. Washburn of Worcester said: "He served five years on the floor of the house, and as chairman of several of the most important committees. He has brought to this work, good sense, courage, and fidelity. He strikes all men as fair—an invaluable virtue not always linked with power. It is a privilege to move his nomination as speaker; for his administration of the office, for one year, shows his appreciation of its high honor, and its possibilities."

George W. Field, of Sharon, has again been appointed by Governor Draper as chairman of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Commission for a three years term of office.

1889

Augustus T. Swift, instructor in the commercial department of the Providence English High School, gave a talk on "The Industries of Providence Suitable to Girls" before the grammar school girls who do not intend to go to high school, in the Providence Classical High School, January 21. This talk was in the series of Vocational Addresses, inaugurated in Providence by the temporary director of the public schools of Providence, William W. Andrew, '94.

1890

Professor Lyman C. Newell delivered two addresses at the 41st meeting of the American Chemical Society, at Boston, Dec. 27-31.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost write from Geneva, Switzerland, that they have been spending the holidays at the Chateau d'Oex and later may go to the Engadine.

1892

William Holden Eddy, principal of the Mesher Street Grammar School of Providence, has a sonnet in the January issue of the Atlantic Monthly, entitled "Opportunity."

1893 and 1901

J. D. E. Jones, '93, is rated in class 6, and



E. T. Gross, '01, in class 8, in the annual ranking of the lawn tennis players of the United States for the past season.

1894

Benjamin E. Martin is a substitute teacher in the Fall River High School. His subjects are mathematics and the sciences.

Acting Superintendent of Schools W. W. Andrew of Providence has been elected a director of the Rhode Island Humane Educational Society.

1895

According to the announcements made by the pastor, Rev. W. W. Bustard, the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of Cleveland, Ohio, is soon to erect a great institutional church building.

Rev. R. M. Vaughan conducted as pastor his first service of the united First and Evangelical churches, of Berkeley, Cal., on Jan. 2, the services being held in the Masonic Temple.

Chester W. Barrows has been elected president of the Westminster Congregational Society of Providence.

1896

William C. Bliss of East Providence has been appointed deputy speaker of the Rhode Island House of Representatives.

Rev. G. Dewitt Dowling's address is changed from 616 Brady st., Davenport, Ia., to 208 Ninth st., Fargo, N. D. Mr. Dowling resigned as rector of Trinity Church, Davenport, on December 10, and on the same date became dean of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, N. D.

1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., was, on Jan. 3, sworn in as foreman of a grand jury at New York the special mission of which will be an investigation of the so-called "white slave traffic."

The Board of Education of the city of Mount Vernon, N. Y., announces a course of six lectures to be given in the public library by Superintendent Edwin C. Broome, Ph. D., upon the following topics: 1. The influence of heredity upon the development of the child. 2. The influence of environment, and the factors therein which educate. 3. The influence of play upon the development of the child. 4. Physical and mental abnormalities. 5. Individual differences in development. 6. The doctrine of formal training. Mr. Broome has an article on "Some Modern Tendencies in Education" in American Education for December.

Frank R. Wheeler has been elected superintendent of the Union Baptist Sunday School, Mystic, Conn.

1898

District Attorney Walter M. Morgan of Arapahoe county, Col., has appointed Luke J.

Kavanaugh, of Denver, deputy district attorney to succeed Ernest R. Mitchell. Mr. Kavanaugh is a member of the firm of Kavanaugh & Morris. He is a graduate of Brown University and the Boston University Law School. He took a post-graduate course in the law school of Denver University. He was formerly a newspaper man and made an excellent record in that capacity. Before entering the practice of law, he was connected with newspapers from coast to coast. He was at one time assistant city editor of the Denver Republican, of which Crawford Hill, '85, is the principal owner. For a time he practised in Nevada, where he was counsel for the Pioneer Consolidated Mines Company in suits contested in Pioneer.

George A. Mellen is secretary of the Hildreth & Rogers Co., recently incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts to do a general publishing business.

W. J. Gunn is a member of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra. His address is The Kensington, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, Ohio.

1900

Arthur Wakefield is attending a course of lectures on historical English grammar given at Columbia University by Professor Otto Jespersen. Professor Jespersen, the visiting professor at Columbia for the current year, comes from the University of Copenhagen.

Orlando R. Smith, ex-1900, has been elected treasurer of the Christian Church at Westerly, R. I., and superintendent of the Sunday school.

The Engineering Review for December contained a reprint of a paper presented by Charles G. Richardson at the semi-annual convention of the American District Heating Association at Columbus, Ohio, entitled, "The Venturi Meter and its Use in Power Plants."

1901

At the dinner of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association in Denver, Jan. 8, Lieut. George A. Taylor, '01, was appointed recorder of alumni personals. Why not have such an officer in every alumni association?

E. Tudor Gross has been elected president of the Providence Board of Trade.

1902

James B. Littlefield announces that on account of the re-building of annex A of the Industrial Trust Building, he has removed his law offices to 209-210 Howard Building, 171 Westminster street, corner of Dorrance street.

Fred W. Greene is city editor of the New Bedford Times. His residence is 65 Russell street, New Bedford.

1903

Edward N. White is teaching languages and history in the Brunswick School at Greenwich, Conn.

Rev. Ralph A. Sherwood and wife of the First Baptist Church, Keene, N. H., were most generously remembered by their loyal people during the Christmas season, says *The Watchman*. There were several handsome gifts.

George W. Eddy was recently chosen president of the newly organized Direct Primary League of Keuka Park, N. Y., the first league to be organized in Yates county. Yates, Ontario and Wayne were the counties represented by the late Senator Raines. The purpose of this league, with other similar leagues now formed in nearly every county in the state, is to study the principles of direct primaries as adapted to conditions in New York, and, by arousing public interest, secure the passage of a direct primary law by the state legislature.

1904

George E. Kelleher has a position as copyist in the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., and is a member of the senior class of the Georgetown University Law School. His address is 1101 K street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., has left the Boston City Hospital and has opened an office at 104 West 74th street, New York City.

1905

On Dec. 23, the '05 men around Providence got together at the University Club at 7 o'clock for a steak dinner. It was one of the best served and altogether satisfactory banquets that the class has ever had. George Bullock acted as toastmaster very acceptably, and some of the speaking would have done credit to a larger gathering.

C. L. Robinson, the class secretary, gave an outline of the extensive quinquennial next June.

John S. Palmer, Jr., spoke on "Shorter hours and higher pay."

F. W. Cook dwelt on the compilation of the class statistics.

W. H. Camfield talked in a reminiscent vein from a legal standpoint.

A letter was also read from Ernest Lewis, now at Rome as a student.

Professor Courtney Langdon, the guest of the evening, made a comprehensive speech on the subject: "The Greater Brown Athletics."

Those present were Charles Alexander, L. Pouliot, Jr., George Bullock, Hayward Butler, Herbert S. Wells, Webster Cook, C. C. Broomhead, John S. Palmer, Jr., David Davidson, F. E. Marble, R. D. Kettner, W. G. Meader, N. P. Hutchison, W. H. Camfield, F. G. Howard, H. F. Davison, T. C. Hascall, C. L. Robinson, Professor Courtney Langdon.

The affair was in the hands of the reunion committee and was carried out by W. G. Meader and Herbert S. Wells.

William J. Lamkie, secretary of the educa-

tional department of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A., has recently established a system of correspondence courses designed to help men who seek advancement in the military service, or those who wish to obtain work in civil life after one term of service. Mr. Lamkie visited last year the various correspondence schools of the country and the several universities which are doing extension work, and returned early in October from Europe, where he studied the work of the European armies and navies and the educational institutions of Scotland, England, Holland, Belgium and France. Mr. Lamkie believes that the army and navy will be considered more and more as an educational institution, and that boys will enlist for the same reason that they now enter college. His address is 124 East 28th street, New York city.

1906

Rev. Edgar S. Brightman, pastor of the Methodist church at Cohesett, Mass., has been elected to the Jacob Sleeper travelling fellowship, the highest honor attainable in connection with the Boston University School of Theology. The fellowship was established in 1889 and provides for the expenses of a year of graduate study in Germany. The succession of men who have won the scholarship includes some of the foremost leaders in the Methodist Church in America, especially in the educational field.

Mr. Brightman is the only son of the late Rev. G. E. Brightman, for many years a member of the New England Southern Conference of the Methodist Church. Though only twenty-five years old, Mr. Brightman has an unusual record for scholarship preceding this last appointment. He graduated from the Whitman High School in the class of 1901, taking the four years' course in three. At Brown, which he entered in the fall of 1902, he was the winner of the Phi Beta Kappa honor as well as of the prize examination in Homer, and was commencement orator of his class. During 1906-1908, Mr. Brightman was assistant in the departments of Greek and philosophy at Brown, from which he took his A. M. degree in 1908. Though in an active pastorate all the time Mr. Brightman completed the three years' theological course at Boston University in two years, at the same time winning the premier scholarship honors. At the time of his father's death in March, 1906, Mr. Brightman, at that time only twenty-two years old, took up his father's pastoral work and carried the heavy duties of it through most successfully to the end of the conference year.

Rev. Charles Raymond Chappell has entered upon his duties as pastor of the First Baptist Church of Bath, Me.

Harris M. Barbour is pastor of the Baptist church at Arlington Heights, Mass.

Henry G. Carpenter is teaching at the Collegiate School, 241 West 77th street, New York city.

F. S. Beattie is head of the chemistry department at Tilton Seminary, Tilton, N. H.

1907

William Partridge, Jr., is vice principal of Troy Conference Academy, of Tilton, N. H.

Henry T. Peace is an assistant in the chemical and testing laboratory of the Phillips Insulated Wire Co., of Pawtucket.

Henry E. Hallborg has a position as experimental engineer with the Fessenden Wireless Telegraph Co. of Brant Rock, Mass.

Harry H. Thurlow is private secretary to President Alderman, of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

1908

Wilmarth T. Seymour is at the Yale Medical School. His address is 925 Howard avenue, New Haven.

Homer B. Hunt, Clayton E. Hunt and Osmore W. Buddington are taking special courses of training with the General Electric Company of Lynn, Mass.

Sheldon J. Howe is doing graduate work in history at Harvard this year. His address is 102 Craigie Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

1909

William Bichwit is in the employment of the Lamport Manufacturers Supply Company, New York city.

Donald Jackson, ex-'09, is a clerk in the National Exchange Bank of Providence.

J. Howard Alger is employed in the sales department of the Aluminum Company of America and is at present located at the Kensington works of the company. His address is 501 Sixth avenue, New Kensington, Pa.

Robert H. Whitmarsh has been studying medicine in New York city since fall. He left the business house where he was employed during the summer on the opening of the medical school. His address is 227 East 60th street, New York city.

H. C. Babcock has also abandoned the business which he had taken up immediately after his return from a trip abroad. He is now learning the cotton business.

Lawrence Richmond is with the Crompton Co., whose mills are at Crompton, R. I.

H. M. Frost is studying medicine at the Harvard Medical School.

E. B. Mayer is at the law school of Chicago University.

R. F. Chambers has registered for the degree of M. S. in chemistry at Brown.

H. K. Jackson is with the Woonsocket Machine and Press Co.

Donald G. Clark has an excellent position in the Brown and Sharpe Mfg. Co., of Prov-

idence.

T. H. Goodspeed is an assistant in the botany department of the University of California.

## Alumnae

1900

Miss Lucy E. Cyr presented a paper at the last state convention of teachers in Vermont on "Practical Methods of Teaching Modern Languages." Miss Cyr has charge of the work in French at the Edmunds High School, Burlington, Vt. Her address is 57 Buell street.

1900 and 1903

Miss Emeline E. Fitz has resigned her position in the Pascoag High School to accept a similar position in the South Kingstown High School. Miss Lillian M. Coffin, '03, has been appointed to succeed Miss Fitz at Pascoag.

1901

Miss Daisy F. Coulters has charge of the commercial department of the high school at Skowhegan, Me.

1906

Miss Edith Chaffee has been appointed to succeed Miss Anne E. McAlister in the high school at Central Falls, R. I. Miss McAlister was obliged to give up the work on account of poor health.

1908

Miss Ruth Foster is teaching Latin in the high school at Danbury, Conn.

## Births

Born, December 5, 1909, to Ralph C. Thompson, '02, and Ella Pollard Thompson, '02, a daughter, Eleanor Artemisia Thompson.

Born at Lawrence, Mass., June 14, 1909, to George A. Mellen, '98, and Mrs. Mellen, a daughter, Beatrice Lorena Mellen.

## Engagements

The engagement of Edward N. White, '03, to Miss Mary A. Benson of West Falmouth, Mass., is announced.

The engagement of Miss Charlotte May Meader of Lowell, Mass., to E. Butler Moulton, '07, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Marian Putnam of Springfield, Mass., to Henry P. Stacy, '08, is announced.

## Marriages

On Wednesday, January 19, Miss Aline Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., was married to G. Edward Buxton, '02. Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, '04, was best man and Albert K. Potter, '02, was one of the groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton will live on Gano street, Providence.



On Thursday, December 23, 1909, William Douglas, '94, was married to Miss Anna Brewster Stanton of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas will live at 5510 Kentucky avenue, Pittsburgh.

On Friday, December 31, 1909, Henry Greene Jackson, '06, was married to Miss Maria Woolford Holbrook, in St. Luke's Church, Baltimore, Md. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Belle Holbrook. Donald Jackson, ex-'09, brother of the groom, was best man, and Dr. E. Gordon Holbrook and Evan B. Owen, '06, served as ushers. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson will make their home in Phenix, R. I.

### Deaths

FREDERICK LYMAN BATCHELDER, 1839

Rev. Frederick Lyman Batchelder, senior alumnus of Brown University, died at East Milton, Mass., January 15, 1909. January 17th would have been his 95th birthday. An extended notice of his life will be published in our next issue.

CHARLES BRADLEY, 1898

Charles Bradley died in Pittsburgh, Pa., on January 17, 1910. Born in Providence on December 19, 1877, Mr. Bradley prepared for college at the Hinckley and University Grammar Schools in his native city. Entering Brown in the fall of 1894, during his entire course he exhibited a deep interest in physics and chemistry, and was graduated in the class of 1898 with the degree of A. B. Mr. Bradley was a member of Alpha Delta Phi.

In the autumn of 1898, Mr. Bradley entered the engineering department of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company in Boston, but within a year took a similar position with the Central District and Printing Telegraph Company in Pittsburgh. Mr. Bradley, by close application and marked ability, had successfully risen to the position of superintendent of outside plant in the latter company, which operates the Bell lines in western Pennsylvania.

It was while Mr. Bradley was actively engaged in his work near Erie, Pennsylvania,

that the blood-poisoning that proved fatal first appeared. The infection, starting in the left hand, developed so rapidly, on Mr. Bradley's return to Pittsburgh, that death resulted in three days thereafter.

On October 16, 1901, Mr. Bradley married Miss Helen Nancy Hunt, daughter of Horatio A. Hunt of this city. Mrs. Bradley and three sons survive. The eldest son is the fourth and only survivor in successive generations to bear the name Charles Bradley. Charles Bradley, '98, was a son of Charles Bradley, a lawyer of this city, and of Jane W., daughter of William M. Bailey. The grandfather of the deceased was Charles S. Bradley, '38, a former chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Rhode Island.

Mr. Bradley chose the telephone business as his life work, being attracted thereto by the identification of his uncle, George L. Bradley, with the American Bell Telephone Company from its organization, in which the latter retained large interests up to the time of his decease.

DAVID WILKINSON SMITH, 1907

David W. Smith, instructor in Greek in Brown University, was struck and instantly killed by an electric car at the Smithfield road grade crossing at North Smithfield, Dec. 30, 1909. Mr. Smith was born in North Smithfield in 1883 and was the son of Charles H. and Seraphine (Wilkinson) Smith. He prepared for college at the Woonsocket High School, where his record as a student has seldom been excelled, and graduated in 1903, the valedictorian of his class. On entering Brown, he won the president's second premiums in both Greek and Latin, and was elected a member of Phi Beta Kappa, in his junior year. In June, 1907, he received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., having completed the work required for both degrees in four years. After graduation he received the appointment of instructor in Greek, a position which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Smith was an enrolled candidate for the degree of doctor of philosophy, and would have received the degree next June.

## DAVID AUGUSTUS LEONARD, 1792 \*

*By his Grandson, John Hay, 1858*

David Augustus Leonard, eldest son of David and Mary (Hall) Leonard, was born in Bridgewater, Mass., Sept. 25, 1771. He was a boy of refined and studious disposition, much given to books from his earliest days. He was prepared for college by a famous instructor, Abner Alden, and was graduated from Brown University in 1792;† he delivered the class poem, a function which was repeated by one

of his grandsons sixty-six years later. He had embraced the Baptist faith while a student, and had been baptized, according to the rigorous fashion of those days, by immersion in the Seekonk river, a hole having been cut in the ice for that purpose. After leaving college he taught school for a while, at the same time pursuing his theological studies, and was ordained as a minister on the 17th of Decem-

\* Printed by permission from a ms. in the possession of Miss Anna R. Leonard of Boston.

† He delivered at commencement "An Oration on French Air Balloons."

ber, 1794, at Bridgewater, Massachusetts; the sermon on the occasion was preached by the Reverend Dr. Thomas Baldwin. In 1796-7 he preached on the Island of Nantucket. On the 9th of February, 1797, he was married to Miss Mary Peirce, fifth daughter, and ninth child of Captain Job Peirce and Elizabeth Rounseville. Mary, or, as she was commonly called Polly Peirce, was a woman of remarkable attractiveness and extraordinary strength of character. She was thoroughly and carefully educated and formed a most congenial and helpful consort to a man so refined and scholarly as Mr. Leonard. He went soon after his marriage to New York and there filled the pulpit of the principal Baptist church of

Nov. 1st, 1795;" "An Oration at Nantucket at a celebration of a Festival of St. John by Union Lodge, 1796;" "A funeral sermon in Gold Street Church, Feb. 16, 1800;" "An Oration on the death of Gen. George Washington delivered in the First Baptist Meeting House in New York, Feb. 22, 1800;" "Oration at Raynham, Mass., July 5th, 1802;" "Oration at Dighton, July 4th, 1803;" "An Oration on the Acquisition of Louisiana, delivered at Raynham, May 11, 1804." He removed to Bristol, Rhode Island, in June, 1805.

On account of a change of religious views in the direction of Unitarianism he relinquished his place in the Baptist church and entered upon commercial life in which he was reasonably successful. In 1806 he was appointed by President Jefferson postmaster of Bristol, a position which he held for eleven years. He resigned it in 1817, as he had at that time resolved to go to the West. His life in Bristol was one of intense activity. In addition to his duties as postmaster and the cares of his commercial house, he was secretary and principal manager of the Bristol Insurance Company and editor and proprietor of the *Bristol Republican*. He gave a great deal of time to the education of his family, and yet found leisure among these multifarious occupations to make a translation of the New Testament. This last work was never published, the manuscript having been destroyed in the terrible storm of September 23, 1815, still remembered by the old people of Bristol, which wrecked his wharves and his storehouses that stood by the waterside.

His intention in going West was to establish his family at Vincennes which was at that time the most flourishing town in Indiana. He never reached that place. His health, already gravely impaired, failed on the journey. Arriving in December at the little town of Laconia, near the Ohio river, in Harrison county, he concluded to go no further. He bought a considerable estate in land, but was unable to continue the active habit of life to which he was accustomed. He died on the 22nd of July, 1819. After his death his widow had occasion to display her remarkable powers of intelligence and character. She was forty-two years of age, with eleven children; separated from home and friends by a distance hardly conceivable in these days of railroads and telegraph, with a property consisting almost entirely of unproductive land. It was not only without dismay or repining, but probably with no idea that her conduct was especially meritorious, that she betook herself to the care of her large family and the management of her affairs. She had the success which was due to her merit. The matron of the Proverbs was not better spoken of at the city gates than was this notable widow, on both sides of the Ohio river. She lived to see her family well-established in life, and died on the 2nd of October, 1836.



*David A. Leonard*

that city, which was then established in Gold street—the same society which now worships in Park avenue.

His brother Bernard Leonard was at that time a prosperous merchant in New York. David A. Leonard had a distinguished position among the cultivated men of his day; he was often called upon to speak on occasions of public interest. Among the addresses which were printed and have been preserved are "A sermon delivered at Holmes Harbor, Martha's Vineyard, on the death of Mr. John Holmes,

# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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NO. 8



THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY

## ADDRESS AT THE BOSTON ALUMNI DINNER

*By President W. H. P. Faunce, LL. D.*

An obvious tendency of college life today is the return to certain older ideals from which in the swift growth of the last quarter century we had swung away. This return is not reaction, but inclusion, the revaluation of both old and new.

We see it in the general desertion of the purely elective system of studies, and the demand for the re-establishment of a genuine curriculum in which first things shall be made first. We see it in the frank avowal at Princeton and Harvard that we must in some respects return to the residential system of Oxford and Cambridge. We see this return in athletics, where we have grown weary of allowing a few highly trained men to

take our exercise for us under a vexatious network of "rules," and are longing for the old amateur days when sport was really fun and all healthy students could share in it. We see this return in the changing requirements for entrance to college, where we are beginning to ask not how many hated books a boy has read, but what sort of a boy he is, in power to think and to execute.

The recent movement to change some provisions in the charter of Brown University is, rightly understood, part of the same return. It can be justified only on the ground that we are really seeking more fully to carry out the will of the founders when interpreted under modern



conditions. We are not at liberty to create a new and ideal charter. We are guardians of a trust. Our sole and sworn duty is to carry out the purpose of the founders to the end of time. What then is the reason which has led our committee to recommend some change in the letter of our fundamental instrument?

It is certainly not lack of regard and honor for that venerable document, which is one landmark in the history of American education and American liberty. When that charter was adopted in 1764 it surpassed all other charters of



PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE, LL. D.

America in the boldness and catholicity of its utterance regarding religious liberty. One immortal sentence might be written in letters of gold on our Van Wickles: "Into this liberal and catholic institution shall never be admitted any religious tests; but on the contrary all the members hereof shall forever enjoy full, free uninterrupted and absolute liberty of conscience." No other college in America was willing to say that in 1764, and many institutions would not care to make such a declaration even today.

The reason is not chiefly to secure pensions for retired professors. We should indeed be glad to have our teachers eligible to all pensions that are offered their colleagues in some other institutions, not so much for their own sakes as for the sake of their families. The widow of a college professor may now receive from the Carnegie Foundation \$1500 a year, which is the same thing as if the professor had succeeded in saving \$40,000 during his lifetime. Yet Dr. Schurman, one of the trustees of the Carnegie Foundation, has recently pointed out to the colleges of this country certain unexpected possibilities inherent in the working of the Foundation. Mr. Carnegie has recently changed his entire plan, by including the State universities in its scope, and the plan may again be seriously modified. We may well avoid undignified haste while the situation clears. If we make any change in our charter it must be on educational and moral grounds.

The real reason which lies behind the movement is the conviction that it is absolutely impossible under modern conditions to live up to the minute and detailed provisions of a document of 1764. To live by evasion in academic realms is to injure education at its source. Yet the difficulty of being strictly candid under an antiquated document increases, and will increase every year.

By our charter—to take a single example—we must forever have five Friends or Quakers on the board of trustees. It is out of the question for us to find in the future among the alumni or friends of Brown men who would naturally fill those five places when they shall become vacant. Shall we evade the charter by choosing men who are Quakers by ancestry or courtesy only? We have our choice between evasion and change. No other charter in the country is so minute in its apportionment of trustees among four denominations and its exclusion of all other Christian bodies. We have lived up to the charter as far as we could, and then have done the next best thing. But the situation constantly increases in difficulty. Constantly we are passing over the men we most want on

our board of trustees, unable to elect them because the existing vacancies call for men of a different denominational complexion. We are often compelled to wait ten or fifteen years before we can elect the man we most desire to elect, and then we find him enlisted elsewhere.

It is the very liberality of the charter which constitutes our embarrassment. By its explicit insistence that all the four denominations then prominent in New England should be represented it excludes other denominations, the existence and development of which the university itself has fostered. The charter now excludes a portion of our constituency which the charter itself has created. If the charter had been narrowly denominational, such would be our alumni—narrow and content. It is the breadth of the charter which has created the demand for a change in formal provisions in order to preserve alive the spirit of the founders. Those who urge the change believe they are urging what the founders would approve and demand were they living today.

On one thing every member of the corporation is clear—Brown must forever remain in vital sympathy with organized Christianity. I myself have no interest in any kind of education which does not have Christian morals and Christian faith at the heart of it. Religion is the core and crown of true education. And religion to us does not mean mere vague aspiration after goodness—religion to us is Christianity. Never with our consent will Brown be religiously neutral, looking with equal favor

on Buddhism, Confucianism and Christianity. We are loyal to Christianity as we are loyal to American government—this is our heritage and sacred trust.

The committee on charter revision has done an enormous amount of work. It has studied every change made in any important college charter in the Eastern States. It has sought the best legal advice in this country. Every month of study has brought us increasing realization of the gravity of the task. The man who imagines that all the legal problems involved can be settled by a few scratches of the pen has not looked into the matter deeply. Snap judgments do not fittingly go with 140 years of history. Centuries to come will hold us responsible for the decisions of this fateful year. The committee will not act until certain legal questions have been settled. They have announced their unanimous desire for a change after a careful consultation of all the interests, educational and religious, which are immediately or remotely involved.

But how shall those interests be conserved? Positive proposals for change are now to be considered. There are a dozen different methods of removing antiquated provisions without removal from sympathy with religion. The committee must select some method as the result of its long study. In any case the friends of the college can know that all that patient and candid consideration can accomplish will be obtained, and the old college will go on its way with the continued loyalty of old friends and the steady acquisition of new ones.



# A PLEA FOR THE CONSERVATION OF THE CLASSICS

REMARKS AT THE BROWN DINNER IN BOSTON,  
FEBRUARY 1, 1910

*By J. Irving Manatt, LL. D.*

If there be one live issue today, I take it to be the Conservation of our Natural Resources; and on that score I may claim to speak as a veteran.



PROFESSOR MANATT

As soon as I had come to years of indiscretion I took over the care of certain springs which gave me great joy and cost me greater tribulation. Great joy, since the poets of all times and climes haunted those springs and couldn't live without them; greater tribulation, for scarcely had I taken office as conservator when the landgrabbers got busy. There were fine firs about my Pierian spring which the ship subsidy hunters fancied

for masts; noble oaks on Helicon they coveted for keels; and the bay trees that shaded Castaly were just too lovely for any public spirited woodman to resist. To make a long story short, the well known Credit Juggernautomobilier was promptly launched by a young promoter who had just come into the management of an old concern across the river; and the trouble began. All my pleasant trees were butchered to make a Harvard holiday—by rigging elective airships, outfitting grandstands and building shops for blacksmiths and business administrators; and, by way of seething the kid in its mother's milk, they diverted my springs to run the saw-mills that converted my sacred groves into dirty lumber camps. I knew a thrifty Scotchman in Greece who was caught carting off the tomb of Leonidas to build a pig-sty,—a mere peccadillo compared with this wholesale sacrilege.

At all events, they did a new thing under the sun; they made the highway a wilderness and the rivers a desert. The lean years grew leaner as the arid waste widened and the rare oasis vanished in mirage. But we held on to the promise—that the years of the wicked should be shortened. In fact, our forty years in the wilderness were up last summer when the old concern reorganized and the new management promptly tumbled a lot of the preferred stock into the tophet of its original issue. Possibly, with hands off and decent care, the old springs may slowly replenish, the old roots shoot up afresh, and a hundred years may half undo the mischief the past forty years have done.

To drop the parable, let us face the problem of conservation in its academic bearings. Every educated man is, willy nilly, a trustee of the world's accumulated culture. If this treasure of the



race be bartered for a mess of pottage, every man in this company must share the responsibility; and I pray you not to shirk it. Here, as elsewhere, we want directors who direct; watchmen who keep awake. You know as well as I do how the intellectual and spiritual climate has changed in our time; how our seats of learning have become seats of everything but learning; how (as President Lowell puts it) "Athletics has beaten scholarship out of sight." President Eliot began his long administration by claiming for the Harvard degree "nothing less than four years devoted to liberal culture"; he closed it as the advocate of a three years' course which might include such broad and liberal studies as coal mining, ore dressing, foundry practice and blacksmithing! Specialization making sharp men and dissipation making shallow ones had run full course not at Harvard only, but in the college world at large; and it was high time for Mr. Lowell's new policy—"to develop the best all-round men in the United States." He has begun well by scotching the hydra that beset the springs—the myriad-headed monstrosity dubbed free election which really spells free damnation. But it remains to be seen whether even a Harvard president can graft a backbone into a jellyfish; whether anything short of knife and cautery can save the game.

Right here at the turn of the road is the real educator's opportunity and obligation. We want a revaluation of studies in a larger view of the end of all study, which is the making of all-round men. And we need not be surprised if it be found that these man-making studies are, in the main, just the good old humanities, with their source and centre in Greek, but radiating out (as all Greek things do) into manifold developments of sweetness and light and power. The last man you would take for a *laudator temporis acti* is our own Andrews; and he declares that "no modern community can, as a community, dispense with Greek studies except as it elects to be barbaric." That is a judgment worth weighing; and history sustains it. We cannot with impunity drop Greek out of our national culture. That has been

done more than once in history and always with disastrous consequences.

Captive Greece led captive her rude conqueror; and Rome's Golden Age culminated in the rich Greek culture of her philosopher-king, Marcus Aurelius, who now in noble bronze mounts guard above our Lincoln Field. But Rome's Hellenism was only skin deep; she could not react on the Barbarian as Greece had reacted on her, and Greek learning was banished to the Eastern Empire. So completely banished that Lionardo Brunni—would we might claim him as the first Brunonian—in forsaking the law to follow the first Greek professor of the Renaissance can declare that "through seven hundred years no one in all Italy has been master of Greek letters; and yet we admit that all science is derived from them." That glorious return to the Greeks made Italy again the light of the world for two centuries, only to be lost in another eclipse of barbarism and superstition when the old learning sought a new asylum beyond the Alps. Reuchlin and Erasmus carried the torch into Germany and so prepared the way of the Reformation, as their successors through that purely humanistic school, the gymnasium, ultimately laid the foundations of German nationality and made the Germans the scholar nation of the world. Grocyn and Linacre bore the torch to Britain, there to shine undimmed down to our own time when Emerson could describe Oxford as "a Greek factory making scholars as Wilton weaves carpets and Sheffield grinds steel." Now, thanks to cisatlantic pressure, your Rhodes scholar may get up what little Greek he requires on the voyage over. Thus the barbarian eclipse threatens the land of Roger Ascham, who held that "to follow the Gothes rather than the Greeks...were even to eat ackornes with swyne when we may freely eat wheate bread among men."

And what of our little torch that the fathers carried over sea to kindle the sacred fire on savage shores? Shall its clear light be quenched in the glare of our garish day? Very well; let us be as rich and barbaric as the Incas. Toss the torch to the Filipino—if haply it may re-

turn to us, as it did to Italy, after seven hundred years of darkness. Already the foreign critic is remarking that we have no poets among us. In all conscience, why should we have any—we who have levelled the hills and felled the woods and dried up the streams that were their vital breath until the College of Holmes and Lowell and Longfellow can hardly produce you a copy of verses for a young lady's album!

Sons of Brown, the pendulum must swing back. We have gone as far in the material drift as any nation may go and live. Even our education is commercialized; where we used to aim at character and culture we now aim at efficiency and knack. Every study is asked to justify itself in terms of bread and butter; every school must be vocational—an apprenticeship to the art, or rather to some one of the ten thousand arts, of making a living; and this glorious old Bay State, which once hitched her wagon to a star, now aspires to trundle a wheelbarrow. Mark you, I do not object to industrial training as an element in education; I object to it as the dominant note in education. Let the breadwinner be provided for, by all means; but never forget that up from the ranks come the masters of our destiny. It was not workshop or laboratory, but the Bible and Plutarch, that lighted an uncouth backwoodsman to immortality and set the name of Lincoln among the stars. It was no premature vocational training that made a plain Welsh preacher's son the mightiest moral force Brown has yet given to this people. More power to his arm as he hews out a new emancipation for our boss-ridden Democracy!

God save us from the denatured education that forgets the end in the means, the man in the machine. The crying need of our time is not more skill of hand, but more uplift of heart; and that, above all, in the breadwinner's ranks. While no man can live by bread alone, it is the poor and lowly who most sorely need the upward look and the sustaining inspiration. Give them the high

companionship of singer, sage and saint; give them as far as may be access to the best that has been thought and spoken in the world.

Here is a poor little scrawl from an unknown cripple in a distant state who asks my advice about translations of "Greek, Latin and other great authors," as he pathetically puts it, "to throw light on the path of trouble of one who would be a scholar." Heaven send our colleges now and then a spirit like that! I fancy Woodrow Wilson would go a day's journey to see him; and what can I do for him? Stocks and bonds have I none, but I can put him up Five Inches of Books to be read Five Minutes a Day for Five Years, and warranted to make a man healthy and wealthy and wise. I have got as far as an inch of Homer and half an inch of Plato and am reserving the last quarter of an inch for Dr. Faunce's vest pocket edition of Marcus Aurelius.

The crippled toiler has a divine right of communion with singer, sage, and saint; but he can realize it only as we conserve the sacred groves and springs—only as we breathe in and breathe out that Hellenic spirit which makes culture not a fashion but a passion. Look out for the breadwinner; but to do that effectively you must give the man-making studies right of way in high school, academy and college. As long as one soul seeks the light, keep the old lamp burning; and when your own child asks you for bread do not put him off with a stone.

You remember the Fool's jibe at poor disrowned King Lear: "Thou hadst little wit in thy bald crown when thou gavest thy golden one away." Though Regan and Goneril, the world and the flesh, charm never so satanically, God give us wit enough in our bald crowns to hold fast to our Golden Crown.

That is the conservation I plead for; and without it I fear we shall presently be eating acorns with the Goth when we might freely eat wheat bread with the Greek.



MEMBERS OF THE ALUMNI ADVISORY COUNCIL OF 1910

Standing—I. B. Burgess, E. A. Thurston, Prof. A. K. Potter, C. H. Lingham, John B. Diman, R. P. Brown, H. R. Palmer, A. M. Quick, H. A. Stearns, C. C. Mumford, Z. Chafee, J. A. Clough.

Seated—Chairman G. F. Bean, E. O. Stanley, Dr. R. W. Greene, Edmund Wood, A. G. Langley, F. E. Whitaker.

## THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ALUMNI ADVISORY COUNCIL

*By Professor A. K. Potter*

The Advisory Council of the Alumni held its third annual meeting on March first and second. The rapid development of interest in this organization and of confidence in its increasing usefulness is a gratifying indication of a new feeling of responsibility and power among the alumni. The session of 1908 was for various reasons experimental and unsatisfactory, and little or nothing was accomplished. Last year there was some definite achievement, although the total attendance was less than fifteen and only

five local associations were represented. This year twelve associations sent delegates and, including the members-at-large elected by the Associated Alumni, the representatives of the Class Secretaries' Association, and the Executive Committee, there was an attendance of twenty-five. No less significant than the numbers is the fact that so many busy men of position and influence thought it worth while to make long trips at large personal sacrifice in order to share in the deliberations of the council.



It should be understood that this organization in no way usurps the authority of the general alumni association. Its functions are wholly or chiefly advisory. Its special service is in a more careful discussion of important matters than is possible at the hurried annual meeting of the alumni on the day before commencement.

No item in the programme of the council was of more importance than the selection of candidates for nomination to the board of trustees. After a long discussion it was decided, without a dissenting vote, to present the names of Rev. Clarence A. Barbour, '88, of New York, and Mr. Edwin F. Greene, '04, of Boston.

The sub-committees appointed last year presented extended and carefully prepared reports that will be of much service to the officers of administration. The committee on advertising strongly disapproved of the undignified methods made use of by some institutions.

The committee on fraternity houses presented a series of recommendations based chiefly on information as to the practice of other colleges. The report was sent to the dean and will be published later.

The council put itself on record as heartily approving the preliminary report of the corporation committee on charter revision and endorsed the plan for an alumni ballot on the proposed changes.

It also prepared a letter to accompany the ballot.

On the general question of trustee nominations and the alumni vote there was earnest debate and much difference of opinion. The expected modifications of the charter will make so great a change in the conditions that a radical revision of the present plan may best be postponed. Perhaps some slight modifications are immediately desirable. The matter was left with a committee consisting of Mr. Mumford, Mr. Burgess and Professor Potter, with authority to ask the approval of the corporation for whatever they think desirable.

#### MEMBERS PRESENT.

At large—George F. Bean, '81, Boston; Charles C. Mumford, '81, Providence. Delegates from local associations: Boston—Fred H. Williams, '77, Clarence H. Lingham, '97; Newport—Alfred G. Langley, '76; Woonsocket—Frederic E. Whitaker, '88; Fall River—Edward A. Thurston, '93; Worcester—Ray W. Greene, '83, John A. Clough, '99; Springfield—Scott Adams, '95; New Bedford—Edmund Wood, '76; Stonington—Henry R. Palmer, '90; Bristol—Augustus O. Bourn, '55; New York—Edward O. Stanley, '76; Philadelphia—Rev. Frank A. Smith, '89; Washington—Alfred M. Quick, '87; Manchester—Hiram A. Stearns, '07. Representing the class secretaries: Robert P. Brown, '71, Providence; Zechariah Chafee, '80, Providence; ex-officio, Albert K. Potter, '86, secretary of Associated Alumni. From the executive committee of the alumni: John B. Diman, '85; Isaac B. Burgess, '83.



THE COLLEGE IN 1870

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

If there is any Brown man who does not know "Britt" he must have graduated long ago. Brittian Jeal has been in the service of the university for 25 years. He was watchman and janitor for many years, and since the opening of the Brown Union has been superintendent of Rockefeller Hall. At a crowded "smoker" in the Union, February 24, President Faunce, in behalf of alumni and undergraduate friends of "Britt," presented him with a purse of gold and gold watch in honor of his long and faithful service. "Do as you wish with the first," said the president, in his presentation remarks, "but we make one stipulation as to the second—that you wear it, and wear it where we can see it every day." "Britt's" response, like Dr. Faunce's speech, was greeted with great enthusiasm.

The watch is a solid gold open-face Howard with 17 jewels, and guarantee, and cost \$50. The purse contained \$163.45. There were 224 contributors, including five fraternities. The watch is inscribed as follows: "1884-1909; Presented to Brittian Jeal by Brown men in appreciation of his loyalty to them and his faithful service to their college for 25 years."

Brittian Jeal is a British army veteran. He served six years with the colors, including three years in India. He was in the Afghan campaign of 1879 and 1880, was honorably discharged and received a medal for gallantry and courage. He is past president of the General Gordon lodge of the Sons of St. George. The Brown Herald says editorially:

"The recognition at last night's Union smoker of Brittian Jeal's twenty-five years of service to the university and friendship to its students was an incident which gave keen pleasure to every Brown man present. 'Britt,' has grown up with the college, seen its build-

ings increase from a few to many, the number of its undergraduates treble, its position in the educational world take on greater and greater importance. He has become almost a landmark of the campus—as necessary to it as the sturdy old elms—and during all this time, as President Faunce said, he has 'stuck to his job.'

"Britt" came to Brown after six years in the English army, during which he took part in an arduous campaign, and in which service he learned to adapt himself to changing conditions, and to obey. We never tire of the



BRITT

stories he loves to tell of the days in India and Afghanistan, and we can never hear enough of the memories he holds of men and incidents that he has known during his many years of service to the university. He has seen twenty-five classes graduate from Brown, and we are sure that he has friends—many friends—in every one of them."

"Britt" asks the Alumni Monthly to extend his heartfelt thanks to the donors of the watch and purse.



Springfield  
Reunion

The Connecticut valley alumni of Brown had their annual reunion at the Nayasset Club in Springfield, Mass., Feb. 14.

During the evening the alumni asso-

ciation took steps to raise a fund of \$10,000, the interest of which is to be used to pay a student's expenses through Brown. The association elected Arthur D. Call of Hartford, Conn., president for 1910.

The reunion banquet was a happy affair, replete with reminiscences of college days and merry with songs, as the old grads renewed good fellowship and enthusiastically considered what they might do to further most the interests of their Alma Mater.

Professor Bronson made a stirring appeal to the alumni to impart to the undergraduates at Brown a stimulus which will shake them out of the apathy toward things intellectual under which they now labor. Professor Bronson lamented that there is not the intellectual zest among the undergraduates which marked former years, and declared the alumni must help to change these conditions.

"Athletics," said Professor Bronson, "are not the sole cause for this intellectual apathy, for there are athletes who are not interested enough in their own sports to keep up in their studies in order to be eligible for the teams. Many are, therefore, barred from taking part in athletic contests."

Professor Bronson told of conditions under which the library at Brown is struggling, saying that but \$120 a year is available for buying new books for the English department. Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield arose to the occasion with an immediate call for \$100 to be given for the purchase of books for the English department. The money was raised in a few minutes.



#### Brown Club in Providence

A new alumni organization, to be known as "The Brown Club," was organized Feb. 10, in this city by about twenty-five graduates of the university. The object of this association is to further all the interests of Brown in every way possible, and to keep in close touch with the activities of the undergraduates.

This association grew out of an alumni gathering in December, when a committee was appointed to investigate the athletics of the university and to propose by-laws which would govern the club. Byron S. Watson was chairman of the committee. In the investigation of the athletic conditions, the committee found that the undergraduates and faculty are working together in perfect harmony. The buildings and grounds of the Athletic Association are not ample for the needs of the students. It was advocated that some plan should be realized whereby the student body as a whole could have ample room for some form of outdoor exercise.

"The Brown Club" is formed after the fashion of the alumni clubs of Yale and Chicago. The members are not only those who live in this vicinity but will include graduates living in other states.

The executive committee will consist of five members, each holding office for a year. The officers of the club are as follows:

President, Robert W. Taft, '91; vice-president, F. W. Matteson, '92; secretary and treasurer, Abbott Phillips, '02; executive committee, Byron S. Watson, '97, chairman; John S. Murdock, '96, Irving O. Hunt, '99, Edward H. Weeks, '93, and Michael J. Lynch, '04.



#### Basketball Record

The Brown basketball record for the season is as follows:

- |      |    |   |
|------|----|---|
| Jan. | 8  | R. I. College at Providence, 32-13.         |
|      | 12 | Worcester Polytechnic at Providence, 30-19. |
|      | 15 | M. I. T. at Providence, 14-16.              |
|      | 19 | Tufts at Providence, 14-19.                 |
|      | 22 | Wesleyan at Middletown, 14-29.              |
|      | 26 | Tufts at Medford, 15-22.                    |
|      | 29 | Yale at Providence, 34-21.                  |
| Feb. | 2  | Wesleyan at Providence, 16-23.              |
|      | 5  | Andover at Providence, 41-19.               |
|      | 9  | Williams at Williamstown, 14-45.            |
|      | 16 | M. I. T. at Boston, 32-14.                  |
|      | 22 | West Point at West Point, 8-26.             |
|      | 23 | Pratt Institute at Brooklyn, 17-35.         |
|      | 26 | Williams at Providence, 8-39.               |



**Brown Year  
at Montclair**

It was "Brown's year" at the eighteenth annual dinner of the college men of Montclair, N. J., Feb. 11, and the alumni of the university provided entertainment that was said to be fully up to the standard set last year by Cornell. All the speakers at the dinner were Brown men, except Mr. John Vipond Davies, chief engineer of the Hudson and Manhattan Railway Company, and Mr. Louis Jackson, industrial commissioner of the Erie Railroad.

Senator Everett Colby, '97, was the toastmaster. There was no lack of enthusiasm and the college spirit was much in evidence. Mr. Colby proved an admirable toastmaster. The speakers included Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, dean of Brown, to whom on the programme was ascribed the sentiment, "But to go to school in a summer morn, oh, it drives all joy away;" Mr. Davies, "The Public Be Pleased;" David A. Fultz, '98, former baseball player and member of the New York American League team, "You Base Football Player;" Jackson, "I have done the State Some Service, and They Know't," and Borden G. Whiting, '98, Railroad Commissioner of New Jersey, "Quid violentius aure tyranni?"

**Woonsocket  
Alumni  
Dine**

The Sons of Brown of Woonsocket and vicinity had their annual meeting and banquet Feb. 8, at the St. James Hotel. The meeting was attended by about 60 members and guests. The president of the association, Arthur M. Comee, acted as toastmaster.

Professor Walter C. Bronson, head of the department of English literature at Brown, gave an interesting talk on "Life at Old Oxford." Professor Bronson spent several months there last year. Professor Ansel Brooks, associate professor of mechanics at Brown, gave a stereopticon lecture, "Thirty Minutes in the Air," showing the different types of flying machines and explaining in an interesting manner the progress made thus far in solv-

ing aerial navigation. Sam Walter Foss, '82, librarian of the Somerville public library, spoke in reminiscent strain and read from his own writings. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Frank W. Senior; vice-president, Rev. Charles A. Denfeld; secretary, Dr. Frederick E. Whitaker; treasurer, L. Herbert Ballou; executive committee, William A. Robinson, George W. Rickard, Howard S. Young. The gathering closed with the singing of "Alma Mater" by the entire party.

**Boston  
Alumnae**

The Brown alumnae of Boston and vicinity have recently become associated for the purpose of promoting personal acquaintance among the graduates of the Women's College and to bring them into communication with the activities of Alma Mater. At the initial meeting in December the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. A. S. Thomson; vice-president, Mrs. L. W. Williams; secretary and treasurer, Miss Helen Albro; chairman of social committee, Miss Mary Stark; chairman of place of meeting committee, Mrs. C. I. Gates. The members number about thirty; a constitution has been adopted, and plans have been made for monthly meetings during the winter. On the 13th of March the association will have the pleasure of listening to Dean King at a luncheon given in her honor.

**Baseball  
Schedule**

Manager W. H. Kent of the university baseball team has announced the following schedule for the approaching season:

Apr.	3	Bowdoin at Providence.
	6	R. I. State at Providence.
	9	Trinity at Providence.
	15	Amherst Agricultural at Providence.
	16	Penn. State at Providence.
	20	Vermont at Providence.
	23	Princeton at Providence.
	27	Lafayette at Providence.
	30	Princeton at Princeton.
May	4	Exeter Academy at Providence.
	6	Cushing Academy at Providence.

- 7 Tufts at Providence.  
 10 Columbia at New York.  
 11 West Point at West Point.  
 14 Holy Cross at Providence.  
 18 Yale at New Haven.  
 21 Colgate at Providence.  
 25 Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.  
 28 Harvard at Providence.  
 30 Yale at Providence.  
 June 1 Wesleyan at Providence.  
 4 Stevens Institute at Providence.  
 8 Pennsylvania at Providence.  
 11 Amherst at Amherst.  
 15 Amherst at Providence.  
 17 Harvard at Cambridge.  
 18 Holy Cross at Worcester.



**Beginners' Chemical Laboratory** A well-equipped laboratory for beginners in chemistry was opened for the use of the students in the chemical department last month.

For the past few years the department has worked with insufficient facilities and a new laboratory was particularly necessary owing to the large increase of students registered in chemistry. There are more students taking chemistry, which is voluntary, than in any other course with the exception of the required courses in English and mathematics.

In the new laboratory there are seven tables, at which a class of 42 students can work at the same time. At each table there are about four faucets and two large sinks. The ceiling of the room is very high studded and the entire room is well lighted. The room also contains 210 lockers.

The room will be used only by beginners, thus giving more space for the classes in the advanced courses and also allowing the separation of the different classes. It has the most improved water and gas arrangements.



**Brown Night in Boston** At a meeting of the Boston Baptist Social Union, Feb. 7, fifteen members of the Brown University Glee Club aided in the entertainment of "College Night." The guests of the evening were: Professor William MacDonald, Professor Shailer Mathews of the Uni-

versity of Chicago; Rev. George E. Horr, '76; Rev. W. H. Spencer, '66; Rev. O. P. Gifford, '74; Rev. T. S. Barbour, '74; Rev. J. M. English, '70; D. W. Abercrombie; Ray G. Huling, '69; G. F. Bean, '81; F. W. Woodcock, '91; R. E. Corlew, '98; N. W. Edson, and E. H. Faunce.



**Various Activities** E. N. Robinson, '96, is to be the football coach of the university next fall.

He was coach at Brown from 1903 to 1907.

The Brunonian has elected the following men to the board: M. J. Wessel, '11, of Port Norris, N. J.; Arthur F. Newell, '12, of West Roxbury, Mass.; Fred C. Perry, '12, of Brockton, Mass.; and W. H. Robertson, '12, of Providence.

R. C. Murphy, '11, lectured lately before the Audobon Society of Rhode Island, on the subject of "Hérons and Egrets." Mr. Murphy, who is conducting special work in the department of biology, was formerly on the staff of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

An essay by George Parker Winship, librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, on William Caxton, the first English printer, has been recently published in London.



**New York Reunion** The New York reunion Feb. 3 at the Hotel Astor was a successful occasion.

Dr. Hermon C. Bumpus, director of the American Museum of Natural History, was toastmaster. With him at the guest table were Dr. Faunce, the Rev. George H. Ferris, '91, of Philadelphia, Walter H. Page, editor of *World's Work*, and Everett Colby, '97.

Dr. Faunce said in the course of his after-dinner remarks: "I never get tired of reading Lincoln's speeches. There was a man who knew how to strip the husk off things and get to the kernel. And the man today who approaches most closely to Lincoln in that sure grasp of the fundamentals is the present governor of this state, Charles E. Hughes."

**Philadelphia Alumni Meet** The fortieth annual meeting of the Philadelphia alumni of Brown, held at the University Club on the evening of Jan. 24, brought out a discussion of the proposed amendment of the charter of the university to provide for the elimination of all sectarian requirements. The sentiment expressed was very strongly in favor of the proposal and the following vote was passed with only one dissenting voice:

"Resolved: That the Brown University Club of Philadelphia heartily approves the proposed changes in the charter of the university, and earnestly hopes that the corporation will carry them into effect."

Another topic of discussion was the proposed increase in the endowment fund of the university. While the project was approved, definite plans will not be adopted until later.

The election of officers resulted in retaining all of the former officials, as follows: President, Richard M. Atwater; first vice-president, Prof. Edwin Stanley Thompson; second vice-president, the Rev. Frank A. Smith; secretary, Dr. W. H. Bennett; assistant secretary, Peirson T. Fort; treasurer, J. Benton Porter.

Addresses were made by Dr. W. W. Keen, Dr. W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, Prof. Stanley and Dr. Richard M. Atwater.



**Denver Dinner** On Saturday evening, Jan. 8, the annual reunion and dinner of the Brown alumni of the Rocky mountain region took place at the Chateau Lafayette in Denver, Col.

Brown songs and Brown cheers, and reminiscences of the older "grads," made the evening an enjoyable one. A telegram from President Faunce and the faculty and a letter from Professor N. F. Davis were read. Addresses were delivered by Franklin E. Brooks of Colorado Springs, Professor Leslie Paull of the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham and others.

The following were chosen officers for

the year: President, James C. Starkweather; vice-president, Luke J. Kavanaugh; secretary, Charles P. Bennett; treasurer, C. Henry Smith.

Those present included Charles P. Bennett, '79; James C. Starkweather, '80; Franklin E. Brooks, '83; William Harris, '83; James F. Denison, '88; the Rev. Henry W. Pinkham, '88; the Rev. Harry E. Purinton, '94; Professor Leslie Paull, '97; Luke J. Kavanaugh, '98; C. Henry Smith, '99; Lieutenant George A. Taylor, '01; James L. Gartland, '03; George S. Holmes, '04; Donald McLean, '07; C. A. Worsley, '08; A. M. Chace, '09, and Don. V. Richardson, '08.

A telegram was sent as follows to Providence:

"We wish to thank President Faunce and the faculty for their kind telegram. We send you our heartiest greetings and our best wishes for the success and perpetuity of Brown University."

Several Brown songs were attractively printed for distribution among the diners and the following menu was served:

Hors d'Oeuvre Assortis, Freshman  
Gombo de Volaille en Tasse, a la Refectory  
Darne de Halibut Meuniere, Field's Point  
Zinfandel Squantum  
Pommes Hollandaise, a la Budlong  
Filet Mignon Bordelaise, 'Varsity  
(Petits Pois au Beurre)  
Dindonneau Cranberry Sauce, a la Rhode Island  
(Laitue de Serre)  
Glace Melba, Brown and White  
Jumbo Fromage  
Cafe Special, Brunonia  
Brown Union Cigars



**Boston Dinner**

There were about 200 present at the annual Boston dinner, Feb. 1. The gist of two of the speeches is presented elsewhere in the Monthly. We advise every Brown man to read them. They are full of meat.



**50,000 for Women's College**

An appropriation of \$50,000 was granted to the Women's College at the annual meeting of the Rockefeller Fund of the General Education Board. The gift is conditional on the college raising an additional \$200,000, and this proviso has been accepted by the college authorities.



## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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ROBERT P. BROWN, TREAS., Providence, R. I.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake  
to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,  
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### ***LIBRARY ENDOWMENTS***

A recent number of "Old Penn," the weekly publication of the University of Pennsylvania, is devoted to the interests of the university library. There is given a history of the growth of the library and a statement of its financial condition, from which the deduction is made that the income of a million dollars is necessary for the proper maintenance of the library; an appeal for the raising of this sum is made, and a working plan is presented.

In 1891, when this present \$200,000 building was dedicated, the total number of volumes in the library was about 40,000, or only about one-half the number then in our own university library. Today the number in their main library alone is over 244,000 volumes, or about 100,000 more than in our own main library. The rate of increase at Penn-

sylvania is from ten to sixteen thousand volumes a year; our own rate is about half the larger number. Their regular income is about the same as ours, or not far from \$4,000. In their case the surplus needed to carry on the library has been obtained by annual appeals to friends of the university; in our own, by annual appropriations made by the corporation. At Pennsylvania the regular income has been only about one-tenth of the whole; at Brown it has been about one-fourth. In the John Hay Library our total annual expenses on the most modest scale cannot be less than \$20,000, and should not fall below \$25,000. This obviously means an endowment of half a million dollars and such is the sum that our corporation has voted to raise.

At Pennsylvania, according to the plan proposed, it is expected to raise one-fourth of the sum in gifts of \$5,000, and it is believed that in five years the balance can be secured through the Alumni. As concerns the raising of our own fund it is to be hoped that no such long period will elapse before our fund is in hand and yielding its income; for until this result has been attained, our beautiful new library building will be a drain on the resources of the university and a bar to improvement and advance in other directions. May this danger speedily be removed!

### ***THINKING IN MILLIONS***

Says *The Michigan Alumnus*: "At present, Michigan's total income when capitalized conservatively represents an endowment of about \$25,000,000. This is over and above the value of the buildings and equipment, which was estimated at almost \$3,300,000 in the inventory of last year." It is plain that the universities of the twentieth century must think in millions as those of the nineteenth century thought in hundreds of thousands.

## THE LETTER BOX

## A GLOOMY VIEW OF SCHOOL TIES

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:—

Apropos of college banquets and reunions, here is a translation from *Les Annales* of some remarks on that subject by Jules Claretis of the *Academie Francaise*. "The faces of our school comrades, as well as those of our first loves, are mirrors in which one watches himself grow old. And then, too, how uncomfortable one feels to find himself speaking familiarly with this stranger at his side with whom one has nothing in common, not even in memory, for he has forgotten every one of those whom you recall to him. How true, too, is that reflexion of Labiche in "*l'Affaire de la rue Lourcine*": *C'est etonnante comme on a peu de chose a se dire quand il y a vingt ans qu' on ne s'est yu.*"

He presents us a still gloomier view of these occasions in the following anecdote: "A number of years ago I was asked by the president of the association of the alumni of *Lycee Condorcet*—at that time *Lycee Bonaparte*—to ask *Sainte-Beuve*, one of our alumni, if he would be willing to preside at the annual banquet."

*Sainte-Beuve* excused himself at first for reasons of health.... "And besides, said he to me, do I know the former students, my comrades? Do they know me? Do they care for me? I have never had a single favor from those comrades. They forgot me up to the day when I became celebrated. Just before my election to the Academy they did not even consider me

talented. They have bowed only before the title, academician. That brotherhood is forced. Reserve for another the honor which you were awarding me."

I believe that few of our more illustrious Brown alumni have had occasion to feel that way, and that still fewer would not have been magnanimous enough to overlook any fancied slights by their comrades, but still, there is food for reflection in *Sainte-Beuve's* denial of the real brotherliness of school ties.

S. A. ALLEN.

Hightstown, N. J., Feb. 8.

## WE THINK WE'LL DO IT

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:—

I have a proposition to make to the Monthly, which may or may not appeal to you. At every dinner of the various alumni association it is desirable to furnish each member with a Brown song sheet, which in every case is quite an expense, as it involves quite a lot of typesetting for a few copies to be printed. Why wouldn't it be a good idea for the Monthly to publish and keep in stock a supply of such song sheets attractively printed, which the various associations could purchase from you as needed at much less expense to each, and at some profit to the Monthly. This could be advertised in the columns of the magazine, and I am sure all would be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity.

S. A. McCOMBER, '96.

Schenectady, N. Y., Feb. 1.

## BOOK REVIEWS

## DR. KING'S "SIR HENRY VANE, JR.

By Professor and Mrs. Allinson

In this volume Dr. King gives in an enlarged form the lecture which he delivered last winter before the Backus Historical Society and the Rhode Island Historical Society. We can hardly imagine a better summary of the great Puritan's life to put into the hands of gen-

erous youth than this sympathetic account of the man of whom Wendell Phillips said, after mentioning Franklin, Washington, and the other American champions of liberty: "Vane dwells an arrow's flight above them all." There are those who believe that, had Vane's counsels been followed, the English commonwealth would have been flourishing

today, to the incalculable gain of humanity during the last two hundred and fifty years. In the Rhode Island which he loved and whose fortunes he helped to promote, and everywhere in America, Vane should be honored beside his intimate friend and fellow-laborer in the cause of soul-liberty, Roger Williams. No one who is interested in what Dr. King calls "the upward struggle of humanity" should miss the clarion call of the noble life which he has here so vividly and attractively set forth.

Sir Henry Vane, Jr., Governor of Massachusetts and Friend of Roger Williams and Rhode Island, by Henry Melville King. Providence, Preston & Rounds Company, 1909. 207 pages.

#### GREEK LANDS AND LETTERS

The wish of Keats when he cried: "O, for a beaker full of the warm South, Full of the true, the blushful Hippocrene!" would have been satisfied by the gift of this volume. In fact, we can hardly imagine a gift that would have delighted Keats more, and, could it have been his, he would have repaid it with another sonnet of travel "in the realms of gold," and richer than the one that he gave us, for Homer alone inspired that, while in this all the land of Greece and the whole world of its history and literature would have been laid at his feet. But if the book does not enable the rest of us to write sonnets, it cannot fail to lift us into those regions of exaltation in which the poets break forth into song; so the reference to Keats is not irrelevant. Lowell deprecated the "catalogue style;" but its effectiveness obviously depends upon the objects catalogued. At least we will offer our readers a list of the titles of the chapters in the book before us and challenge them to read the list without being stirred as Sir Philip Sidney was in the reading of the old English ballad of "Chevy Chase" as by the sound of a trumpet.

These are the headings:—The Widespread Land of Hellas; Piræus, the Harbour Town; Athens: from Solon to Salamis; The Acropolis of Athens; Athens: from Salamis to Menander; Old Greece in New Athens; Attica; Eleusis;

Aegina; Megara and Corinth: the Gulf of Corinth; Delphi; From Delphi to Thebes; Thebes and Boeotia; Boeotia, continued; Thermopylae; Argolis, Arcadia; Olympia; Messenia; Sparta.

Happy the writers with such subjects to conjure with. But our authors have not leaned back upon their theme; on the contrary, they have put into their volume an amount of learning that would be oppressive if it had not been so skilfully handled. They have disproved Byron's famous line:

"'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more," by showing us the land not as dead geography, but as clothed with the living garment of its literature in its immortal bloom and fruitage. Other sources of knowledge regarding the life of the Greeks are not forgotten, but the writers recognize the unquestionable truth, as it seems to us, that the spade, in spite of the marvels that it has revealed, is after all only the humble assistant of the pen in furnishing the knowledge that is of the most worth regarding Greece. Perhaps the most fascinating quality of the volume, and with this word we must reluctantly lay it aside, is that under its spell the reader feels that the Greeks and their literature are not ancient, but rather the first of the moderns, and that he is for the time being at home among them.

Greek Lands and Letters, by F. G. and A. C. E. Allinson, Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Plates and maps. Price \$2.50.

#### PUBLIC PAPERS OF GOVERNOR HUGHES

The university library has received the two volumes of the Public Papers of Charles E. Hughes, Governor, 1907, 1908. A list of the contents of the first volume, which will apply with very little change to the second, will give an idea of the scope of these official documents.

1, Inauguration. 2, Proclamations. 3, Messages to the Legislature. 4, Vetoes. 5, Memoranda on legislative bills approved. 6, Emergency messages. 7, Appointments. 8, Designations. 9, Special term of court. 10, Removal proceedings and complaints. 11, Pardons and commutations. 12, Miscellaneous. 13, Appendix. Index.



BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR



HON. F. B. HALL, '67  
Chief Justice Connecticut Supreme Court

FACULTY NOTES

M. Gilbert Chinard, instructor in the Romance language department, has been giving a series of lectures on French Literature.

Professor Charles W. Brown of the department of geology delivered an address on "Earthquakes and Volcanoes" at the Providence Y. M. C. A. on Feb. 23. The lecture was illustrated with stereopticon views.

Professor Walter C. Bronson represented the university at the annual banquet of the Connecticut Valley Alumni Association, Feb. 14.

An article by President Faunce, entitled "The Religious Function of Public Worship," has the place of honor in the January number of the American Journal of Theology.

Professor Loiseaux of Columbia University lectured recently before the Alliance Francaise on "Les Espagnols chez eux."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ALUMNI

Professor Nathaniel F. Davis was elected an honorary member of the Rocky Mountain Brown Alumni Association at its recent meeting. Professor Davis was present at a former annual dinner of the association, and his election was an expression of the appreciation of the members of his interest in the association.

Seventeen Brown men at their recent dinner pledged a fund, known as "Loan Fund Number Three," of \$100, for the purpose of assisting a Western student at Brown. Good for these loyal Brunonians!



HON. JOSEPH WALKER, '87  
Speaker of Massachusetts House Who Advocates Reform

Alumni

1859

Solon F. Whitney has issued his forty-second annual report as librarian of the Public Library of Watertown, Mass.

1863

Rev. Charles C. Craigin is now located at Lincoln, Cal., where he is pastor of the Congregational church.

1864

Dr. George H. Kenyon of Providence has resigned as surgeon-general of the Rhode Island Militia.

1868

Adelbert S. Denison is spending his first winter North for eight years at Milford, N. H. A syllabus on the History of the English Novel by his daughter, Miss Evelyn M. Denison (Wellesley) is used as a textbook in many New York schools.

1869

Henry T. Grant of Providence has been elected president of the Rhode Island Chess Association.

1872

Rev. W. W. Landrum, D. D., pastor of the Broadway Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky., was one of two citizens of the state appointed by the government to attend the convention called in Atlanta, Ga., to receive the million dollars given by Mr. Rockefeller for the erad-

ication of the hookworm disease, and to provide for the administration of the fund.

1874

E. P. Dawley, ex-1874, has been engaged by the grade crossing commission of Pawtucket to co-operate with City Engineer Carpenter in the preparation of plans for the abolition of grade crossings between Woodlawn and Boston Switch

1879

Charles P. Bennett is in the real estate business in Colorado Springs, Colo.

1880

The law offices of James C. Starkweather are in the Majestic building, Denver, Colo.

Walter F. Angell of Providence was chosen by Governor Pothier of Rhode Island chairman of the state redistricting commission, but was obliged to decline, owing to the pressure of private business.

1881

Governor Hughes has been chosen president of the New York State Board of the American Red Cross.

Governor Hughes delivered the annual address at the university day exercises at the University of Pennsylvania, Feb. 22, and received the degree of LL. D.

1887

Rev. Charles L. White is now associate corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. His residence is 420 8th avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George R. Pinkham has been transferred from the principalship of the South street public school, Newark, N. J., to a similar position at the Ann street school in the same city.

1888

Rev. Henry W. Pinkham is pastor of the Bethany Baptist Church, Denver, Colo.

William Harris is a consulting engineer, with offices in the E. & C. building, Denver, Colo.

1890

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Collins Frost are spending the winter and early spring at Chateau d'Oex, the chief winter sport resort of French Switzerland.

1892

Edmund Munger, who holds a position as assistant director and head of the piano department at Illinois College Conservatory, Jacksonville, Ill., was the soloist with the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra on Friday, Jan. 21st, playing the Grieg A minor Concerto with great success. He was brought out four times by enthusiastic applause, and finally responded by playing, as encore, the Rubinstein G minor Barcarole.

Rev. Albert E. Hyman of Vineyard Haven, Mass., has accepted a call to the Baptist

church in Medfield, Mass., and begins his pastorate March 1.

1894

Rev. Harry E. Purinton is pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Denver, Colo. His address is 1372 Franklin street, Denver, Colo.

Rev. F. C. R. Jackson, B. D., was recently called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Healdsburg in Sonoma County, Cal., and accepted, beginning his work there in December, '09. Healdsburg is located in the midst of what is considered by many the richest valley in the state, viz., that of the Russian River, and this Baptist church is one of the oldest in the state.

Henry D. Sharpe of Providence entertained Commander Peary at the Hope Club on the occasion of the latter's lecture here, Feb. 9.

E. J. Steere has for the last four years been engaged as construction engineer on the erection of several buildings at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

1895

William H. Millington, after successfully serving the public schools of W'nechester and Norfolk, Conn., as superintendent of the supervision district, accepted, in line of promotion, a similar position at Foxboro, Mass., entering upon his duties last September.

1897

Professor Gregory D. Walcott, Ph. D., head of the department of philosophy and psychology at Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn., has an article in the January number of the American Journal of Theology entitled "Theological Reconstruction: a Practicable Programme." Professor Walcott established the department at Hamline only two years ago, and reports that 100 students are registered in this department this year. As the work is entirely elective the number of students registered indicates that a need felt by the students is met. In connection with the work of the department a philosophical club has been organized with meetings once a month for the discussion of philosophical, ethical and psychological problems that appeal especially to the students.

Dr. G. M. Whipple of Cornell University is one of the four active editors of a new educational magazine, the *Journal of Educational Psychology*, the first issue of which appeared in January. Professor Whipple has just published a book entitled "Questions in School Hygiene" in the series of Cornell Study Bulletins for Teachers, and announces the publication in the spring of another more elaborate volume to deal with "Physical and Mental Tests."

1898

D. S. Fultz is coaching the Columbia University baseball team.

1898 and 1899

Dr. H. W. Hopkins of Warren, R. I., has been recuperating from a very critical operation at Fort Sill, Okla. For the past two months he has been visiting his brother, Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, who is Adjutant of the First Field Artillery, and is stationed at that post. Dr. Hopkins has now returned home.

1899

C. Henry Smith recently read a paper before the Library Section of the Colorado Teachers' Association on the subject of "The United States Government Documents for Students."

1900

Charles G. Richardson has an article in the Engineering Edition of "Machinery" for February, entitled "A Method of Locating the Decimal Point in Slide Rule Calculations."

Rev. Herbert E. B. Case and wife, Ada Rogers Case, '02, expect to return to the United States this spring on a furlough, and will probably arrive in Rhode Island the last of May. Their address for the present is 53 Garden street, Pawtucket, R. I.

Ray O. Hughes is in charge of the History department in the high school at Westchester, Pa.

Clarence E. Norris is an instructor in German at Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Wallace Chesbro, recently of South Paris, Me., were given a reception by the churches and townspeople of Randolph, Vt., on Friday evening, Jan. 21. Mr. Chesbro has assumed the pastorate of the Federated Churches of Randolph.

1901

Frank C. Thompson of the Forestry Service has been transferred from Denver to San Francisco. His address is care of the Forestry Service, First National Bank building, San Francisco, Cal.

Arthur H. Whittemore, (better known, perhaps, as "Buck" Whittemore), coached the University of South Dakota football team the past season. He is in the law business in Vermillion, S. D., where the university is located.

1901

William R. Harvey of Newport, law partner of Hon. William P. Sheffield, '77, has been appointed a member of the state redistricting commission.

A recent number of the Journal of the United States Artillery contained "The Military Operations during the Siege of Port Arthur, from a Coast Defense Point of View," translated from the French in *Revue de l'Armée Belge*, by First Lieut. G. A. Taylor, C. A. C., U. S. A.

1902

Irving Southworth has been elected to the Democratic executive committee of Etowah County, Alabama.

Lieut. Charles A. Tetrault of the Medical Reserve Corps, Philippines Division, now stationed at Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., has been granted a four months' leave of absence.

Abbott Phillips has been admitted to membership in the firm of Messrs. Green, Hinckley and Allen, attorneys, Rhode Island Hospital Trust building, Providence.

1903

Fred A. Otis, formerly with Gardner, Piree & Thornley, announces that he has opened an office for the general practice of law at room 633 Banigan building, Providence.

The Denver University football team, which is managed by James S. Gartland, has again won the championship of the Rocky Mountain region. Mr. Gartland is also associate editor of Motor-Field.

A Newark, N. J., paper says: "H. W. Rockwell of Oneonta, N. Y., who has been appointed superintendent of the Glen Ridge public schools, to succeed Dr. Eugene W. Bouton, will assume his duties July 1. He will bring to his new post an excellent educational record, and it is said that his resignation was accepted with much regret by the Oneonta Board of Education. He is superintendent of schools in that city. Mr. Rockwell will relinquish his proposed European trip this summer in order that he may give his successor needed assistance and familiarize himself with the conditions at Glen Ridge before the opening of the school year. He was graduated from Brown in 1903, and taught in a private school for one year. He was principal of Gilbertsville High School for one year, and was made principal of the Oneonta High School in September, 1905. When the superintendent of schools of Oneonta resigned a year later Mr. Rockwell was appointed. During his administration the number of students in the high school had increased from 100 to 275, and several special departments have been established.

1904

George Sanford Holmes is making a success of newspaper work on the staff of the Denver Times.

Lucius A. Salisbury, M. D., has left the Boston City Hospital and has opened an office at 104 West 74th street, New York city.

1905

Earle Bennett Cross, Ph. D., is about to publish an article on "Traces of the Matronymic Family in the Hebrew Social Organization." It will appear in a forthcoming number of the "Biblical World," published by the University of Chicago. Dr. Cross received his degree of doctor of philosophy in the department of Biblical literature and history at Brown last June.

Arthur A. Howard finished his service at the Rhode Island Hospital, Dec. 31, and is now at the Children's Hospital, Boston.



Joseph Colter is director of athletics at the University of Georgia. His address is 336 Hill street, Athens, Ga.

Frank E. Marble is in business at Lynn, Mass., with offices at room 5, Bergengren building, Central square.

William C. Drohan is with the New York Title Guarantee and Trust Co., in its Jamaica office.

## 1906

Arthur Driscoll is practising law in New York in the office of D. F. O'Brien, '98.

Paul Matteson delivered an address before the Providence Franklin Society, Feb. 15, on "A Year in Labrador and Newfoundland."

Walter Clayton Carpenter received the degree of LL. B., from George Washington University on Feb. 22, 1910.

Jason O. Cook is at Harvard Law School this year.

## 1907

Donald McLean is on the engineering staff of the Denver Reservoir Irrigation Company. His address is care of their main offices, Denver, Colo.

## Ex-1907

Hermann F. Zimowski is teaching science and coaching athletics at the Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn.

On Feb. 18, Henry E. Hallborg addressed the Brown chapter of the society of the Sigma Xi on the subject "Wireless Telegraphy." Mr. Hallborg is associated with Prof. Fessenden as experimental engineer at the wireless station at Brant Rock, Mass., and spoke on the Fessenden system.

William N. Ross, teacher at the English High School, gave an interesting talk on the generation and uses of electricity before about 50 Edgewood boys at the Edgewood Free Library, Feb. 15.

A. Chester Snow is with Richardson & Clark at 25 Exchange street, Providence.

Dr. Clarence W. Way has been elected a member of the board of directors of the newly organized University Club of Williamsport, Pa.

Leo M. Bannon and his brother, John F. Bannon, '99, hold the positions of assistant superintendent and superintendent of the Union Bleaching and Finishing Co. of Greenville, S. C. The production of the company has more than doubled in the last eighteen months, and orders have recently been placed for machinery which will double the present capacity of the plant.

## 1908

Edward C. Hempel is principal of the grammar school at Sagamore, Mass.

Thomas Miller has been transferred to the New York offices of Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Co., 105 West 40th street. His residence is 148 Hicks street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

C. A. Worsley is teaching science in the high school at Rocky Ford, Colo.

## 1909

A. Manton Chase is doing engineering work in Colorado.

Theodore L. Paul may be addressed care of the Public Library, Denver, Colo.

William Biehvit is in the employ of the Lamport Manufacturers Supply Co., New York city.

## Alumnae

## 1900

Miss Pearl B. Grant enjoyed a trip abroad from July to November. Her itinerary included places of interest in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy.

## 1902

The home address of Mrs. Leon A. Drury (Daza Page Mowry) is 15 Maverick street, Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Alice M. Cushing has a position with the Providence-Washington Insurance Co.

## 1904

Miss Alice M. Crosby has passed the New York bar examinations and is the first woman lawyer of Fishkill, N. Y., and the second woman member of the bar in Dutchess county. Owing to the sudden death of her mother on February 1, 1910, Miss Crosby's plans for the future are not formed.

## 1907

The present address of Miss Louise A. Schofield is 341 West 23d street, New York city.

## 1909

Miss Elizabeth L. Mayo is teaching science in the Robinson Seminary, Exeter, N. H.

Miss Emma D. Lee is an assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa. Her address is 153 North Craig street.

## Births

Born, August 7, 1900, to Curtis Howard Winters and Edith Brown Winters, '05, a daughter, Eleanor Brown Winters.

Born at Hingham, Mass., Feb. 12, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wolsey Cronkhite, '05, a daughter. Mrs. Cronkhite was Miss May Hartwell of Providence.

Born, Feb. 11, 1910, to ex-Governor and Mrs. James H. Higgins, '08, a son.

Born at Mount Olive, N. C., Oct. 4, 1909, to Sarah Rempton (Cady) Patten and Rev. Walter Patten, Wesleyan, '07, a son, Paul Raymond.

Mr. Patten is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Oriental, N. C.

Born at Sagamore, Mass., Jan. 9, 1910, to Edward C. Hempel, '08, and Catherine Elizabeth Hempel, a son, Edward Charles Hempel, Jr.

Born to Charles B. Mackinney, ex-'90, and Mrs. Mackinney, a daughter, at Providence, Feb. 20, 1910.

Born, at Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 25, 1909, to John Hope, '94, a son, John Hope, Jr.

### Engagements

The engagement of Edward W. Holmes, '03, to Miss Irene Upton of Solano, New Mexico, is announced.

The engagement of Katharine Frances Littlefield, '02, to Rev. Kinsley Blodgett of Worcester, Mass., is announced.

The engagement of Miss Marguerite Birge (Wellesley '07) to Frederic Eugene Banfield, Jr., '06, is announced.

### Marriages

Married: E. B. Aldrich, ex-'93, to Miss Lora Elsie Lawson at Troy, N. H., Jan. 29, 1910.

On Wednesday, Jan. 10, 1910, Miss Ahne Armstrong of Louisville, Ky., was married to G. Edward Buxton, '02. Dr. Bertram H. Buxton, '04, was best man and Albert K. Potter, '02, was one of the groomsmen. Mr. and Mrs. Buxton will live on Gano street, Providence.

At Providence, Jan. 8, 1910, Robert I. Jamieson, '05, was married to Miss Ethel A. Cray of Providence.

### Deaths

REV. FREDERICK LYMAN BATCHELDER, 1839

Rev. Frederick Lyman Batchelder, for forty years pastor of the Baptist Church in Stafford, Conn., entered into rest Saturday evening, Jan. 15, 1910, at the home of his son in East Milton, Mass., where, on Monday, Jan. 17, the ninety-fifth anniversary of his birth, funeral services were held. Services in the Stafford church were held on Wednesday, Jan. 19th. The pastor, Rev. Albert B. Todd, spoke of Mr. Batchelder's devotion to the truths of God's word, of his life and labors as pastor, citizen and friend, and of his love for prayer, at family worship, in his public ministry, and in the homes of the people. He was, "of broad culture, logical in reasoning, unimpeachable in character, of strong convictions, loyal to duty, and a faithful preacher. Many received the start for a higher education at the feet of Mr. Batchelder. Mothers of every creed point to this man of God, as a model whose example the children should emulate." Just at sunset his body was laid to rest in the "Stafford street" cemetery at a spot overlooking the church he had loved and served so long.

Mr. Batchelder was born in Andover, N. H., Jan. 17, 1815, a son of Odlin and Huldah

Searle Batchelder, a direct descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachiler of Hampton, N. H., and outlived all of his eight brothers and sisters, one of whom was Rev. Otis R. Bachelor, M. D., for forty years a missionary at Midnapore and Balasore, India, under the Free Baptist Board. In 1827 he removed to Holliston, Mass., entering the employ of his older brother William, a boot manufacturer, and continued this for ten years. He was converted in 1831, and in June, 1833, was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church, West Medway, Mass.

He subsequently prepared for college and entered the junior class of Brown University in 1837, walking from Holliston to Providence the night before the examination, and walking back the following night. He was graduated in 1839, receiving the degree of A. B. and in 1842 that of A. M. At the time of his death he was the oldest living alumnus of Brown. He entered Newton Theological seminary in 1839 and graduated therefrom in 1842, the title of his essay being "Propagation of Christianity in China." One of his fellow students during those five years was the late Henry G. Weston, D. D., and Ezekiel G. Robinson was a classmate at Newton. He began a pastorate of the Baptist Church, East Longmeadow, Mass., in the spring of 1843 and was ordained to the Christian ministry the following August in the West Medway Baptist church.

In 1845 he went as a home missionary at his own charges to the Grand River region in Michigan where his labors for six years were divinely blessed. He was subsequently pastor at East Longmeadow one year, and in 1854 he became pastor of the Baptist church at Stafford, Conn., having twice previously served as its supply. At the semi-centennial of the church in 1859 he preached the historical sermon, the manuscript of which is still preserved. At the centennial celebration of the church in June, 1909, a beautiful bronze memorial tablet was unveiled, bearing the following inscription:

In loving remembrance  
of  
Frederick Lyman Batchelder,  
Pastor of the Stafford Baptist church,  
1854 to 1860 and 1865 to 1890,  
and since Pastor Emeritus.  
This tablet is erected on the  
Centennial anniversary of the church,  
June, 1909, by persons he  
baptized during these pastorates.  
John 3-16.

He baptized more than sixty persons during this period and was for many years superintendent of the Sunday school. His fellow townsmen honored him with public offices and for several years he served as town clerk and treasurer, and also as judge of the probate court for that district. He was long an active member of the school board. He had originally planned to become a teacher and he did more or less teaching, especially in pre-

paring students to enter college. On Jan. 1, 1862, he was married in the house which has since been their home, to Eliza H., daughter of Hon. Calvin Willey, U. S. Senator from Connecticut 1825 to 1831. For twelve years they have spent the winters with their two sons, Dr. Frederick P. Batchelder of Boston and William B. Batchelder of East Milton, where for two years past he remained continuously.

#### EDWIN BABCOCK, ex-1840

Edwin Babcock died at his home on Elm street in Westerly, Feb. 16, 1910, at the age of 90 years, 10 months and 8 days, after having been confined to his home by the infirmities of age for the past three years.

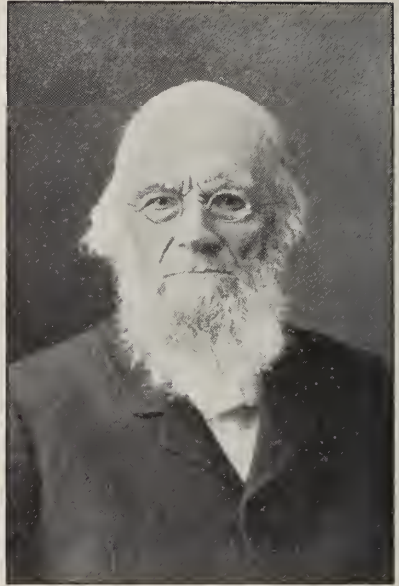
He was born in Westerly, April 8, 1819, and was the last survivor of a family of 10 children born to Rowse and Hannah (Brown) Babcock. Edwin Babcock's grandfather, Lieutenant Governor George Brown, removed from South Kingstown to Westerly and was the first senior warden of Christ Church. He died in his 91st year. Edwin Babcock, also dying in his 91st year, was senior warden of the same parish for the past quarter century.

Mr. Babcock was educated in the public schools of Westerly and the Plainfield, Conn., Academy, and entered Brown University as a member of the class of 1840. He remained in college for two years and then went to New York to engage in business. In 1843 he returned to Westerly, where he lived until his death.

On April 21, 1845, he was married to Olivia Smith Cady of Plainfield, Conn. To them three children were born—Elizabeth Cady Babcock, who died in Providence last January; John C. Babcock, who was drowned in 1870 at the age of 16 years, and Albert Babcock, now of Providence. Mrs. Babcock died Feb. 15, 1907.

In 1844 Edwin Babcock and his brother Horace, formed a partnership under the name of E. & H. Babcock for the manufacture of woolen goods at Potter Hill, where they built the mill now owned by the Pawcatuck Woolen Company. In the panic of 1857 the firm failed and paid 50 cents on the dollar in settlement, but five years later, when they recovered from their financial difficulties, they paid the balance in full, with added interest. From 1872 to 1890, Mr. Babcock was President of the National Phenix Bank. In that year the business was sold to the Washington Trust Company and he was chosen a director, a position he held the remainder of his life. He was grandson of the first President of the Washington Bank.

He was a great lover of music and often told of hearing Jenny Lind in his youth. In later years he heard nearly all the great singers who visited America. Since its organization he has been actively interested in Christ Episcopal Church, being for 37 years a member of the choir and for 67 years on the vestry.



REV. F. L. BATCHELDER, '39

#### EDWARD LORD CLARK, 1858.

Rev. Edward Lord Clark, D. D., a prominent New England clergyman, died suddenly of apoplexy at his home in Brookline, Mass., February 5, 1910. Dr. Clark was born in Nashua, N. H., on February 3, 1838, and but two days before his death celebrated his 72d birthday. He was the son of Peter and Susan (Lord) Clark. He was educated in the public schools of Nashua and in Brown University, graduating with the class of 1858. He then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1863. Williams College conferred the degree of doctor of divinity on him in 1880. Dr. Clark was ordained to the Congregational ministry in August, 1861, and in that year and in 1862, he served as chaplain of the 12th Massachusetts Volunteers in the civil war. He was then called to the pastorate of the First Congregational church in North Bridgewater, Mass., now Brockton, and served there from 1863-66, leaving to take a pastorate of the North church, New Haven, Conn., where he remained from 1867-72. In 1872 he was called to be pastor of the Presbyterian church of the Puritans in New York city and labored there until 1893, when he resigned to become pastor of the Central church, Boston, Mass. In March, 1902, he retired from active service. Dr. Clark was a member of the Archaeological society and the Century club of New York and was also a member of the Loyal Legion. He was the author of "Daleth; or Egypt Illustrated," 1863 and "Israel in Egypt," 1873. He married August 11, 1863, Miss Susan Grafton. He was a brother of Charles P. Clark, at one time president of the New Haven railroad.



# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., APRIL, 1910

No. 9

## TURTLE EGGS FOR AGASSIZ

THE ADVENTURE OF A BROWN MAN, PROFESSOR J. W. P. JENKS, '38, WRITTEN BY A BROWN MAN, PROFESSOR DALLAS LORE SHARP, '95: BEING EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE IN THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.  
REPRINTED BY PERMISSION

Agassiz had been engaged for a long time upon his *Contributions*. He had brought the great work nearly to a finish. It was, indeed, finished but for one small yet very important bit of observation: he had carried the turtle egg through every stage of its development with the single exception of one—the very earliest—that stage of first cleavages, when the cell begins to segment, immediately upon its being laid. That beginning stage had brought the *Contributions* to a halt. To get eggs that were fresh enough to show the incubation at this period had been impossible.

It was many years later that Mr. Jenks, then a gray-haired college professor, told me how he got those eggs to Agassiz.

"I was principal of an academy during my younger days," he began, "and was busy one day with my classes, when a large man suddenly filled the doorway of the room, smiled to the four corners of the room, and called out with a big, quick voice that he was Professor Agassiz.

"Of course he was. I knew it, even before he had had time to shout it to me across the room.

"Would I get him some turtle eggs? he called. Yes, I would. And would I get them to Cambridge within three hours from the time they were laid? Yes, I would. And I did. And it was worth the doing. But I did it only once.

"When I promised Agassiz those eggs

I knew where I was going to get them. I had got turtle eggs there before—at a particular patch of sandy shore along a pond, a few miles distant from the academy.



PROFESSOR J. W. P. JENKS

"Three hours was the limit. From the railroad station to Boston was thirty-five miles: from the pond to the station was perhaps three or four miles; from

Boston to Cambridge we called about three miles. Forty miles in round numbers! We figured it all out before he returned, and got the trip down to two hours,—record time:—driving from the pond to the station; from the station by express train to Boston; from Boston by cab to Cambridge. This left an easy hour for accidents and delays.

"Cab and car and carriage we reckoned into our time table; but what we didn't figure on was the turtle." . . . .

"I began my watch on the 14th of May; June first found me still among the cedars, still waiting, as I had waited every morning, Sundays and rainy days alike. June first was a perfect morning, but every turtle slid out upon her log, as if egg-laying might be a matter strictly of next year.

"Then came a mid-June Sunday morning, with dawn breaking a little after three: a warm, wide-awake dawn, with the level mist lifted from the level surface of the pond a full hour higher than I had seen it any morning before. . . . . Leaving my horse unhitched, as if he, too, understood, I slipped eagerly into my covert for a look at the pond. As I did so, a large pickerel ploughed a furrow out through the spatter-docks, and in his wake rose the head of an enormous turtle. Swinging slowly round the creature headed straight for the shore, and without a pause, scrambled out on the sand.

"She was about the size of a big scoop-shovel; but that was not what excited me, so much as her manner, and the gait at which she moved; for there was method in it and fixed purpose. On she came, shuffling over the sand toward the higher open fields, with a hurried, determined see-saw that was taking her somewhere in particular, and that was bound to get her there on time. . . . . I peered down the cornrows and saw the turtle stop, and begin to paw about in the loose soft soil. She was going to lay!

"She tried this place and that place and the other place—the eternally feminine!—But *the* place, evidently was hard to find. What could a female turtle do with a whole field of possible nests to choose from? Then at last she found it, and whirling about, she backed quickly

at it, and, tail first, began to bury herself before my staring eyes.

"Those were not the supreme moments of my life; perhaps those moments came later that day; but those certainly were among the slowest, most dreadfully mixed of moments that I ever experienced. They were hours long. There she was, her shell just showing, like some old hulk in the sand along shore. And how long would she stay there? and how should I know if she had laid an egg?

"I could still wait. And so I waited, when over the freshly awakened fields floated four mellow strokes from the distant town clock.

"Four o'clock! Why there was no train until seven! No train for three hours! The eggs would spoil! Then with a rush it came over me that this was Sunday morning, and there was no regular seven o'clock train—none till after nine.

"I think I should have fainted had not the turtle just then begun crawling off. I was weak and dizzy; but there, there in the sand were the eggs! and Agassiz! and the great book! And I cleared the fence, and the forty miles that lay between me and Cambridge at a single jump. He should have them, trains or no. Those eggs should go to Agassiz by seven o'clock, if I had to gallop every mile of the way. Forty miles! Any horse could cover it in three hours if he had to; and upsetting the astonished turtle, I scooped out her round white eggs.

"On a bed of sand in the bottom of the pail I laid them, with what care my trembling fingers allowed; filled in between them with more sand; so with another layer to the rim; and covering all smoothly with more sand, I ran back for my horse.

"That horse knew as well as I that the turtle had laid, and that he was to get those eggs to Agassiz. He turned out of that field into the road on two wheels, a thing he had not done for twenty years, doubling me up before the dashboard, the pail of eggs miraculously lodged between my knees. . . . .

"In order to get out on the pike it was necessary to drive back away from Boston toward the town. We had nearly covered the distance, and were rounding

a turn from the woods into the open fields, when, ahead of me, at the station it seemed, I heard the quick, sharp whistle of a locomotive.

"What did it mean? Then followed the *puff, puff, puff* of a starting train. But what train? Which way going? And jumping to my feet for a longer view, I pulled into a side road, that paralleled the track, and headed hard for the station. . . . My horse was on the gallop, going with the track, and straight toward the coming train. The sight of it almost maddened me—the bare thought of it on the road to Boston! On I went; on it came, a half—a quarter of a mile between us, when suddenly my road shot out along an unfenced field with only a level stretch of sod between me and the engine.

"With a pull that lifted the horse from his feet, I swung him into the field and sent him straight as an arrow for the track. That train should carry me and my eggs to Boston!

"The engineer pulled the rope. He saw me standing up in the rig, saw my hat blow off, saw me wave my arms, saw the tin pail swing in my teeth, and he jerked out a succession of sharp halts! But it was he who should halt, not I; and on we went, the horse with a flounder landing the carriage on top of the track.

"The train was already grinding to a stop; but before it was near a standstill, I had backed off the track, jumped out, and running down the rails with the astonished engineers gaping at me, had swung aboard the cab.

"They offered no resistance; they hadn't had time. Nor did they have the disposition, for I looked strange, not to say dangerous. Hatless, dewsoaked, smeared with yellow mud, and holding, as if it were a baby or a bomb, a little tin pail of sand.

"'Crazy,' the fireman muttered, looking to the engineer for his cue.

"I had been crazy, perhaps, but I was not crazy now.

"'Throw her wide open,' I commanded. 'Wide open! These are fresh turtle eggs for Professor Agassiz of Cambridge. He must have them before breakfast.'

"Then they knew I was crazy, and evidently thinking it best to humor me,

threw the throttle wide open, and away we went. . . .

(Arriving in Boston at six o'clock, with an hour to spare for the remainder of the journey, the schoolmaster leaped from the engine, scaled the fence of the switching yard, and, giving no heed to the cry of someone behind him, dashed across the adjacent square to a cab.)

"Time was flying now. Here was the last lap. The cabman saw me coming and squared away. I waved a paper dollar at him, but he only stared the more. A dollar can cover a good deal, but I was too much for one dollar. I pulled out another, thrust them both at him, and dodged into the cab, calling 'Cambridge!'

"He would have taken me straight to the police station, had I not said, 'Harvard College. Professor Agassiz's house! I've got eggs for Agassiz;' and pushed another dollar up at him through the hole.

"It was nearly half-past six.

"'Let him go!' I ordered. 'Here's another dollar if you make Agassiz's house in twenty minutes. Let him out; never mind the police.'

"Across the bridge with a rattle and jolt that put the eggs in jeopardy, and on over the cobble stones, we went. Half standing to lessen the jar, I held the pail in one hand and held myself in the other, not daring to let go even to look at my watch.

"But I was afraid to look at the watch. I was afraid to see how near to seven o'clock it might be. The sweat was dripping from my nose, so close was I running to the limit of my time.

"Suddenly there was a lurch, and I dove forward, ramming my head into the front of the cab, coming up with a rebound that landed me across the small of my back on the seat, and sent half of my pail of eggs helter-skelter over the floor.

"We had stopped. Here was Agassiz's house; and without taking time to pick up the scattered eggs, I tumbled out, and pounded at the door.

"No one was astir in the house. But I would stir them. And I did. Right in the midst of the racket the door opened. It was the maid.

"'Agassiz,' I gasped, 'I want Professor



Agassiz, quick!' And I pushed by her into the hall.

"Go 'way, sir. I'll call the police. Professor Agassiz is in bed. Go 'way, sir!"

"Call him—Agassiz—instantly, or I'll call him myself!"

"But I didn't; for just then a door overhead was flung open, a great white-robed figure appeared on the dim landing above, and a quick, loud voice called excitedly—

"Let him in! Let him in. I know him. He has my turtle eggs!"

"And the apparation, slipperless, and clad in anything but an academic gown, came sailing down the stairs.

"The maid fled. The great man, his arms extended, laid hold of me with both hands and dragging me and my precious pail into his study, with a swift, clean stroke laid open one of the eggs, as the watch in my trembling hands ticked its way to seven—as if nothing unusual were happening to the history of the world."

But the occasion just described was not the only one on which Professor Jenks displayed his promptitude. Two others related in Dr. Reuben A. Guild's "Memorial Address," are worth recording, especially as one shows how the Brown professor stole a march on Agassiz.

"The Rev. Frederic Denison, a loyal alumnus of Brown, had been for many years making a collection of Indian relics in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and was

now preparing an account of them for a history of Westerly, where he was settled as pastor of a church. A paragraph in the Providence Journal referring to this collection caught the eye of Professor Jenks, and soon he had an account of it from the author himself. Before there was time for a reply the professor was in the pastor's study, his face all radiant with joy as he gazed upon the six hundred relics, illustrating the history, manners, and customs of the aborigines. The owner could have sold them for a handsome sum, but he gladly gave them as a foundation for the new Museum, and they were at once transferred to the cases in Rhode Island Hall. The next day a collector from Yale appeared on the ground, but he was twenty-four hours too late. The relics had gone."

"John Cassin, a noted ornithologist and author, having just died, his collection, in skin and properly labelled, was on sale in Philadelphia. The professor saw the advertisement, and without waiting to write, with his accustomed promptness, took the next train for the City of Brotherly Love. The price was three hundred dollars, and the number of skins twenty-five hundred, more or less. The money was at once paid, and the collection, numbering on count upwards of four thousand, was expressed to Providence. The next day a letter was received from Professor Agassiz wanting it for Harvard. He also, like the Yale collector, was twenty-four hours too late."



## WHAT DOES THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE AT BROWN PREPARE FOR ?

*By Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt.D.*

By the bachelor's degree as here used are meant the two non-technical degrees of bachelor of arts and bachelor of philosophy given in Brown University for substantially the same academic course. The degree of bachelor of science in Brown University leads directly to the career of civil, electrical, or mechanical engineer. The question has been raised whether the first two degrees, as judged by their results, are also vocational, and, if so, along what lines. The assertion is sometimes made, for instance, that the academic course attracts chiefly intending teachers, and therefore has little relation to the intellectual life of the great mass of intelligent young men. If this charge should prove true, it would mean that the university is serving as a kind of higher normal school,—a useful function indeed, but not one perhaps that is sufficient to justify all that is claimed or done for the university.

A count has been made of the careers chosen by the 525 Brown men holding the bachelor's degree in the classes 1900 to 1904, inclusive. Though it may still be early to register the careers finally to be chosen by some of the men, the percentages are not likely to be greatly changed. Certain activities

represented by relatively few choices, such as government work, engineering, Y. M. C. A. work, and journalism, as well as the cases where no calling is reported, are classed together as scattering. But the great bulk come under the five headings: Ministry, Law, Medicine, Teaching and Business.

	A.B.	%	Ph.B.	%	Total	%
Ministry....	30	10	16	7	46	9
Law.....	66	22	41	18	105	20
Medicine...	28	9	17	7	45	9
Teaching. &.	69	23	46	20	115	22
Business....	63	21	85	37	148	28
Scattering..	40	13	24	11	66	13

Total ...	296	56	229	44	525	100
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These figures show indeed that teaching surpasses in the number of its votaries both the ministry and medicine combined, but also that it finds a close second in law, while business distinctly outnumbered it in following, and is, in fact, embraced by over one-fourth of the students who have pursued our academic courses in recent years. This does not mean, as we interpret it, that so many future business men are losing their four best years of training for the sake of qualifying to join university clubs, but rather that they are finding in the college a culture and a breadth of view which yield the best personal and commercial equivalent for those years.

## NEW DORMITORY FOR THE WOMEN'S COLLEGE

Friends of the Women's College in Brown University will rejoice to know that ground has been broken for the erection of the new \$75,000 dormitory on Cushing street, opposite the Sayles Gymnasium. It is expected that the building will be completed in time for occupancy at the beginning of the school year in September next.

The new dormitory is to be a four-story structure of brick walls with white limestone trimmings. It is to be 138 feet

long by 55 feet wide, and will accommodate about 50 students. The style of architecture is Colonial, and the building is patterned along the lines of the dormitories at Radcliffe College in Cambridge.

The interior will be simply furnished, the general finish throughout being in ash, but the arrangement of rooms on the first floor has been carried out in the plans with a special view to the social requirements. On the ground floor will be a large library or living room, a spacious

formal reception room, hall mistress's reception room, and dining room, all laid out in a connecting plan to meet the social needs of the students who will occupy the dormitory.

The new building is being erected partially from funds in the bequest of Mrs. Horace G. Miller and partially from funds subscribed by 20 local persons at the solicitation of the committee in charge of the erection of the structure: Stephen O. Metcalf, Colonel R. H. I. Goddard, and Dean Lida Shaw King. The land upon which it is being raised was also a gift to the Women's College.

on this floor. The outlook from the windows of the library, reception room and dining room will be especially pleasant, as from them one looks out directly on to a piazza and terrace which will grace the ground before the dormitory. There are 10 sleeping rooms on the first floor.

The second floor is devoted altogether to 20 sleeping rooms, with the exception of a large sitting room midway of the central corridor, which has been arranged so that the occupants need not go down to the first floor unless they desire.

The third floor has 22 rooms, all of which are sleeping apartments. The



PREPARING FOR THE NEW DORMITORY ON CUSHING STREET  
Pembroke Hall and Sayles Gymnasium in the background

The building will face west, with one end, instead of the front, on Cushing street. This arrangement is in order that the rooms may all have east and west exposures to the sunlight through the windows, instead of north and south. It may never have occurred to most Brown graduates that all our Brown dormitories are so located.

In the rear of the dining room are the serving room and the kitchen, the latter very spacious. There are 13 rooms in all

fourth floor, so far as it is to be finished, will be devoted to the use of the servants. Their service and sleeping rooms will be located on the top story. There will be eight rooms, besides a large unfinished portion which may later be used for students' rooms.

The plans call for 49 sleeping rooms for students in all. The partitions throughout are to be of fireproof construction and the staircases also will be fireproof. Large fire escapes will be



placed on three sides of the building, where they will be accessible to the occupants.

On each floor the arrangement is such that a broad, roomy corridor runs the entire length of the building, with the rooms opening off from it on either side.

On the exterior the most elaborate feature will be the main entrance. A piazza will extend about half the length of the building in the centre, with steps leading down at either end and in the middle. A wooden portico will adorn the top of the doorway. And the land in front of the piazza will be terraced off attractively.

street and Bowen in this immediate locality.

No movement to that end has been instituted, so far as is known, but it is pointed out that such a plan would be admirable, as it would eliminate the present disconnections in the college property and make that section practically private property. It would materially enlarge the campus and make the college property all connected and compact.

In the realization of such a plan the Miller residence on Bowen street would be brought in such proximity to the rest



MILLER RESIDENCE ON BOWEN STREET  
Owned by the Women's College

The architects of the new building are Andrews, Jaques & Rantoul of Boston. Norcross Brothers are the contractors.

The late acquisition of the Miller residence on Bowen street, the next thoroughfare to Cushing street, and in close proximity to the new dormitory, has raised hopes in the minds of the friends of the Women's College regarding an extensive plan which would, if realized, mean the ultimate acquisition by the college of all the property between Cushing

of the college property that it might be of use as a college building, whereas at present it is not used for that purpose. It is too small for a college dormitory and there is no other purpose for which it can be conveniently utilized at present.

The Miller residence, which comes to the Women's College as residuary legatee from the estate of Mrs. Horace G. Miller, is at present rented by the college. Its ideal use, it seems to us, would be as the residence of the dean.

## A BROWN GRADUATE AT LICK OBSERVATORY

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*By Leah B. Allen, 1907*

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The life of the people at Lick Observatory is unique in several respects, owing to the isolation of a community united in doing astronomical research work. In some ways, the conditions resemble those at an army post, but the purpose and interests make the life essentially different, and at no other observatory is there a similarly isolated community. Most of the large observatories are in or near some city; while at smaller ones, such as Heidelberg, only one family is isolated. Yerkes Observatory is not far from a railroad and the vicinity is popular for summer homes and camps. The Solar Observatory on Mt. Wilson has at the summit only a "monastery" for the temporary accommodation of the astronomers, and their homes are down in Pasadena.

Lick Observatory, although a department of the University of California, is situated on Mt. Hamilton, fifty miles south of Berkeley and twenty-seven miles by road from San Jose, the nearest town. This means that it is necessary to go nearly twenty miles to the nearest trolley car and still farther to a shop or railroad train.

On the summit of the mountain, the highest peak in the range, the main building of the observatory, with its great dome, stands like a mediaeval castle, protecting the small cluster of houses which are behind it, as approached from town. The reservation of 2,600 acres includes beautiful canyons and groves of oak and pine. The immediately surrounding country is occupied by cattle ranches. Toward the west, the observatory overlooks the famous Santa Clara Valley and several small towns, which show at night by the glimmer of their lights; farther away, the Santa Cruz range stands out impressively dark against the red sky at sunset; toward the north, San Francisco Bay is visible, and toward the south, the

mountains about Monterey Bay. In winter, around the eastern horizon, appears a bright line of the snow-capped Sierras.

The mountain community consists not only of astronomical workers and their families, but of mechanics and workmen, making altogether about fifty people. Men are needed to tend the electric plant and water works and to do the repairing of instruments and buildings. The electricity used in lights and in turning the big dome must be made on the mountain and water must be pumped from the springs to tanks on the highest peak. There are usually about ten children of less than high school age. For these, the observatory has built a school house and a teacher is provided by the county. Two of the graduates of this school have been prepared for college by their parents and the other astronomers without going away from their mountain home, and have creditably passed the entrance examinations of the University of California. It is seldom possible to hold a church service on Mt. Hamilton, but there is a regular Sunday school.

A daily stage, except Sundays, brings mail and provisions from San Jose. The observatory has a mule team of its own and the director has an automobile, which is often of great help to the people and gives them much pleasure.

The isolation of this community makes precaution against fire particularly important. Near every dwelling is a house containing a big hose always attached to a water pipe. In case of a brush fire on any part of the reservation, the men are all summoned and hurry forth, each carrying a bucket.

An astronomer's wife, riding down in the stage with some strangers, heard the following conversation:

"Why do you suppose those people are willing to live up there?"

"Oh, for the money in it, of course."

That was too much for the listener, and she indignantly responded: "Indeed, we do not live there for money; we live there simply for the love of astronomy."

So they do. The great Lick telescope is in use every clear night from sunset to sunrise the year around. The time for work is divided into two parts and at the beginning of the week a program is posted on the bulletin board telling who shall use the telescope each half of every night. Besides the big refracting telescope, there is a large reflector, a fine meridian circle and several smaller instruments, and the investigations are varied with all of these. One astronomer alone has discovered visually more than two thousand double stars. The spectrographic workers are finding the radial velocity of stars, primarily for the purpose of obtaining the direction of the sun's motion in space; but many other interesting problems present themselves as the observations continue. The expeditions sent out from Lick Observatory to study solar eclipses are always of intense interest to all members of the community. The cable message telling of a clear sky at the right moment is received with delight, (the Lick Observatory is noted for its good luck at such times), and the returning travelers are eagerly welcomed. As the only land from which the sun appears totally eclipsed is often in a foreign, and sometimes, uncivilized, country, the observers bring, besides their astronomical news, many stories of strange and amusing experiences. New discoveries are announced in frequent "Bulletins," and the details of long pieces of work appear in the volumes of the "Publications." The latest of these is the "Keeler Memorial Volume," containing a collection of marvelous photographs of nebulae and star clusters.

Saturday evenings, visitors are allowed to look through the big telescope. Special stages leave San Jose in the afternoon and return late at night. All the astronomers, except those who are going to observe the last half of the night, are on duty, explaining the works of the observatory to the guests.

Although all other activities on Mt. Hamilton are subordinate to astronomy, life there is by no means all work and no play. This is shown by the statement of one of the children in school. When asked to name the seasons, he innocently said: "There are the quail, trout, and deer seasons." It is true that there are good hunting and fishing nearby. Then, too, every winter there is a golf tournament, and every summer, a tennis tournament, in each of which nearly everybody is expected to participate. The close of a tournament is celebrated with merry-making and the presentation of a trophy to the winner. Skiing and tobogganning are enjoyed during the brief time of snow, and tramping is a favorite exercise in all seasons. But no social affair is allowed to interfere with astronomy. Favorable weather for an evening entertainment is reversed on Mt. Hamilton. If the sky is clear, some of the observers must work. So it sometimes happens that a party must be postponed on account of fair weather, and guests may be invited at short notice when an evening proves to be cloudy.

When a visitor asked a certain astronomer if he were the "keeper," he answered: "No, I am only one of the inmates." Perhaps some strangers seriously think life on Mt. Hamilton would be equivalent to imprisonment; but the astronomers at Lick love the mountain and warmly corroborate the statement of Mr. Plummer in the English periodical, "The Observatory." It would be hard to find a happier or more contented community than the band of workers on Mt. Hamilton." Indeed, this life has a seemingly magic hold on the hearts of those who have lived in the charm of its good fellowship and enthusiastic devotion to astronomy.

Whitin Observatory,  
Wellesley, Mass.

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President Wheeler of the University of California is one of Professor Upton's classmates; Mr. Paddock, now at the South American station of the Lick Observatory, is a member of the class of 1902, and the writer of this article was a computer for two years on Mt. Hamilton.



## BROWN AND MILITARISM

*By First Lieut. G. A. Taylor, 1901, C. A. C., U. S. A.*

Is the military spirit among Brown men becoming decadent? I have used the word "militarism" in the title above, not of my own choice, but because I feel sure that that is what about nine out of ten Brown men will say, when their eye falls upon this article.

About ten years ago I wrote in this magazine a little sketch of the work done at Brown by Captain C. H. Murray, U. S. A., (now colonel 14th U. S. Cavalry), the last instructor in military science detailed at Brown. Little did I think at that time, that it might be the requiem of military instruction at Brown, but there has been no Brown Battalion since that time. Now please do not misunderstand the purpose of these few lines. I have no ulterior motives. The detail at Brown is a most desirable one, but I am not seeking it. I simply desire to set forth a few facts which may some day bear blossoms, if not actual fruit.

College men as a class will not take military duty seriously. When required to drill, some of them develop hitherto unexpressed Quaker tendencies. One man, whom I knew, suddenly found that he was suffering from acute neurasthenia. College men will go to their deaths with the same nonchalant spirit with which they would enter a cane-rush, but will not prepare themselves for military service until the crisis is imminent. It is a national fault, for which we must pay some day. Theodore Roosevelt, "Ham" Fish, "Jack" Greenway, "Bob" Wrenn and other college men went to Cuba, and "made good," with that same joy of the conflict with which they would have "bucked a line," but Colonel Roosevelt was lieutenant colonel at first, and deferred to his more experienced friend, Colonel Leonard Wood. "Ham" Fish gave all that a man can give, but some obscure, dark-hued sergeant in the 10th Cavalry may have shot even straighter and sold his life even more dearly before they "got him."

Here in Denver they have recently organized a National Guard company of college men, but it took more time than

it should have. Too many college men prefer to "muddle with books, an' pictures, an' china, an' etchin's, an' fans." It is not Brown alone, far be it, but our college education as a whole is tending to emasculate the cardinal virtues upon which this republic has been builded and maintained. What percentage of undergraduates can shoot and ride? I had to acquire knowledge of the horse after I was twenty-two years old, but I happened to have learned to shoot at the age when the boy of to-day is hardly entrusted with drivers and mid-irons.

The other evening at our University Club here in Denver, my friend, the German consul, spoke before the club, on the subject of German university life, with its corps, and duels and many-hued caps. He remarked incidentally, in a matter of fact manner, that during his university life he had served about fourteen months with the colors. Compulsory military service is, of course, contrary to our institutions, but that it should have to be compulsory should not be necessary. I have too much faith in American manhood and sound sense. The time will come, and is coming, when men will voluntarily train themselves as soldiers. Read of what they are doing along military lines in Australia. Those men covered themselves with glory in South Africa, and when they died it was from bullets, not disease.

Some few years ago I came back to Brown and went into Sayles Hall. Major "Billy" Brown and all the rest of the men in uniform, whose portraits in my day hung in honored places, were as near the back of the hall as they could be gotten, without being actually ejected—and "Billy" Brown, '62, killed at Petersburg—God forgive the man who moved his picture, he knew not what he did. But the old Civil War men are gone, all but Professor Manatt—unless my memory fails me, there is a bit of bronze on the lapel of his coat. "Bennie" had been an officer and lost an eye in the Civil War, before he was a freshman. I remember a cane-rush in the early

nineties, which "Bennie" and "Britt" suppressed. It did not take place as scheduled—the commanding officer and the sergeant of the guard were right in the thick of it. "Bennie" made a few promises of excommunication—I remember the names of the students he mentioned—I am not going to give you away, gentle reader. Suffice it to say that there are no better names in Rhode Island. The two classes changed their minds, and decided that they had not really wanted a cane-rush, anyway.

With my apologies to Professor Manatt, permit me to say that my interest in Latin ebbed, after Caesar had "cleaned up" *omnia Gallia*. He might even personally recall that a like diminution of zeal in the study of the Greek language occurred shortly after the Ten Thousand completed the first "March to the Sea" on record.

To return to the subject, the day is not yet when "wars and rumors of wars shall cease;" it is not the "nature of the beast." There will be another war some day. Brown men will be there, and they should be there with rank commensurate with their brains. One day in 1861, one of Brown's most distinguished graduates marched across Exchange place to take the train which was to bear the regiment south; on his shoulder was a musket, and he marched shoulder to shoulder with a hack-driver. The Brown man came back a lieutenant colonel on the staff, but should he not have been permitted to acquire, with his education, that knowledge which would have enabled him to go out with the straps on his shoulders, which were his by birth, inheritance and talents? Think it over! It is poor conservation not to employ the brains and the brawn, each where they were intended to be placed. This is not snobbery. I have groomed a horse and carried a side of beef, and am not ashamed of it. The man from the shops and the farms may make a far better enlisted man than you, but you have had the opportunities to better yourself, which he has not.

I feel very strongly upon this subject, but the space is limited. I would advocate the restoration of the department of military science at Brown, and that the course include infantry drill, close and

extended order; small arms practice on the state rifle range; military and international law; army regulations, including a course in the simpler official papers and military correspondence; field service regulations, including such field exercises as are practicable; military hygiene and the handling of the ration. These last two subjects are very important. A volunteer company will eat its ten days' rations in three, and its members will die of disease, while a regular company is getting fat on the same food, and having a minimum number on the sick-report. This contrast is not quite so marked now as it was ten years ago, however.

I sometimes wonder that more Brown men do not take the examinations for the army, and adopt the service as a profession. We hear much of preparation for other departments of the government service. The pay of a second lieutenant is \$141.67 per month at the start, and he is furnished quarters, medical attendance, and travel allowances. After thirty years or more of service he may possibly be retired as a colonel with three-quarters pay, or \$312.50 per month, for the rest of his life, but he will not want to retire; few are glad when the day comes. Since man made the first stone clubs, the profession of arms has headed the professions. The surgeon and the chaplain care for the fighting man, and the lawyer and the civil government follow military government by "the man on the horse" in conquered territory.

Information as to the scope of the army examinations is gladly furnished by the War Department. The National Guard is now, by the Dick bill, an active factor in the national defence, and men like "Archie" Matteson, '93, have served their states well. Adjutant General Sackett of Rhode Island is a Brown man himself, and a veteran of the Civil War. Brown men can find much worse ways of spending one evening a week than with one of the Rhode Island National Guard coast artillery companies. I found time to put in two years with the state troops when I was in college. Brown men were at Yorktown, Chapultepec, Gettysburg, Antietam, El Caney, and San Mateo, P. I., and they will be in the next "row;" may Brown help them to bear themselves to the credit of their Alma Mater!

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

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The Brown University Teachers' Association will hold its eighth annual meeting at the university on Friday and Saturday, April 22 and 23. On Friday afternoon the general subject will be: "The College Freshman." Principal Amasa A. Holden of the high school at Woonsocket will present a statistical study, showing the percent of the freshmen in the several New England colleges who return for a second year. The "Responsibility of the Home and the School in the Matter of College Freshmen" will be discussed by Professor Frank W. Nicolson, secretary of the faculty, Wesleyan University; and the "Responsibility of the College" by Principal D. W. Abercrombie, Worcester Academy. The committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the question: "Are College Entrance Requirements Excessive?" will report through its chairman, Principal Charles E. Dennis, Jr. The committee will recommend modifications in the entrance requirement in Latin, and changes in the rating for modern languages.

The second annual dinner of the Association will be held in Lyman Gymnasium on Friday evening at six o'clock. There will be after-dinner speeches; and an illustrated lecture by Director Hermon C. Bumpus, showing the educational work of the American Museum of Natural History. All friends of the university are invited to attend this dinner. The tickets are one dollar each. Notification of intention to be present should be sent to the chairman of the committee, Principal Elmer E. Hosmer of the High School at Pawtucket, R. I., not later than April 21. As the dinner of last year was a pronounced success a large attendance is expected.

At the meeting on Saturday morning the general subject will be: "Teaching How to Study." The topics will be: "How to Secure from the Pupil Initiative and Independent Effort," by Principal John S. French, Morris Heights School, Providence; "The Study Habit and How

to Cultivate It," by Professor Stuart H. Rowe, Brooklyn Training School for Teachers, Brooklyn, N. Y.; "How to Study and Teaching How to Study," by Professor Frank M. McMurry, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

The addresses of the meeting will be published in the June number of "Education," and a copy will be sent to each member of the association. The association will publish immediately after the meeting the first year-book of the association. This year-book will contain the names of all members of the association and all graduates of the university who are teaching, together with the present educational position of each. If complete, the book should contain nearly 800 names. Such a book should be of service in creating a feeling of unity and solidarity, and in assisting those who wish to secure the services of Brown University graduates, and also those who wish to change their position. Superintendent Wendell A. Mowry of Central Falls is chairman of the committee who have in charge the publication of the year-book. (Names will be published only when accurate information can be obtained.) A copy of the year-book will be sent to each member of the Association, and as far as funds will allow to each graduate of the university who is engaged in educational work. Every graduate of the university who is teaching should send the required information as soon as possible to the secretary of the association, Professor Walter Ballou Jacobs, Brown University.

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**Of Interest to Most of Us** J. Donald Pryor, captain of the football team in the fall of 1907 and of the basketball team in 1906 and 1908, has been selected to assist Coach Robinson with the football team next fall. Pryor played end on the 'varsity while in college, and will probably take charge of the ends and backs.



At the Bristol, R. I. school meeting the other evening, Rev. William R. Trotter, '80, brought up the question of manual training in the Colt High School, and it was voted that the instruction begin with an instructor from Brown University. The sum of \$60 was set aside for tools and material to be installed in the basement of the building.

James Russell McKay, '11, of Youngstown, Ohio, has been elected captain of the university basketball team. He will also captain the football team next fall.

Lieutenant G. A. Taylor, '01, writes from Fort Logan, Colo.: "The Rocky Mountain dinner was put up in fine shape in the last number of the Monthly. It means a lot to a good many of us exiles out here. I get back, but some of them have not been back since they graduated."

In a recent gymnastic contest, R. G. Shaw, '11, of Providence, won the title of college gymnast. H. A. Taber, '10, of Providence, who is to be the Rhodes scholar from Rhode Island next year, won second place.

At a college smoker in the Brown Union, March 8, Col. H. Anthony Dyer, '94, spoke entertainingly on "Quaint Corners in Normandy."

The faculty has decided to introduce a course in architecture, which will begin next year and will be given in conjunction with the Rhode Island School of Design.

The sixth and final lecture of the term in the course on Practical Business given under the auspices of the department of economics was delivered March 10 by E. Tudor Gross, '01, president of the Providence Board of Trade, and secretary of the Real Estate Exchange of Providence. The subject was: "Opportunities for College Men in the Real Estate Business."

The Sphinx Club held its final meeting of the winter term March 10, and was addressed by Professor William Kirk of the department of economics on the subject of "Socialism."

A most successful production was given by "The Players" under the auspices of the English department of the university, of the morality play, "The

Marriage of Wit and Science," on March 11 in the Talma Theatre, Providence. The performance, which was given principally for the benefit of the students of the university, was most creditable, not only in the enactment, but in the matter of costuming and scenery, in which particulars models of the Elizabethan age were strictly followed. The cast, among others, included Professor Thomas Crosby, Jr., and Professor Albert Knight Potter of the department of English, and Dean Alexander Meiklejohn.

The senior class has elected the following junior marshals: W. C. Giles of Springfield, Mass., chief marshal; J. E. Hinckley of Barnstable, Mass., and J. R. McKay of Youngstown, Ohio.

The committee for the sophomore ball, which will be held in April, has been chosen as follows: Chairman, H. R. Chace, Jr., of Providence; secretary, W. H. Robertson of Providence; treasurer, E. A. Adams of Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The swimming team of the university has been most successful in the last two meets in which it has competed. On March 5, Amherst was defeated in a dual meet which took place in the Brown pool, by a score of 40 to 22. The relay team broke the college record. On March 12, the Brown team succeeded in capturing the triangular meet at the Amherst pool, in which Amherst and Williams, in addition to Brown, competed. J. S. Goldberg, '13, of New York, broke the triangular record in the plunge, with a plunge of 66 feet, 6 inches. N. V. S. Mumford, '12, of Providence, was the star of the meet, winning the 25-yard dash and securing the most points of any individual performer.



#### New York Alumnae

The spring meeting of the New York alumnae will be held at the Women's University Club, 17 Madison square, North, New York city, on Saturday, April 16, at one o'clock.

A business meeting will follow the luncheon. All Brown women are invited to attend. It would facilitate the work of the committee if any desiring to attend would send their names and ad-

dresses to Mrs. Freeman Putney, Jr., 25 S. 11th avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. The committee in charge is as follows: Anne Larry Putney, '99, chairman, Margaret Landon Fisher, '96, Clara A. Gomberg, '97, Emily Gardner Munro, '98, Miriam Slocum, ex-officio.



**Professor Lamont's Library for Brown** The complete library of the late Professor Hammond Lamont, formerly of the English department of Brown University, and afterwards editor of the Nation, has been transferred from his home to the Brown University Library. It is one of the most complete private libraries in America in its field of English, and makes a very desirable addition to the university's facilities. It is a gift of the classes of 1899 and 1900, who state that there is no condition attaching to the gift, except that it shall always be so placed that it will best serve the interests of the entire student body, especially in work taken in connection with the department of English. The disposal of the library will be in the hands of that department and the librarian.

The following letter in connection with the gift of the library is self-explanatory:

Providence, R. I., March 9, 1910.

"President W. H. P. Faunce,  
Brown University,  
Providence, R. I.

"Dear Sir:

"The classes of 1899 and 1900 have the honor to present to Brown University the personal library of the late Professor Hammond Lamont, to be known as the 'Hammond Lamont Memorial Library, Decennial Gift of the Classes of 1899 and 1900.'

"It is with a deep sense of loyalty to our Alma Mater and with an increasing appreciation of the sincerity and virility of the teaching of Professor Lamont that this memorial is given by the classes of 1899 and 1900, which were the only two classes associated with Professor Lamont throughout all their four years at college.

"There are no restrictions or conditions attached to this gift. The main intent is to place Professor Lamont's library where it will do the most good in an institution with which he formed such a personal and intimate relationship.

"We trust, however that a space near the library will be reserved for a tablet inscribed 'Hammond Lamont Memorial Library, Decennial Gift of the Classes of 1899 and 1900': that the library will be suitably housed and easily

accessible to all students and graduates of Brown University, and because the library is enriched with the annotations of Professor Lamont that reasonable precaution will be taken against the loss of volumes."

Very sincerely,  
CLARENCE S. BRIGHAM,

Chairman.

Clinton C. White (chairman), Charles W. Brown, Mendell W. Crane, Fred T. Field (ex-officio), Nathan A. Tufts, Decennial Committee for the Class of 1900.

George W. Baylis, James M. Kent, Fred W. Murphy, Charles A. Walsh, Decennial Committee for the Class of 1899.



#### **Addition to Library Resources**

One of the most important of all possible additions to the bibliographical resources of the University Library has just been arranged and will be carried out upon the completion of the John Hay Library. According to advices received from the librarian of Congress, the library has been made the Rhode Island depository for the catalogue cards issued by the Library of Congress. These already amount to 400,000 and increase at the rate of about 50,000 a year. These cards will offer invaluable reference facilities to the catalogue and reference departments of the library, as well as to the professors and all others engaged in research involving bibliographical investigation.



#### **Penn Will Play in Providence**

The Philadelphia Press of March 25 says: "One of the biggest surprises in the history of football at the University of Pennsylvania was sprung yesterday, when it was learned that the Red and Blue eleven will play Brown next fall at Providence. The trip to Providence is the result of a request from the New Englanders that the game this year be played on their grounds. The matter was seriously discussed by the Quakers' football committee and it was unanimously decided to give them their request. Of course, it will deprive the football lovers of the City of Brotherly Love from seeing the game, but as one of the members of the committee said yesterday: 'The relations which have always existed between our college and Brown have been unusually friendly, and as we have re-

ceived such decent treatment from the Brown footballers since the first day we played them, it was next to impossible for us to refuse their request.'"

**Lecturers from Brown** Recently the secretary of a Brown alumni association said to President

Faunce: "We have in our town a fine lecture course every winter. If some of our Brown professors could appear on our platform, it would promote Brown's interests throughout this region. What professors can you personally recommend for public lectures, and what would be their subjects?"

In other places alumni have asked Dr. Faunce to suggest speakers for university clubs, teachers' conventions, public dinners, high school graduations, etc., and in response he has prepared a list of a few members of the faculty who are frequently doing this sort of work. One of them—Mr. Crosby—is a professional reader, whose readings rank with any in this country. The others are available either for single addresses or courses of lectures, provided not too much time away from home is required. The matter of compensation cannot be determined by any fixed rule. If the distance is not too great, the faculty often go in a missionary spirit, asking nothing more than expenses. In other cases a moderate fee ministers to the satisfaction of all concerned. The list may, on some occasion, assist in introducing Brown teachers in various parts of the country.

Professor George G. Wilson, International Law.

Professor Courtney Langdon, French Literature, Browning, Dante, Readings or Lectures.

Professor J. Irving Manatt, Ancient Greece, Modern Greece, Classical Study, Modern Education.

Professor Walter C. Bronson, English Literature, The Teaching of English in School and College.

Professor Walter G. Everett, Ethics, Modern Philosophy, Biographies of Great Thinkers.—Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, etc.

Professor James Q. Dealey, Social Science, Government, Political Reform, Problems of the City, etc.

Professor Albert D. Mead, Biology, Municipal Sanitation, The Study of Medicine, Cul-

tivation of the Lobster, Conservation of Marine Resources, etc.

Professor Albert K. Potter, Life at Oxford University.

Professor Alexander Meiklejohn, The Problems of School Teaching, Culture vs. Efficiency, The Aim of Education, etc.

Professor John F. Greene, Modern Italy, European Travel, Greek Institutions.

Professor William MacDonald, Historical Study, Political Reform, City Government, Educational Ideals.

Professor Henry T. Fowler, Biblical Study, The Hebrew Prophets, Israel's Message, The Modern Sunday School.

Professor Thomas Crosby, Readings from Shakespeare, from Modern Poets, from English and American Plays.

Professor J. Ansel Brooks, Aviation, The Conquest of the Air.

Professor Camillo Von Klenze, German Literature and Civilization, Modern Germany (in German or English).

Professor Herbert E. Walter, Bird Life, The Study of Animals, The Meaning of Evolution, The Development of the Human Body, etc.

**Biological Department Publications** The Biological Laboratory has just issued the sixth volume of its contributions. It contains the following fifteen papers, written by officers or students in the department:

List of the Rhode Island Copepoda, Phyllopoda, and Ostracoda, with New Species of Copepoda. By L. W. Williams.

Regenerated and Abnormal Appendages in the Lobster. By V. E. Emmel.

The Stomach of the Lobster and the Food of Larval Lobsters. By L. W. Williams.

The Fishes of Rhode Island. V.—The Flat-fishes. By H. C. Tracy.

The Fishes of Rhode Island. VI.—A Description of Two Young Specimens of Squeteague (*Cynoscion Regalis*), with Notes on the Rate of their Growth. By H. C. Tracy.

The Growth and Toxin Productions of *Bacillus Diphtheriae* upon Proteid-free Media. By P. A. Hadley.

Regeneration and the Question of "Symmetry in the Big Claws of the Lobster." By V. E. Emmel.

The Physiology of the Digestive Tract of Elasmobranchs. By M. X. Sullivan.

The Reactions of Planarians to Light. By H. E. Walter.

The Reaction of Blinded Lobsters to Light. By P. B. Hadley.

Theories of Bird Migration. By H. E. Walter.

Johannes Muller. By P. B. Hadley.

The Behavior of the Larval and Adolescent



Stages of the American Lobster (*Homarus Americanus*). By P. B. Hadley.

A Vacuum Stopcock. By F. G. Keyes.

Simple Synthetic Media for the Growth of *B. Coli* and for its Isolation from Water. By M. L. Dolt.

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**Studying for the Ministry**

In spite of the recent large increase in the engineering departments of Brown, the university continues to hold its own in the number of students for the ministry. There are now thirty students who have the ministry in view, and several of these are preaching each Sunday in places near Providence. Thirteen of these are missionary volunteers. A recent census of Brown University graduates shows a strong tendency to enter Y. M. C. A. work. In New England Brown men are now acting as secretaries of the Young Men's Christian Associations in Brockton, New Bedford, Bridgeport, Melrose, and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and in Providence, while four Brown men are secretaries of the International Committee in New York city.

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**A Good Word for the Valedictorian**

At the Williams College dinner in New York city, recently, Dr. Franklin Carter, a former president of Williams, Carter, a former president of Williams, made a plea for the valedictorian. He said the modern elective system gave the students the chance to seek the "line of least resistance," and that to parody the hymn they were inclined to "crown whim lord of all."

He said there was a feeling that it was a bad thing to be a valedictorian, but that it was easy to see somebody had to be head of the class and the world shouldn't be too hard on the unfortunate.

Personally, he said, he had a sneaking fondness for valedictorians. Four out of eight of William's presidents had had that distinction. He didn't know for sure about one of the others because he went to Amherst and died shortly after having that experience.

**Brown Christian Association**

The work of the Brown Christian Association has shown greatly increased vigor this year under the leadership of the new secretary, C. F. Silcox. The total budget for the year is \$2000, and the alumni are now contributing toward this sum. The various student Bible classes now number twenty-three. Each of these meets once a week—sometimes a fraternity group, sometimes a group living in a single dormitory. Over two hundred students are enrolled in these classes. The leaders meet regularly with some professor or some city pastor in normal groups. The course most popular is that using as a text book: "The Social Teaching of Jesus," by Professor Jenks of Cornell.

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**Baseball Schedule**

Manager W. H. Kent of the university baseball team has announced the following schedule for the approaching season:

- Apr. 3 Bowdoin at Providence.
- 6 R. I. State at Providence.
- 9 Trinity at Providence.
- 15 Amherst Agricultural at Providence.
- 16 Penn. State at Providence.
- 20 Vermont at Providence.
- 23 Princeton at Providence.
- 27 Lafayette at Providence.
- 30 Princeton at Princeton.
- May 4 Exeter Academy at Providence.
- 6 Cushing Academy at Providence.
- 7 Tufts at Providence.
- 10 Columbia at New York.
- 11 West Point at West Point.
- 14 Holy Cross at Providence.
- 18 Yale at New Haven.
- 21 Colgate at Providence.
- 25 Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.
- 28 Harvard at Providence.
- 30 Yale at Providence.
- June 1 Wesleyan at Providence.
- 4 Stevens Institute at Providence.
- 8 Pennsylvania at Providence.
- 11 Amherst at Amherst.
- 15 Amherst at Providence.
- 17 Harvard at Cambridge.
- 18 Holy Cross at Worcester.

The first game of the season resulted in a victory for Brown over Bowdoin, 5 to 3. Warner pitched six innings for Brown and was followed by Bliss. Snell caught well. Summary: Brown, 4 hits, 5 errors; Bowdoin, 6 hits, 3 errors. The home team showed up exceptionally well for a first game.

## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

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by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, TREAS., Providence, R. I.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake  
to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,  
unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage*

*With the present issue the Brown  
Alumni Monthly increases its reading  
matter to the extent of four pages. This  
entails a considerably larger expense and  
we shall need an increased revenue to  
balance it.*

*We ask Brown graduates in every walk  
of life, of whatever profession or busi-  
ness, to assist us by becoming advertisers  
in the Monthly. We believe the magazine  
a valuable medium, irrespective of the  
sentimental considerations involved; but  
we earnestly invite any alumnus who  
wishes to help Alma Mater to show his  
loyalty in this practical fashion. We are  
working for the college first of all.*

*Mr. Brown, the treasurer of the  
Monthly, will be glad to furnish all  
necessary information on the subject.  
Address the Brown Alumni Monthly,  
Box 1297, Providence, R. I.*

## A NOTE ON THE CHARTER CHANGE

The Alumni Monthly, in conjunction with the Advisory Council of the Alumni, is about to mail to all graduates of the university a blank ballot, to be filled out and returned at once to the Monthly, on the proposed change in the university charter. This change looks to the elimination of the existing denominational requirements in the government and teaching force of the university, and the Advisory Council and the Monthly earnestly urge every graduate to vote and to vote promptly. Whether you favor the change or not, kindly vote, one way or the other. It is highly desirable that the sentiment of the alumni on this vital matter be obtained without delay. A failure to elicit a large and representative vote would be greatly unfortunate, and we ask every recipient of a ballot to mail it back to Providence on the day of its receipt if possible.

## TESTS OF COLLEGE EFFICIENCY

The last annual report of the president of Oberlin College contains over a hundred pages on "Tests of efficiency as applied to the work of the college," largely an outline or syllabus. While a tentative application of the tests is made to local conditions, the scheme is intended to be sufficiently inclusive to apply to the work of any college. The subject is divided under three heads: The quality of the output; The adequacy of the educative process; and The cost of the college and its operation. A bibliography is appended.

Under the first head, "The quality of the output," are considered: the scholastic efficiency of the graduates, their success in after life, and their general intellectual efficiency. Of these three elements the first is considered as it appears in the work of the graduates in graduate schools, in professional schools and in technical schools. Success in after life is divided into: vocational; in politics and statesmanship; and in social service. The third division is at once vaguer and of wider range and raises the interesting question whether any

quality or combination of qualities can be found to be so generally possessed by the graduates of any college as to constitute a hall-mark of that college.

This is good so far as it goes, but we should like to ask if the promotion of scholarship and the diffusion of culture in the community are not important parts of any college's output? They are certainly matters of earnest concern to every professor, and they often absorb a large amount of his time and strength. Moreover, they are as important as the quality of the student product in forming the impression which the public has of the college. Take away from the Brown University of the third quarter of the nineteenth century the influence which Lincoln and Harkness, Green and Diman exerted outside its halls, and what a shrinkage at once occurs in the public estimate of its importance!

With the third section, which deals largely with material matters, we have no particular quarrel, except that the criticism which we have to pass upon the second seems to some extent applicable here also; but the second division, which deals with "the educative process in the college," seems to us not only faulty but even unfortunate. It is like an attempt to weigh distance or measure wit, that is, to bring the essentially imponderable and intangible within rules that apply only to material things. To subject an Agassiz to a "time clock" or to confront a Norton with the annual cost of his services per student,—this is an infallible recipe for having no Agassizes or Nortons. It was well to have done the work performed at Oberlin if only to display with unmistakable clearness the reduction ad absurdum of applying the tests of industrial production to the fruitage of the mind and the spirit.

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#### BY THE WAY

We do not suppose that all our readers will agree with Lieutenant Taylor's vigorous paper on "Brown and Militarism," but we print it because it embodies the interesting viewpoint of a loyal

alumnus and a specialist in the profession of arms. We believe that a frank and free discussion of all sorts of problems bearing on the future of Brown is salutary. If we had twice as much space at our disposal we would invite a larger debate on many important topics.

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The university campus is beginning to take on the tinge of spring. The hatless undergraduate is much in evidence; little games of ball, enlisting two or three men each, are being played on Lincoln Field; the candidates for the nine are hard at work under Coach Woodcock; strains of music float from the open windows; the elms and maples are swelling; the workers in marble are carving the capitals of the John Hay Library far above the clang of the trolley cars and the squeak of the wheels on the curve; genial crowds throng the long terrace of the Brown Union every pleasant noontime; castles in the air are building. It's a very fine time of year. Do you wish you were back?

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It is generally agreed that the new Hay Library is a handsome and dignified building. Some people hold that it should be farther from the street; some others say that land is too scanty there to be seeded down to mere grass. For ourselves we wish it were a trifle more to the northward, but are disposed to glory in it as a fine monument to John Hay and a beautiful piece of work. We wish there were another white marble building just over the way, where the Administration Building stands. Perhaps there will be some day. The Administration Building might be moved a little, to make room for it, when the time comes.

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It looks as if we were going to have a good baseball team this year, under Mr. Woodcock's coaching. He has had a large experience since he pitched for Brown, and if anyone can turn out a winning nine "he kin." When you stop to think about it, Brown nines have averaged very high in the last fifteen or twenty years. Probably no other American college can show a better record on the diamond, year in and year out.



It seems as if it were time for some addition to be made to the official information available concerning the graduates of Brown. The last Historical Catalogue bears the date of 1905; this year marks the half-way point to the next of the series. Perhaps before the year is out it will be found practicable to issue an address book of living graduates, or a pamphlet containing statistics of the classes that have graduated since 1904. We make the suggestion modestly and without any plan definitely in mind.

President Faunce has recovered from an attack of the grip which induced him to take a brief vacation journey into the pinelands of New Jersey. He has come back with his strength renewed, but it is evident that our modern university presidents live under a constant strain. Dr. Faunce, in addition to his official college duties, is called upon to go hither and yon to talk on a great variety of themes to an equally great variety of audiences. It would be easier if he could choose his audiences and his topics. But that is not always possible.

## THE LETTER BOX

### MEMORIES OF COMMENCEMENT

*Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:*

One of my pleasantest memories is of last commencement day, when a few ancient alumni sat down to breakfast at the Brown Union. This incident of the day is referred to in the Alumni Monthly for July and December, pp. 43, 113. It was the result of correspondence and the kind assistance of the officers of the Union. I have written again to the secretary and hope to receive a favorable reply, to be followed perhaps next commencement by concurrent action on the part of old friends, classmates and members of other classes, resident in Providence and elsewhere. Later in the day the platform of the Union was a fine point

from which to estimate the spectacular resources of the present-day undergraduate. The excellent burlesque took the place of dessert after the solid repast provided in Sayles Hall. I failed to take in the ball game and thus missed what was described by a returning graduate, whom I met on the train in the evening, as "one grand rough house." To many the orderly rotation of stately academic events is the chief feature of the great day, closing with the brilliant presidential reception. But there was room also for lighter diversions, the meringue on the pie, unconsidered by-products, redolent with the waning and attenuating incense of friendly reminiscence.

A. B. JUDSON, 1859.

New York, March 10.

## BOOK REVIEWS

### BOOKS BY WILLIAM A. MOWRY

Dr. Mowry, though his formal connection with Brown University is that of an honorary graduate, studied three years with the class of 1858, of which he is probably the oldest member, being in his eighty-first year. He is, of course, best known to Brown graduates as the senior principal for twenty years of the Providence English and Classical School. His educational experiences, both in giving and in receiving, he has described in his "Recollections," a vivid, interesting and occasionally humorous picture of educational conditions in New England for three-quarters of a century. Some of the sources of his influence over his pupils are given in his "Talks with My Boys," a book that is hard to lay down when it has once been opened. If one is interested in

human inheritance and would like to know the ancestry and kindred of this picturesque and forceful personality, he has only to refer to the volume on "The Descendants of John Mowry," to have his curiosity gratified. These are not all of Dr. Mowry's books, but they are those most recently published or issued in revised editions, and we heartily commend them to the attention of our readers.

Talks with My Boys. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged. New York, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1909.

Recollections of a New England Educator, 1838-1908. New York, Silver, Burdett & Co., 1908.

The Descendants of John Mowry of Rhode Island. Providence, Preston & Rounds Co., 1909.

## THE FOURTH DIMENSION MADE SIMPLE

The volume before us deserves to rank with Dr. Morton Prince's "Dissociation of a Personality" as a scientific work more fascinating than the "Arabian Nights" or the latest novel of mystery. It is a collection of twenty-two essays that present from different points of view the baffling notion of a dimension beyond the familiar three of length, breadth and thickness. The essays are all intended to be non-mathematical and popular, though they are naturally of differing degrees of clearness. They have the advantage for the ordinary reader of being short and to some extent illustrated. There can be no doubt that Professor Manning's introduction is the most important contribution to the volume, as it should be, for he is recognized as one of the greatest living students of the subject. For a specimen of his clearness of thought and simplicity of expression, we commend the reader to the footnote on 60-61. While the non-mathematical reader is doubtless forever shut out from the true inwardness of the Fourth Dimension, it is a great satisfaction to have so much revealed to him as the enterprising publishers have given us in this inviting volume.

The Fourth Dimension Simply Explained; a collection of essays selected from those submitted in the Scientific American's prize competition, with an Introduction and editorial notes by Henry P. Manning, Ph. D. New York, Munn & Co., 1910.

## PROFESSOR BAILEY'S POEMS

Every Brown man is under obligations to those who have made possible the publication of Professor Bailey's poems, and especially to Mr. J. L. Harrison of the Providence Athenaeum, who has been a prime mover in the praiseworthy enterprise. The book is handsomely printed by the Standard Printing Co. and published by the Preston & Rounds Company.

Professor Bailey's nature verses are graceful and fanciful. He has a keen eye for color and movement, and is never happier than when he is in his garden of poesy and bloom. To Brunonian readers, however, a peculiar interest will attach to his songs of Brown and poems of Psi Upsilon; of his beloved fraternity he is the unquestioned laureate. With his loyalty for the college mingles an equal loyalty for the society, and thirty years after his graduation he can sing with evident sincerity:

"A boy myself, I cannot deem  
That I am otherwise than they,  
Psi U is still my spirit's dream,—  
I joined her only yesterday."

Professor Bailey has somehow managed to keep spring and youth in his heart.

Poems. By William Whitman Bailey. Pp. 186. Providence: Preston & Rounds Company, 1909.

## AN OUTLINE FOR ENGLISH STUDIES

This compact hand-book is an excellent specimen of a convenient type of literary help. Yet we cannot help thinking it almost a menace to good teaching, it gives the poor teacher so good an equipment. A person fit to teach English literature ought not to need it, and the unfit will either misuse it or use it by rote, without judgment, and so make literature even more a dead thing than it would have been without it. Lacking its guide-posts, an ill-equipped teacher might have had the inspiration to turn his pupils loose in the fair fields of English literature to shift for themselves,—perhaps the best thing that any teacher can do for them. Next to that—and it is perhaps an impossible ideal in these days of pedagogy—would come an intelligent use of such helps as are given in this book. But, in the name of literature, let it be taken as a teacher's guide, not as a pupil's goad. We venture to assert, for instance, that a pupil might cram up sufficient knowledge to gain a perfect mark in each of the 25 subjects listed on pages 10 and 11, and yet not have the faintest glimmering appreciation of Chaucer's poetry, while, on the other hand, he might not know the difference between a buffoon and a juggler, and yet thrill with the charm of the Prologue and the Knight's Tale. It is even possible that the larger, broader, humaner knowledge imparted or called for by this book may be more dangerous than the pettifogging pedantry of the older type, as more easily mistaken by intelligent students for an acquaintance with literature, which may indeed be critical and historical, but which must first and last be spiritual. The enjoyment of literature is the true test of its appreciation. The student should not be compelled painfully to regurgitate in order to analyze chemically the dainties that tickle his palate.

Study Book in English Literature, from Chaucer to the Close of the Romantic Period, by E. R. Hooker. Boston, D. C. Heath and Co., 1910. 315 pages, map.

## LINCOLN THE PEOPLE'S LEADER

In the volume before us, Mr. G. H. Putnam, the publisher, presents a study of the genius and career of Lincoln, bringing out especially the conditions that, as he says, "forged" the character of the great president. To his own monograph Mr. Putnam adds a reprint of an important pamphlet first printed as a campaign document in 1860, containing Lincoln's speech delivered at the Cooper Institute in February of that year, and now furnished with an introduction written by one of the original editors, Judge Nott, in 1908. The volume is to a great extent a summary of the history of the civil war. It is intended not for scholars, but for the general reader, who will not easily lay it down after he has once opened it.

Abraham Lincoln: the People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence, by George Haven Putnam. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## Faculty Notes

Professors Kenerson and Phetteplace attended the joint engineers' dinner at the Hotel Somerset, Boston. The dinner was given by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and the Boston Branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and was attended by the presidents of these societies and about 425 others.

Professor F. P. Gorham has been engaged by the commissioners of shell fisheries to make an examination into the condition of pollution of Narragansett Bay.

Dr. Henry Englander of the department of Biblical literature and history has received a call to the chair of Hebrew and Biblical literature at the Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio, which is the college and theological seminary of the Reformed Jewish Church.

Professor Henry T. Fowler of the Biblical literature and history department gave a lecture in Syracuse, Feb. 3, under the auspices of the Semitic and Biblical Club of the university, and repeated the same lecture at Wells College Feb. 4.

Professor Henry B. Gardner of the economics department spoke at the second annual banquet of the Providence Real Estate Exchange at the Narragansett Hotel Feb. 5, on the subject of "Taxation."

In the last number of the *Mathematische Annalen*, published in Leipsic, Professor Richardson has an article entitled: *Das Jacobische Kriterium der Variationsrechnung und die Oszillationseigenschaften linearen Differentialgleichungen 2. Ordnung.*

## Alumni

1787

Interesting light is thrown upon the career of John Faxon in a pamphlet just issued by Dr. James Alfred Spaulding of Portland, Me. It is the account of a once famous malpractice suit brought against Faxon and another physician, which was successfully contested. It appears that Faxon and a brother had enlisted as drummer and fifer in the Revolutionary War. After the war he went through Brown. He then taught school, studied medicine, and practised for a time in Providence. He moved to Machias, Me., in 1805, and later to Lubec, Me., where he remained until his death in 1830. The charges were brought in connection with a dislocated hip, and appear to have been quite unfounded.

1858

Solon W. Stevens has been organist of the First Congregational Church of Lowell, Mass., for over fifty years, beginning his service in

1859 at the age of twenty-three and continuing it without interruption until the present time.

1861

Amasa M. Eaton was named last month a member of the committee on reform in legal procedure recently authorized in Washington by the national conference on uniform state legislation.

1866

Hon. Lucius Brown, a trustee of the university, has been elected second vice-president of the Norwich, Conn., Savings Society.

1870

Rev. Irving W. Coombs, pastor of the Baptist Church in Sanbornton, N. H., has resigned to accept the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Edgartown, Mass.

The university library has received from Mrs. Edwin Davis French a copy of the handsome memorial volume issued after her husband's death. Mr. French, who was for two years a student at Brown in the class of 1870, won world-wide fame as a designer and engraver. The volume gives descriptions of 299 book-plates and 31 designs and engravings from his hand, together with two portraits and twelve specimen plates of his work. Mr. French was born in North Attleboro, January 19, 1851. After a year of preparation at Suffield, he entered Brown in 1866, but left college two years later on account of ill health. He became an engraver and designer of silver, and continued in that occupation until 1894, when he gave himself up to design on copper, which proved his "way to good fame." He was president of the Art Students' League of New York and a trustee of the American Fine Arts Society. He was fond of reading and took a special interest in artificial languages, such as Volapuek and Esperanto. He spent the winter of 1905-6 in Europe. He died on December 8, 1906, having, in an age of the decline of engraving, won for himself a place among the historic masters of that fascinating art.

1875

President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California delivered his farewell lecture as Roosevelt professor at the University of Berlin the other day. At its conclusion, the students presented Professor Wheeler with a silver cup, a reproduction of one in the famous collection at the museum at Hildesheim. Privy Councilor Schmidt of the ministry of education was present, representing the government, and made a brief address, in which he expressed the great satisfaction felt at the university and among the government officials over the work which the American educator has done there. Herr Schmidt also announced the proposed organization of



a society, the object of which will be to promote the study of American subjects. The society will be known as the Wheeler Society. President Wheeler subsequently left for Oxford, Eng., thence proceeding homeward.

1876

Dr. Eugene P. King left Providence, March 17, for a three weeks trip to Jamaica and Panama.

1877

Fred H. Williams was moderator of a town meeting at Brookline, Mass., March 2.

George W. Milford has resigned his position in the post office at Washington, D. C., and will devote himself to the practice of law. His address is 494 Louisiana avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Rathbone Gardner delivered an address in the Union Congregational Church, March 3, on "The Church and Citizenship."

1880

J. Lee Richmond, who pitched a no-run, no-hit, no-man-reach-first game for Worcester on June 12, 1880, is teaching in a high school in Toledo, Ohio. Worcester trimmed Cleveland to the tune of 1 to 0 that memorable afternoon, says an exchange.

1885

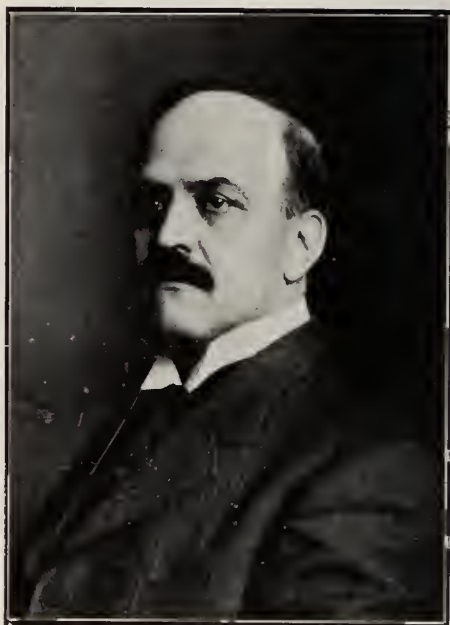
Olin S. Davis, librarian of the public library at Laconia, N. H., has issued his seventh annual report for the year 1909. He reports great extension of the library's activity during the year.

John B. Diman presided at the 19th annual meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association at Cambridge, March 12.

1887

Idaho Baptists are fortunate in their leadership, says a writer in the Chicago Standard, a Baptist paper. Without doubt the foremost personality among the Baptists of Idaho, from every point of view, is Hon. F. S. Dietrich, of Boise, judge of the United States District Court of Idaho. Not only in Christian work but as a representative and influential citizen, known and esteemed by every class of people in the state, Judge Dietrich stands as the peer of any other man in Idaho, whether in public or private life.

Frank Sigel Dietrich was born near Ottawa, Kansas, Jan. 23, 1863, a son of Jacob and Catherine (Jackel) Dietrich. The son was educated in the preparatory department of Ottawa University and in Brown University. He was instructor in history and political economy in Ottawa University, 1887-1891, and was admitted to the bar in Idaho in 1891, the year in which he came to the state to make his permanent residence. Here he gave himself with perseverance and intelligence to the practice of law, and his success, including his rapid rise to position and prominence, was assured from the start. No man is better or more widely and favorably known. For the first eight years he lived and labored and



JUDGE F. S. DIETRICH

(Courtesy of the Standard, Chicago.)

studied in his home at Blackfoot, where, Sept. 27, 1893, he married Martha Behle. In 1899, Judge Dietrich removed to Pocatello, and there lived eight years, transacting the legal business of a large corporation. In 1907 he was appointed to his present position by President Roosevelt, and since then has resided in Boise. He is the first president of the Idaho Baptist Convention, organized Sept. 24, 1908, and in the rapid molding of the fast-growing state, stands as a great influence for the best plans and methods.

In temper Judge Dietrich seems born for the wearing of the ermine, being naturally conservative and judicial, absolutely modest and unassuming, never without the atmosphere of gentlemanly culture. At the same time he has equally a spirit of breadth, liberality, and faith in enterprises which look to the future. He is endowed with a prophetic outlook, and is one of the most liberal givers to Christian organizations. He is a close reader, a careful thinker, a student of both books and men, given to great industry, patient in detail, always seeking the larger end.

1890

The Reverend James MacLaughlin is now rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Littleton, Colo.

1891

Rev. Walter L. Stone has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Sterling, Mass., where he has been pastor for nearly nine years.

1893

Henry A. Barker, Secretary of the Metro-

politan Park Commission of Rhode Island, delivered a lecture on public parks at the Rhode Island School of Design, February 16.

Archibald C. Matteson, Esq., is professionally engaged several days in the week on estate management at 60 Wall street, New York city. He retains his law office at 912 Banigan building, Providence.

## 1896

Carroll H. Ash is with the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company of Rochester, N. Y.

The Very Rev. G. DeWitt Dowling, dean of Gethsemane Cathedral, Fargo, N. Dak., at the celebration of Founder's Day of Temple University, Philadelphia, March 12, received the degree of doctor of divinity.

## 1897

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has resigned from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation.

Hon. Everett Colby spoke at the opening of a new armory in Montclair, N. J., March 30.

A German recital was lately given by the German department of the Short Hills High School. Miss Clara A. Gombert is at the head of this department and the evening was a success in every way.

## 1898

Arthur G. Host has been since September, 1908, head of the department of modern language in the Troy High School. He is secretary of the newly formed New York State Modern Language Association. Address: 32 Brunswick avenue, Troy, N. Y.

## 1899

Miss Clara B. Tingley, formerly of this city and now in Bassein, Burmah, recently entertained Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, who is touring the world in the interests of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The April "All-Story Magazine" contains a story by Freeman Putney, Jr., based on certain college class night incidents which might easily have occurred on the Brown campus and on Prospect terrace.

Prof. Arthur Horace Blanchard, who has been spending a part of his sabbatical year in Paris and England, has just been elected to the highest grade of membership (sociétaire titulaire) in the Société des Ingenieurs Civils de France, having been proposed for membership by three of the most prominent consulting engineers in Paris. Professor Blanchard is now on his way to Berlin by way of Nice, Florence, Rome, Naples, Venice and Vienna.

## 1900

Arthur E. Norton has recently been appointed assistant professor of mechanical drawing at Harvard University. For nearly a year he has been in the employ of the Allis-Chalmers Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., while on leave of absence from the university, but has

been recalled to take up his new work in the engineering department at Harvard.

Bulletin No. 1, which is Part III of the Annual Report of the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, has just been compiled by the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Survey of Rhode Island, Professor Charles W. Brown, 1900. The report deals with the water supply, wells, springs, and river measurements of the state, and also the general geology and geography of the northern part of the state, with advance statements and tests of Rhode Island coal.

Joseph W. Downs has removed his office for the practice of the law to Room 626, Tremont building, Boston, Mass.

Sidney A. Sherman delivered an address on "The Church and Socialism" in the St. James Church parish house on March 20.

Clinton C. White, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Puritan Life Insurance Company, addressed an audience of Brown students, February 17, at the invitation of the department of political economy on: "The Opportunities for a College Man in the Life Insurance Business."

Rev. J. L. Peacock, librarian of the West-erly Memorial Library, spoke at the State librarians' meeting at Arlington, March 30.

## 1901

Howard A. Coffin is in the Atlantic Concrete Materials Co. of New York, and has his office at 225 Fifth avenue.

J. Earle Brown, attorney-at-law, Woonsocket, R. I., has been appointed by the Superior Court of this state a standing master in chancery.

## 1902

Arthur J. Tellier has been a successful lawyer in Little Rock, Ark., since leaving Washington, a few years ago. The Little Rock Times-Record says of him: "By his decision in the demurrer filed by the defense in the case of U. S. vs Richard Ragan, et al. for cutting timber from government land, Judge Rogers has so depleted the criminal docket that the term will be of short duration. The demurrer to the indictment was sustained. As the majority of the cases for trial at this term of court are timber cases, and all were drawn on the same form, the decision is very far reaching, and will end a large number of the prosecutions, the statute of limitations having expired in those cases. The sustaining of the demurrer is a great victory for Attorney Tellier of Little Rock, formerly of the legal department of the interior department. Attorneys who heard his argument say it was one of the clearest and most impressive they ever listened to. The indictment against Ragan was drawn upon the form prepared by the attorney general's office and has been in use ever since passage of the act, making cutting of timber from government land an offence. In the more than thirty years it has been in use, this is the first time its sufficiency has been attacked. Ragan was accused of cutting timber in Scott county."

First Lieutenant Charles A. Tetrault, Medical Reserve Corps, U. S. A., has recently been relieved of duty at Camp Connell, Samar, P. I., and ordered to report for duty as transport surgeon on the U. S. A. T. Liscum.

Louis E. Young has left for Buenos Ayres, Argentina, where he is in business, after a visit to his parents in Woonsocket. Mr. Young was accompanied by his wife.

Jeremiah Holmes, for nearly seven years one of the secretaries of the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association, has accepted the position of director of the new trade school which the state board of education has located at Bridgeport. The decision to sever his connection with the Association was very slowly reached and in a spirit of deep regret on the part of Mr. Holmes and the Young Men's Christian Association, but he was influenced by the thought that he could have a great opportunity of service to the young men and women of the city of Bridgeport. The Bridgeport Standard, in speaking of Mr. Holmes, says: "He has been a most valuable secretary of the association and a worker for all good causes in the city. He was a strong factor in the organization of the most successful Industrial Baseball league, the relief woodyard and the vacant lot cultivation scheme, the new Christian Union Mission, as well as doing strong work purely within the association.

"He therefore brings to the new trade school demonstrated ability and capacity of the highest order, and the state is fortunate in securing him. The Young Men's Christian Association deserves credit for being able to contribute Mr. Holmes and the state authorities have also acknowledged that a strong influence in reaching their decision to locate the school here, in spite of the extreme effort of other cities to secure it, was because the Bridgeport Young Men's Christian Association and the Manufacturers' Association had originated and demonstrated the most satisfactory and practicable plan for such a school.

"It is the thought of the committee in charge to so plan the courses that the work of the public, Young Women's and Young Men's Christian Association schools will be strengthened as much as possible. There will be no overlapping and the best possible service of the old schools will not be destroyed but additional opportunities will be offered by the new."

1904

Herbert L. Sackett is principal of the Fergus County High School at Lewiston, Montana.

1905

Paul Weiss is principal of the high school in Marion, La.

1906

Miss Bessie L. Adams is teaching English in the high school at Manchester, N. H.

1907

Leon F. Pavne has been transferred from the Newark office of the Carnegie Steel Company to the Boston office at 120 Franklin street.

His home address will be 27 Jason street, Arlington, Mass.

George Campbell, who is employed in the General Electrical Works at Schenectady, is living in the Phi Gamma Delta house of that city.

Grant Scull has a position with the Noyl Advertising Company, Flatiron building, New York city.

Eugene C. Carder, at present a member of the senior class at Rochester Theological Seminary, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Cuba, N. Y., and will enter upon his duties after his graduation in May.

1908

Harry W. Robbins is teaching English at the high school in Marblehead, Mass., and organized and coached the football team of that school last fall through a successful season.

1909

Frederick M. Boyce is instructor in science at Andover, Mass. His address is 10 Clement House.

Harry F. Smith, Jr., has a position with Butler Brothers, New York City.

E. W. Everson has left the employ of the Builders' Iron Foundry and has the position of Rhode Island agent for a company engaged in the manufacture of vacuum cleaners.

Chester L. Nourse has finished his work for the year at the Harvard Scientific School and will play ball this summer. He is under contract with the Boston Americans.

Ex-Captain Raymond will play ball this summer in New York state.

C. S. Hardy is learning the foundry business in his father's foundry at Fitchburg, Mass.

R. H. Whitmarsh's address is 226 East 61st street, New York city.

N. G. Chase is with the brokerage firm of Blair and Co., New York city.

Also engaged in the sale of investment securities are F. R. Budlong, with Dean and Shibley, and R. B. Sullivan, with Hornblower and Weeks. Both are in the Providence offices of their respective firms.

Alberti Roberts is teaching at the Technical High School, Providence.

Bernard A. Keenan's present address is Poste Restante, Munich, Germany. He is making a specialty of German at the University of Munich.

Guy F. Strickler has been transferred from the Boston office of the Library Bureau Company to the Providence office.

Harold R. Curtis is studying law at the law school of the University of Michigan.

T. Harper Goodspeed is an instructor in botany in the University of California.

C. R. Johnson is a student at the Harvard Divinity School, Cambridge, Mass.

Hubert R. Ede is a reporter on the New Bedford Standard.



The address of Harry B. Lake is 30 Church street, New York city.

John H. Wells is in the employ of the Rhode Island Hospital Trust Company, Providence.

Everett A. Greene is superintending construction work for Lockwood, Greene and Co., architects and engineers, Boston, Mass., at silver factories at Meriden and Wallingford, Conn.

Harold P. Babcock has a position with the Merriman Solidified Oil Co. of Providence.

## Births

Born March 8, 1910, to Leon Stearns Gay, '06, and Anna Hadley Gay a daughter, Alice Hadley Gay.

Born November 18, 1909, to Mr. and Mrs. Leon Munn Kendall, '05, a daughter, Delphine.

Born January 13, 1910, to Irving L. Price, '05, and Mrs. Price, a daughter.

Born March 16, 1910, at Farmington, Maine, to Preston Sumner Moulton, '06, and Mrs. Moulton, a son, Preston Sumner Moulton, Jr.

At "The Crossways," Victoria, Texas, March 21, 1910, a son was born to Erik H. Green, '98, and Edith Jackson Green.

Born, March 7, 1910, to Albert R. Nichols, '96, and Mrs. Nichols, a son, Rodman Halfy Nichols.

## Engagements

The engagement of Miss Beatrice G. Chaplin of Portland, Me., to Dr. Charles H. Holt, '02, is announced.

The engagement of Miss Hazel Mae Wheeler to Dr. Lennox G. Walling, '02, has been announced.

The engagement of Miss Sarah Gridley Ross, '05, to Mr. Earl Whitney Browning, '05, is announced.

## Marriages

On Wednesday, March 16, 1910, Rev. Albert H. Stanton, '04, was married to Miss Carrie May Jordan of Portland, Me. The ceremony was performed by Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, '00, pastor of the bride and brother-in-law of the bridegroom. Mr. and Mrs. Stanton will make their home in Yarmouth, Me., where Mr. Stanton is pastor of the Baptist Church.

## Deaths

FRANK WILLIAM ANTHONY, 1846

Frank William Anthony died at his home in Oshtemo, Michigan, Feb. 2, 1910, aged 87 years. Mr. Anthony was born in North Providence, R. I., October 16, 1822, and was the son of James Anthony and Sarah Porter (Williams) Anthony of Brimfield, Mass. He

prepared for college at the Fruit Hill Seminary of North Providence, and entered Brown, graduating in 1846 with the degree of A. B. He continued his studies at the General Theological Seminary, New York city, graduating in 1849, but was never ordained. In 1850, he moved to Jackson, Mich., where he engaged in the boot and shoe business. He was treasurer of the Jackson county Agricultural Society, director of the public school, city treasurer, 1860; postmaster, 1867-68; county tax collector and contractor for the employment of convict labor at the Michigan State Prison. In 1886 he removed to Mattawan, Michigan, where he engaged in fruit farming. He was the author of various articles in the "Irish World," "Express," and the Chicago Tribune and was a member of the editorial board of the "Eagle," Jackson, Michigan, and "Legal Tender," Jackson. He married three times and had 18 children.

AUSTIN GOODYEAR, EX-1850

Austin Goodyear died at his home in the Riverdale district in West Springfield, Mass., March 25, 1910, aged 82 years. He was born in West Springfield, March 31, 1828, and spent his boyhood on his father's farm. When 13 years of age he was sent to the Sheffield Literary Institution, where he remained two years, going then to Providence, where he prepared for Brown under the charge of Professor James R. Boise, '40. He entered Brown in 1846 with the class of 1850, but was compelled to give up his college course at the end of his second year on account of ill health. After leaving college he was employed for five years in the business of his cousin, Charles Goodyear, the inventor of vulcanized rubber, assisting in the carrying on of experiments in the treatment of rubber, and for one year he was sent to Central America to investigate the source of the rubber supply. The rest of his life, until he was forced to retire from active work, he devoted to the care of his farm. Mr. Goodyear was for many years an honored deacon of the First Baptist Church of Holyoke, Mass. He married, September 12, 1855, Anne Judson Chapin. Two children survive him.

OLIVER FRANCIS BRYANT, 1858

Oliver Francis Bryant, for 34 years one of the instructors at the Chauncy Hall School, and one of Woburn's oldest and most highly respected residents, died at his home, 164 Salem street, January 16, 1910, aged 82 years and 7 months. Mr. Bryant was born at Stoneham, Mass., June 9, 1827, the son of Oliver and Sarah Symmes Bryant, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. He afterward attended the Warren Academy in Woburn and the Bridgewater Normal School, from which he graduated in 1851. After a course in Groton Academy he entered Brown University, graduating in 1858. He began as a teacher in the public schools at Wilmington, Mass., and

taught at Wilmington, Del., and Rockport, Canton and Dedham, Mass., and in 1860 was made an instructor in physics, chemistry, physical geography and history at the Chauncy Hall School, where he taught until he retired in 1894. As an instructor at Chauncy Hall, among his pupils were ex-Governor Curtis Guild, Professor Joseph Beale, head of the law department in Harvard University; George P. Riddle, the elocutionist; and E. A. Grozier, ex-'81, publisher of the Boston Post. He married Miss Minerva Richardson of Woburn in 1856, and in 1866 took up his permanent residence in Woburn. He was a member of the Congregational Church, which he joined in Dedham 53 years ago. After removing to Woburn, he joined the old First Congregational Church, of which he had been a deacon for 37 years and clerk for 27 years, his resignation having been read at the meeting of the church a few evenings previous to his death. He was a member of the library committee of the town for 25 years and served on the board of trustees for a number of years, had served on the school board and was a member of the board of aldermen in 1898. He is survived by his widow and two sons, Edwin F. of Chicago, and Oliver C. of Los Angeles, Cal., and five grandchildren.

#### REV. WILLIAM HENRY RANDALL, 1861

Rev. William H. Randall died at his home in Riverside, Cal., March 13, 1910, aged 60 years.

Rev. Mr. Randall had been a resident of California since 1890, removing to the Pacific slope in search of health. For the past 15 years he had not held a settled pastorate, devoting himself chiefly to the cultivation of an orange grove. He had been an invalid for some time and his death was not unexpected.

William Henry Randall was born on August 23, 1840, at Mystic, Conn. Both branches of the family came of New England Puritan stock. On the paternal side he was descended from John Randall of St. James parish, Clerkenwell, London, who emigrated to the American colonies in 1665, settling in what is now Westerly.

His early years were spent in his native town of Mystic. His graduation from Brown University as Bachelor of Arts was magna cum laude and he received his degree of Master of Arts from the same institution in 1864.

Defective eyesight forbade his joining his classmates who were rushing to the front in the Civil War. He turned his attention to teaching, first at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Conn., and later at the Mowry and Goff school between the years of 1868 and 1873. In the last named year he retired from teaching to enter the ministry. After six months spent in travel in Europe and Palestine, and a year of study at the Newton Theological Institution, he was ordained, in the year 1874, to the Baptist ministry, at the Windsor Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn.

In 1876 Mr. Randall was called to the pastorate of the Thompson Central Church at Thompson, Conn., where he remained five years. In 1882 he removed to Saxton's River, Vt., the seat of Vermont Academy, staying seven years.

Since early manhood a sufferer from chronic asthma, he found much relief from this complaint in the change in 1890 to California. In 1894 he removed to his last pastorate, at South Riverside (now Corona), where he remained for two years. Failing health again compelled his retirement, this time permanently, from the active ministry. In August, 1895, he removed to Riverside, and purchased an orange grove.

In his later years he published a book, "The Golden Rule Republic, No Utopia," and he was a frequent contributor to the Christian Socialist and religious journals.

He was married in 1874 to Mary Fish Gallup, daughter of John and Roxana Fish Gallup of Mystic, Conn., who survives him. The only surviving child of their marriage is William Gallup Randall, now City Attorney of Corona, Cal.

#### JOSEPH JAMES MALCOLM, 1907

Joseph James Malcolm died at his home in Providence, March 19, 1910, aged 27 years. He was the son of James and Martha E. Malcolm and was born in Apponaug, R. I., in 1883. He prepared for college at the Pawtucket High School, where he early showed an inclination for scientific studies. He entered Brown with the class of 1907 and elected the mechanical engineering course, graduating in June, 1907, with the degree of Sc. B. In recognition of the high quality of his work he was elected a member of Sigma Xi in his Senior year. After graduation he was connected with an engineering concern in New York city, where he was engaged in the design and construction of ventilating systems, but ill health compelled him to give up work there. He later accepted a position with the Dexter Engineering Company in Providence, where he remained until stricken with illness about six months ago.

#### FRANKLIN R. MORSE, 1912

Franklin R. Morse, a Brown University Sophomore and widely known in the city, especially in debating circles, died in his home at midnight Tuesday, March 22, 1910. Death was due to a complication of diseases attendant upon a nervous breakdown with which he was afflicted shortly after Christmas. His illness was partially due to overstudy, and he had been unable to attend college for several months. He was 21 years old. He was a prominent member of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity and also a member of the local club of Knights of Delta Phi. Through his connection with the latter he had become widely known in debating circles, although he had never represented his college in the inter-college debates. He is the son of Rodolph and Amie Morse and he was born in this city, where he has always lived. He was a graduate of the Broad Street Grammar and the Technical High School.

# THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

VOL. X

PROVIDENCE, R. I., MAY, 1910

NO. 10

## AN APPEAL TO THE BAPTISTS

*By Robert P. Brown, '71*



LOOKING SOUTH FROM THE ROOF OF THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY

A man who has faith in the integrity of his intellect and in the equity of his judgments proceeds to carry out his convictions regardless of contingent consequences. Whatever these consequences may be he meets them in the same spirit that controlled his action; and he generally finds that prophesied evils are but wraiths of mist, and promised disaster but the miasma arising from swampy imaginations. The sponsors of a liberal seat of learning should be as consistent and as fearless in meeting their responsibilities and in executing what seems to them right and best for their trust.

A committee of the corporation of Brown, leaders in ability, and the flower of loyalty, of whom six are Baptists of the truest and broadest type of that denomination, have presented a preliminary report that in their opinion it was desirable to remove all sec-

tarian tests from the charter of the university. In this report they gave valid and adequate reasons for their conclusion, and moreover the report was concurred in without a single dissenting opinion. The work of this committee has been laborious, their examination into the obligations of the university to its benefactors rigid, their consideration of the intent and purpose of the founders fair and candid. They realized fully the scope and meaning of their advice and proved themselves worthy of their high commission. Their report was remarkable for its serene spirit of unanimity, for the broad and liberal principles it urged, for the generous treatment of all interests involved. It was received with acclaim by the alumni generally, and seemed so conclusive that as a rule the alumni considered that the change in the charter was an accomplished fact.



It would appear that the convictions of the committee as formally presented must inevitably be followed by a final report confirming the same and acted upon favorably by the corporation. Yet there is one thing needful for a happy consummation, and that is that the Baptists among the alumni should seal the new compact with their gracious acquiescence, that they should rise above any conception of Brown as a Baptist seminary and allow no reactionary to flaunt the Baptist flag from the towers of old Brown, for old Brown has been transformed into the new Brown by E. Benjamin Andrews, the mighty Baptist, and by the great faculty which he joined with himself to make it not the Brown of a sect, but the Brown of its charter *verbatim et literatim*, "an Institution for liberal Education which is highly beneficial to Society by forming the rising Generation to Virtue, Knowledge and useful Literature, thus preserving in the community a Succession of Men duly qualified for discharging the Offices of Life with Usefulness and Reputation." There is no statement here that Brown University was to be a Baptist appanage, nor that it was to be the possession of a few Baptist young men where they could meet and commune without interruption. The thirty antipædobaptists on the corporation were entrusted with the government of a broad and Catholic University where all forms of faith were equally welcome; they were not instructed by the charter to build up a Baptist Institution. The report of the committee must appeal to the great democratic, liberty-loving body of Baptists in this free land. In this month of May the directors of the Hall of Fame vote for new names to place therein. A committee of Rhode Island's influential citizens of all denominations are moving to have the name of the great apostle of Soul Liberty, Roger Williams, appear among the nation's greatest spiritual and political benefactors. Let the Baptists of America help to place Brown University among the universities whose foundation and superstructure rest on no other principle but Soul Liberty.

Where the committee's report says that the barriers between sects are falling it means that the sects are drawing nearer to each other in a spirit of charity and philanthropy; it does not intimate that the Baptists are leaving the high ground of their faith nor that they are neglecting their great work of leading men to a higher and more consecrated life. This country with its many races and its burden of ignorance and crime could ill afford to lose any of the vigor and high Christian ideals of the Baptists. They present one of our strongest lines of defence in the social and religious contest in this century with growing materialism. Surely no lover of his kind would diminish their influence nor take from them any power for good. In the efforts of those who love Brown University, who honor her past and are working for her future, no intent exists to take aught from the Baptists. Any broad-minded Baptist can see that the Baptists will honor themselves and be in a stronger position when the compulsory sectarianism is taken from the charter. They will still be in complete control, having thirty out of a total of forty-eight on the corporation. These thirty have full power to elect their successors, to select the president and faculty and to be the controlling power so long as they wish. The change does not dislodge a single Baptist but on the contrary allows the corporation to make the Baptist influence stronger if the interests of the university should demand it. The man who tells you that no university in his opinion can maintain a virile Christian position unless coddled and controlled by those holding the tenets of an evangelical denomination, the man who advises you to hold fast to a right, not because it is any advantage, but to prevent someone else getting it, cannot be accepted as a leader among the far-seeing, educated men of the Baptist faith; but the man who tells you that to give unselfishly means to gain more—more influence, more respect, more confidence in the innate power of your faith, he is one whose opinion may be accepted and followed. Do not be misled by the plea that this

question of a change in the charter was precipitated by the Carnegie pensions. The change was urged long before the Carnegie foundation was heard of. The question of pensions for the professors is a matter by itself, to be decided later—whether to take the due part of the Carnegie gift with its many restrictions or to dignify the object by raising a half-million dollar fund among Brown men for this purpose. It may be fairly stated that if Brown is to hold her position and advance among the leaders of liberal education she must provide the means to make her faculty more honored and more renowned as the years go by.

We wish to place some facts before the Baptist graduates of Brown, that their fairmindedness may determine how far they are justified in retaining a compulsory overweight on the corporation in opposition to the best interest of the university as indicated in the committee's report.

The executive and advisory committee which practically manages affairs is composed of the president and secretary ex-officio, two Baptists and seven non-Baptists. Of the twenty-five buildings used in the college, half a dozen or less were given by Baptists. A major part of the invested funds was given by other denominations. About 70 per cent. of the graduates of Brown are of other denominations, and the faculty professors are in about the same proportion. Of those now attending the university the church preferences are as follows:

Baptists 27%	Methodists 6%
Congregationalists 21%	12 other sects 9%
Episcopalians 14%	No preference 7%
Roman Catholics 10%	Unknown 6%

A trifle over one-quarter of the undergraduates is credited to the Baptists, but it must be remembered that this proportion consists of widely varying beliefs under the Baptist name, and, moreover, that a very large part of these students come to Brown from the surrounding territory which is tributary to the natural advantages of the university, because here they obtain an education more conveniently and more economically and not at all for the reason that it is a Baptist college. The recorded test of the active

interest in Brown University taken by about five million Baptists in this country outside of New England is before us. A careful canvass shows that of the many thousands of their children that they annually send to college Brown gets an average of ten boys and two girls each year. Does not a study of these conditions appeal to every unselfish, noble-minded Baptist to voluntarily release our charter from every trace of a narrow, exacting sectarianism?

What the Baptists have done for Brown in the past cannot be overestimated. They have given it men and money, they have made it to some extent a national college. All this is acknowledged and fully appreciated and yet theirs is the opportunity now to give it more than in all the past by taking it out of the list of sectarian institutions and offering it the opportunity to transcend all its past history.

More especially the Baptist clergy should rally to the support of the committee. Many of them received their education at Brown, accepting large assistance from the scholarship funds. No class is more indebted to her for honors, recognition and support. It is for them to lead the people right, to teach them to overcome the narrow sense of possession for another's higher good, to hold to the spirit and not the letter, and when the university asks for the bread of freedom, not to give her a stone for an obstacle in her progress. When we speak of the university we mean the great majority of its alumni, who are its very life blood. Take away all their interest, participation and support, and Brown would become a petty school, fall a prey to the designs of pedagogic pedants, shrivel up and perish of moral and intellectual anæmia. Let all good Baptists join in choosing the better part and supporting the committee's report, and when the ballot is taken which is now being sent to the alumni, place on record who are the chosen leaders of the Baptists, and what is thought of the carefully considered and enlightened views of Charles E. Hughes, Everett Colby, George E. Horr, Thomas S. Barbour, Henry Kirke Porter and President Faunce, whose sign manual has been placed on the proposed magna charta of Brown.



Left to right—H. B. Francis, D. L. Brown, H. F. Cawthorne, C. M. King, A. F. Newell, H. L. Oldfield,  
C. E. Silcox, W. R. Burgess



Left to right—Dr. Wm. Kirk, C. A. Carman, S. D. Pyle, J. C. Simpson, H. H. Haskins, C. F. Gifford,  
G. S. Burgess, A. Farnsworth, H. S. Bucklin, H. A. Taber

BIBLE STUDY CLASS LEADERS AT BROWN UNIVERSITY



## RELIGIOUS WORK AT BROWN

*By C. E. Silcox, General Secretary of the Brown Christian Association*

The past few years have witnessed a remarkable development in Student Association work. There has been a marked increase in the number of full-time secretaries employed in colleges of North America, in the enrolment in Bible and Mission Study, in a genuine religious interest among college men, in the breadth and depth of the work. The Association has a unique contribution to give to the students: a welcome coupled with a sympathetic interest to those who enter college for the first time; employment to those who must work to pay expenses; the strength of good fellowship to those who wish to withstand the various temptations of college life; conviction to those who waver in spiritual distress. It has also a contribution to make to the churches and philanthropic institutions, at home and abroad, which are looking to the colleges for their leaders of to-morrow. In this connection it is interesting to note that there are in Brown at the present time 25 men who intend to enter the Christian ministry, ten volunteers for the foreign field and two who anticipate Y. M. C. A. work.

The Brown Christian Association exists to cultivate among the college men a sense of individual and social responsibility; to foster the frank and sane discussion of moral and religious questions; to encourage the spirit of reverence and devotion; to offer Brown men an opportunity of practising the gospel of service; to develop the sense of yesterday, the sense of the Eternal Now and the sense of a glorious to-morrow; to spread among the students information concerning the progress of Christian missions, medical, educational and evangelistic, at home and abroad; to deepen among the men of the University a salutary regard for the great essentials of the Christian religion, "which," said Carlyle, "under every theory of it, in the believing or unbelieving mind, must ever be regarded as the crowning glory, or rather the life and soul, of our whole modern culture."

The Association is not an aggregation of theological pietists and mediaeval obscurantists. All members of the university who are in sympathy with our purpose need subscribe to no creedal test in order to join the association. All are welcomed who have heard with joy the tidings of peace and good-will. The prime function of the organization is undoubtedly the development of a healthy religious life and moral sentiment among the men, but it is able to render many other services of real value to the student body. An outline of the various activities is surely not out of place.

The *Bible Study* Department organizes a number of small Bible classes throughout the university. This year we have 18 active classes (ten of which are in fraternities) with an enrolment of 185. These groups take up definite courses of study and usually meet once a week for two or more months. Such a system is most potent in breaking down the reserve of many college men who hesitate to discuss seriously their own moral and religious problems. In these little companies many a man has come to see that while the torch of Science triumphantly flares skyward, the lamps are still burning on the altars to the Great Unseen. Here too, the dogmatic extravagances of his immature faith may be removed; for a while at least he takes himself seriously, quiets the baser lusts of life and evolves for himself a belief which can stand the stress of time and doubt, satisfying not only his intellect but also the truest ambitions of his real self. The most popular courses in these voluntary classes were Dean Bosworth's "Life of Jesus" and Professor Jenks' "Social Significance of the Teachings of Jesus."

*Mission Study* groups are organized in a similar way. These classes are usually held after the Bible work, and there are about six sessions of each group. This year the enrolment is about 75, and the Turkish Empire is being

discussed in its political, commercial, historical, social, educational and religious aspects. These classes provoke among the students a genuine intellectual interest and lays upon them a world-wide responsibility. It also tends to break down the narrow provincialism and uncosmopolitan outlook which is so often found even in a New England college. Neighboring churches and religious societies are frequently visited by student volunteers on behalf of Missions. It is hoped that in the near future Brown may take steps to support a school of her own in some foreign field as the University of Michigan is now proposing to do in Arabia and as Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Pennsylvania have been doing in the Orient. The college which sent out Adoniram Judson in the early days of missionary endeavor is not going to be outdone by sister institutions in the great modern educational movements on the foreign field.

The *Social Service* Committee secures voluntary workers for philanthropic work in Providence. This year Brown students taught English to classes of Italians which met twice a week during the winter term, while members of the musical clubs gave Saturday evening entertainments at a home for inebriates and criminals who are trying to reform. New efforts may be made next year as the city of Providence offers abundant opportunities for social service. It is a worthy task to enlist students in voluntary work of this kind; the sense of social responsibility is inculcated and the rewards of life are shown to be not always convertible into cash.

An effort is made to hold *religious meetings* of a public nature at least once a week during the fall and winter terms. In the fall the speakers are usually members of the faculty, international secretaries or undergraduates; in the winter the University Vesper speakers conduct the evening conferences. Among the subjects discussed this year were: "The True Objective of a College Course," "The Christian in Athletics," "The Function of the Church," "The Person of Jesus," "The Choice of a Life-work," "The Ambitious Man and Sacrifice," "The Place of Money in the

Thought of a Christian." The largest gathering of the year greeted Dr. Henry Van Dyke who gave an informal talk on "The Young Man and His Reading."

Before the college opens, a *New Student* committee prepares a list of inspected boarding-houses for those who do not live on the campus. The difficult task of finding suitable room-mates for lonely freshmen is frequently given to the General Secretary. A religious census of the undergraduates is taken at the beginning of the year, when the Association hand-book, a vest-pocket manual of important Brunensia, is distributed gratuitously to all students. A reception is held in Sayles Hall when the members of the freshman class are enabled to become better acquainted.

The *Employment Bureau*, conducted by the association, tries to find work for Brown students who need it and charges no fee for its services. Over 100 have been assisted this year. It is not always easy to fit a student of questionable ability and of still more questionable perseverance to a job. The difficulty is increased by the inflexible schedule of those who desire work. But the task has been accomplished this year quite often to the apparent satisfaction of all concerned. A large percentage of the men at Brown pay most, if not all, of their college expenses, and consequently greatly appreciate the work of the bureau.

A committee on *Deputations* aims to send out prominent undergraduates to speak before High School boys in neighboring cities on college life in general and Brunonian life in particular. The work may be extended.

It is the duty of the committee on *Membership and Finance* to enroll members and secure contributions from the students. The alumni send their contributions to the Treasurer of the Graduate Advisory Committee.

These are some of the activities of the association. Christian work is meeting with a good response from the students of American colleges and there is an ever-deepening interest in the abiding verities of religion.

"In Deo Speramus" is still the motto of Brown University.

## A BROWN MAN PROPOSES A NEW PARTY

Borden D. Whiting, '98, formerly president of the New Jersey State Railroad Commission, proposes a new political party. Writing to the Newark Evening News under date of April 20 he says:

"Can't we do something in New Jersey to steer political events right during these tempestuous days? The desired port is in plain sight. Other States are making straight for it. Honest and intelligent men in a Massachusetts Congressional district have elected Foss, a Republican, on a Democratic ticket. Foss himself says he is a Progressive. The Republican Beveridge has united the Progressive voters of Indiana on a platform of protest against a Republican tariff scandal winked at by a President who seems to have forgotten by whom and for what he was elected.

"New York has now spoken. Aldridge and what he stands for have been cast into the garbage heap. His successor is tagged 'Democrat,' but he announces that he is no more a Democrat than Hughes is a Republican, and that in a time like this 'it isn't the party label that counts.' In the House Mr. Havens will work with the 'insurgents.' Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas are already in the hands of the Progressives. There will be more States to follow.

"The meaning of all this is clear enough. Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Kansas have not meant to change from 'Republican' to 'Democratic.' No great Democrat is looming up on the political horizon. On the contrary, the name of the masterful Republican Governor of New York is to-day more honored in the States mentioned than it ever was before. The arrival in New York harbor of the famous Republican Rough Rider will be the signal for a tumultuous roar of welcome from eighty-five per cent. of the citizens of the United States, North, South, East, West."

Commenting upon Mr. Whiting's statement, the News says:

"Shall there be a new party?"

"Borden D. Whiting thinks it is inevitable and enrolls himself as the first member in New Jersey.

"It is difficult to gainsay Mr. Whiting's presentation of the facts. As matters stand to-day there is serious dissension in both the old parties. Each has a conservative and a radical wing. And there is practical agreement between Republican and Democratic standpatters and Republican and Democratic Progressives.

"Why, then, should there not be a new alignment? Ancient party shibboleths have lost their power to stir and inspire voters. Many of the old issues have been settled. Others have become obsolete. The paramount issues of the day are well set forth in the national and state platforms which Mr. Whiting suggests and which are as follows:

First, national platform: We pledge ourselves to four things: (1) An honest and scientific revision of the tariff; (2) conservation of the national resources in forest and mine and stream; (3) regulation, but not destruction, of the trusts and quasi-public monopolies; (4) preservation of popular government, through the instrumentality of enlightened political parties.

Second, State platform: We pledge ourselves to four things: (1) An honest and scientific regulation of public utility companies in harmony with the national scheme; (2) conservation of the State resources in forest and mine and stream; (3) employers' liability for trade risks; (4) civil service reform and an elevation of the civic standard.

"As to the above there is no difference of opinion between Republican and Democratic Progressives. Both indorse them absolutely. Like harmony of sentiment prevails in the standpat wings of both parties. Each abominates the principles above set forth as political heresy of the worst description. Thus we have the novel and illogical spectacle of two great parties irreconcilably divided upon fundamental principles, one wing of each party espousing them and the other wing of each party opposing them.

"Where is the use of keeping up this farce?"

"Mr. Whiting's contention is logically incontrovertible. The line of demarcation in each party is distinctly drawn. The issue is not between Democrats and Republicans, but between Progressives and standpatters, and the sooner alignment is made on this basis the better."



## THE LAMONT LIBRARY

*By Professor Albert Knight Potter, A. M.*

As a decennial gift from the classes of 1899 and 1900 the greater part of the library of the late Hammond Lamont has been presented to Brown University, where, from 1895 to 1900, he was Professor of Rhetoric, resigning in the latter year to become managing editor of the *Evening Post*. There could be no more appropriate memorial of an association that he never ceased to cherish.

A graduate of Harvard in 1886, after a few years of practical experience in journalism, he brought to Brown the confident enthusiasm that marked the early days of the renaissance of English teaching. Under his leadership the work of the department at once took on new energy. The sudden change from occasional easy-going composition-writing to daily and fortnightly themes sternly criticised was disconcerting for languid students. Freshmen went down in droves. Failure in English was the chief bond of union in many a group of undergraduates. At first there were unpleasant reactions, and he knew unhappy days, for he was as sensitive as he was rigorous. But while college boys are often hasty in judgment, and exceedingly cruel, they may be trusted, in the long run, to discover and approve with characteristic vehemence such qualities as distinguished Hammond Lamont—enthusiasm for his work, sound scholarship, clear thinking, and clear statement, industry that spared himself no more than it spared others, absolute courage and fairness, inflexible determination to do the best he could for every student in his classes. Long before he left Brown he was one of the college idols, to be greeted on his later visits with such uproarious fervor as must have pleased him greatly, and provoked strange thoughts. Few professors in so short a period of service can have made an impression so deep and lasting.

The portion of his library which is now in the possession of the University comprises upwards of 2700 volumes.

Reference books, books about books, the every-day tools of the busy scholar, are not included. It is a library of literature, chiefly of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. All the great names are represented by good editions, and these, of course, duplicate books already on our shelves. But a surprisingly large proportion of the collection consists of books of considerable rarity, many of them indispensable to the advanced student of particular periods or subjects, and very difficult to find. Mr. Lamont's hobbies were Defoe, the unending quarrel over the morality of the stage, and early romantic fiction. The Defoe section includes 96 volumes, 40 of them first editions. Robinson Crusoe is not one of them. To such Bibliographical luxuries he did not aspire. About a hundred volumes deal with the morality of the stage. The first five editions of the famous "Short View" by Jeremy Collier are here, together with most of the other works of the same author. There are fine copies of the first editions of John Oldmixon's "Reflections on the Stage," and William Prynne's "Histrio-Mastix, the Players' Scourge or Actors' Tragedie." The title-pages are often illuminating. This, for instance, was the contribution of John Lockman, published in 1734. AN ORATION, in which an ENQUIRY is made, Whether the STAGE Is, or can be made a SCHOOL For forming the Mind to VIRTUE; And proving the Superiority of Theatric Instruction over those of HISTORY and MORAL PHILOSOPHY, With Reflections on OPERAS; And the following is an anonymous work printed about 1770. THE STAGE, THE High Road to Hell. Being an ESSAY ON THE PERNICIOUS NATURE OF Theatrical Entertainments: Shewing them to be at once inconsistent with Religion, and subversive of Morality. WITH Strictures on the vicious and dissolute Characters of the most eminent Performers

of both Sexes. The Whole enforced and supported by the best Authorities both Antient and Modern. Of minor fiction of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries there are nearly 175 volumes. The library is rich also in early sermons and other theological writings, in the drama and the works of minor poets, as well as in original editions of Addison, Steele, Ann Radcliffe, Coleridge, Byron, Walter Scott, Carlyle, and Tennyson. For the whole collection there is a carefully prepared card catalog containing valuable critical and bibliographical notes, with the date of acquisition, and, in most cases, the cost of each volume.

How many thrills of triumph are suggested by that last item. Mr. Lamont's interests were primarily those of the man of letters. There is scarcely a volume here that did not have for him a definite literary value. But he had also the curious instinct of the collector, chastened, partly by his exacting taste, partly by restricted means and the requirements of a family. That a man in his position should, in a little more than ten years, have gathered together so large a library of exceptional commercial value, may cause some astonishment. The prices at which these books were acquired show what patience and persistence can achieve, or could achieve a few years ago. "Playing the auctions" was for him and for some of his colleagues the sole outlet of the sporting instinct which is not wholly atrophied even in college professors. It was a game in which the possible winnings were large and the losses small. Yet there was the emotional equivalent of the gambler's

loss in those nerve-trying weeks which brought unexpectedly big bundles and bills of corresponding size. We counted it glorious good fortune, but our families did not always share our delight, and to avoid difficult explanations we carried our treasures home, a volume or two at a time, and saw to it that they were not unduly conspicuous on our shelves. Of all the speculators of those days, Mr. Lamont was the most persistent and the most judicious. The number of his absurdly small bids was a standing joke, but many times they were effective. In later years of residence in New York he bought, no doubt, with freer hand, but the bulk of the collection was gathered as bargains.

Brown University is fortunate in the possession of a number of special collections of unique distinction. The John Carter Brown Library of Americana, the Harris Collection of American Poetry, the Wheaton Collection of International Law, the Ryder Collection of books and pamphlets relating to Rhode Island history, and the Metcalf Collection of pamphlets relating to American history, have few rivals in their particular fields. The Lamont Library is a worthy companion. Either in a special room of the new John Hay Library building or on the shelves of the English Seminary it will be readily accessible to all students. A tablet and a portrait will perpetuate its association with the memory of the original owner, and with the donors, the only two classes that knew him as instructor through the full four years of the college course. Sentiment as well as practical value make it a noble addition to the equipment of the University.

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## HOURS OF OPENING THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

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*By Professor Harry Lyman Koopman, Litt. D., Librarian*

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After the university library has been transferred to the John Hay Library building, the hours of opening in vacations will be from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. on week days, being thus extended one hour at each end of the day. As this is the latest and perhaps the last change to be made in a series extending over more

than a century, it may be profitable to trace the history of this important extension of privilege at Brown.

In the oldest extant copy of the Laws of the University, a manuscript copy made by Nicholas Brown in 1784, we read:

"The oldest tutor shall be the libra-

rian, who shall open the library once a week at an hour appointed."

The printed laws for 1793 and 1803 read:

"The librarian shall open the library every Friday and Saturday, at such hours as the President shall direct. The students shall come to the library four at a time, when sent for by the Librarian."

In 1823 the second clause was dropped, but the hours remained the same. In the Laws of 1827, the library is required to be open "three days in each week, during term time," and on Saturdays in vacations. The hours are still "such as the President may direct."

In the "Laws of the Library," published with the printed catalogue in 1843, appears the following paragraph:

"The Library, in term time, shall be open for using books, not less than one hour a day on the first five secular days of the week, except on the days of Public Fast and Thanksgiving, on the 4th of July, and on such other days as, from special reasons, the Library Committee shall direct it to be closed. During vacations the Library shall be open not less than once a week, at such times as the Library Committee shall prescribe."

From the second term of 1850-1 onward we can follow the changes of hours from the announcements in the annual catalogue. At that date the hours were given as "10 a. m. to 2 p. m." The next fall they were changed to "9 a. m. to 1 p. m." In 1871 they were changed back

to "10 a. m. to 2 p. m." In 1873 the clause was added, "during vacations on Saturdays." In 1875 the hours became 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 12. In 1879 the Saturday hours were made 10 to 2. In 1882 the hours were 10 to 4, Saturday 10 to 1. In 1889 the reading room was open for reference 7 to 10 p. m., except on Saturday; in vacations the library was still open only on Saturday. In 1892 the hours became 9:30 to 4, and 7 to 10 the evening hours and Saturday 1 to 4 being only for reference; vacations on Saturday only. In 1893 the hours were made 9 to 5, and for reference 7 to 10; vacations 10 to 4. In 1895 the gap at supper time was closed up, and the hours became 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., and Sunday hours, 1 to 10 p. m., were added. The hours 5 to 10 p. m. and on Sunday were for reference only. In 1899 the term time hours became 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. every day, and the restriction as to borrowing books in certain hours was removed. In 1901 the hours were extended to 11 p. m.; the hours 9 to 1 on Sunday were dropped, and have not since been restored. In 1904 the Sunday hours were made 2 to 11 p. m.

As there are in term time but ten hours out of the twenty-four on which the library is not open, it is not likely that any further extension of the hours of the library will ever be made, unless the presence of a summer school shall some time make it necessary to keep the building open evenings in the summer vacation.

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## HOW THE CARNEGIE PENSION SYSTEM WOULD HAVE WORKED AT BROWN IN THE PAST

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The permanence of our Civil War pension charges, which has been due to a constant extension of the pension range, has produced in the public mind a fixed idea that all pension lists are certain to be extensive and burdensome. So far as this opinion may be held regarding the situation at Brown, it will at once

be corrected by applying the provisions of the Carnegie pension system to the actual conditions that have existed during our history. An attempt to make this application is given in the following paragraphs, and will be found, it is believed, reasonably accurate.

Brown University has had 89 regular



professors, besides two librarians of pensionable standing. Of these, 41 are living, 48 deceased. Of the whole number, eight, including two Presidents, could have come under the provisions of the Carnegie pension system: Lincoln, Guild, Sears, Greene, Harkness, Clarke, Robinson and Packard. This is about one in five for the living, one in six for the deceased, or one in eleven for both. The total number of possible pension years is 89 out of the 145 years since the first professor was appointed, leaving 56 years not subject to pension. The first pension, that of President Sears, would have become available in 1867, or not until 102 years after the earliest possible date. The pensions would have been in force as follows:

Lincoln	1882-91	9 years
Guild	1887-99	12 years
Sears	1867-80	13 years
Greene	1875-83	8 years
Harkness	1887-07	20 years
Clarke	1896-08	12 years
Robinson	1880-94	14 years
Packard	1904-05	1 year

President Sears would have retired at the end of his term at Brown, President Robinson after 8 years of his presidency, and Professor Packard would have enjoyed his pension less than a year.

Only two active professors are in 1910 regularly pensionable under the Carnegie requirements. Two more will become pensionable in 1911 and 1912, one in 1914, and one in 1918.

The men, deceased and living, qualified by length of service to come under the *disability* clause of the Carnegie system are: Manning, Messer, Caswell, Wayland, Chace, Gammell, Lincoln, Guild, Sears, Greene, Harkness, Clarke, Appleton, Blake, Robinson, Williams, Packard, Bailey, Upton, Davis, Poland, A. G. Harkness, Manatt, MacDonald. Eight are living.

It may be proper to explain why certain familiar names do not appear in

the previous lists. No account is taken of men who, like President Angell and President Andrews, left Brown University before reaching the pension age. Others died before the age of 65, such as Manning 53, Dunn 42, Diman 50, Bancroft 53, Williams 59, or retired from active service before they were 65, such as Park 51, Bowen 61, Goddard 48, Caswell 64, Wayland 59, Chace 64, Gammell 52, Blake 59, Parsons 59. David Howell, though nominally a professor for two periods of 10 and 34 years, did no teaching during the latter period. Professor Jenks, at 65, had to his credit only 9 years of college teaching, while 15 are required for a Carnegie pension. Solomon Drowne, at 65, had taught only 7 years.

The contemplation of statistics like the foregoing offers to the individual professor truly a *memento mori*. They force him to realize that even in his comparatively sheltered calling it is only the exceptional man who lives to three score and ten, or even to three score and five. This reflection is saddening, or not, according to the degree in which life invites to "a long hope"; but it certainly brings to all an injunction to work while it is still day. All the more reason then that a college should remove from its professors the fear of a helpless old age, when so few will ever reach old age at all, and when the slight cost for a few will be made up by the return from the increased vigor of all when set free from fear of the future. No less a return to the college from a generous pension system will come from the presence of cheerful and loyal retired professors, men whose ripe experience is an asset to the community, the sight of whom is an inspiration to their younger brethren and to the student body, and who bind the active, growing college by a living link to its historic past.

Harry Lyman Koopman



## POEMS BY PROFESSOR W. WHITMAN BAILEY

Extracts from His New Volume of Verse

## To the Class of 1864

Old Time, who neither rests nor slumbers,

Whose ruthless hand no man can stay,  
Has dealt full kindly with our numbers,  
Yet tinged our locks with silver gray.

We miss and mourn those passed out  
yonder;

In silence toast their memory dear,  
Which every season renders fonder,  
Methinks they gather with us here.

But let no tears bedew this meeting—

The great time of our jubilee,  
Let every classmate give his greeting,  
And speak in words of praise and glee.

We hail again each loyal brother,

Fill high your glasses as of yore,  
We'll toast again our "Dear Old  
Mother,"

The pride of Brown, Old Sixty-Four.

## A Birthday Poem

It was the brightest morning  
That I had ever seen,  
For something whispered to me  
That Rosie was sixteen:  
I thought that lovely blossoms,  
Like those I often meet  
In summer, by the pathway,  
Should bloom about her feet.

Will not some kindly fairy  
Go pluck me a bouquet,  
From proud Titania's gardens,  
Which I can send to-day?  
Come, bring me budding roses,  
A *Rose*, you know, is she  
Who claims this loyal homage,  
A tribute gift from me.

The spirits tell me sadly  
That not a blossom grows  
Within the forest gardens  
To match my city *Rose*.  
I fear that in their envy  
My little bud they'll bear  
Unto their leafy bowers,  
To plant in beauty there.

Depart, ye frisky minims,  
I've nothing more to do  
With any thieving hours,  
Or spirits like to you!  
You shall not have my blossom  
However much you moan;  
She is not meant for Oberon,  
And she is mine alone!

## Initiation of the Sigma

Is this Psi U? It cannot be!

It does not seem the place at all,  
Although I hear the sounds of glee  
Re-echo in this mystic hall.

The boys I knew, Oh! where are they?  
I see them in perspective glance,  
But some are gone, and some are gray,  
And others known to fame, perchance.

Yet though we all are changed, perhaps,  
I see them in their former guise,  
And greetings from those jolly chaps  
Would not at all my mood surprise.

For Sigma men are never old,  
However fate may with them deal,  
They wear the diamond pin of gold,  
The mystic grasp responsive feel.

And in the new hall, as of yore,  
They gather on this festive night,  
To sing the ancient songs once more,  
And set some little freshman right.

A boy myself, I cannot deem  
That I am otherwise than they,  
Psi U is still my spirit's dream,—  
I joined her only yesterday.

## Calypso

(*A rare orchid of the North*)

Calypso, goddess of an olden time,  
(I learn it not from any Grecian rhyme,  
And yet the story I can vouch is true),  
Beneath a pine-tree lost her dainty shoe.

No workmanship of mortal can compare  
With what's exhibited in beauty there,  
And looking at the treasure 'neath the  
tree,  
The goddess's self I almost hope to see.

The tints of purple and the texture fine;  
 The curves of beauty shown in every  
     line;  
 With fringes exquisite of golden hue,  
 Perfect the wonders of the fairy shoe.

The goddess surely must have been in  
     haste,  
 Like Daphne fleeing when Apollo chased,  
 And losing here her slipper by the way,  
 Intends to find it on another day.

And will she come to seek it here, or no?  
 The day is lengthening, but I cannot go  
 Until I see her bring the absent mate  
 Of this rare beauty, though the time is  
     late.

I watch, but still no classic form I see;  
 Nought but the slipper 'neath the forest  
     tree,  
 And so, for fear of some purloining elf,  
 The precious relic I secure myself!

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## CANDIDATES FOR ALUMNI TRUSTEE

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The Alumni Advisory Council at its March meeting nominated the following two persons as candidates to fill the Baptist vacancy in the board of trustees:

### CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR, '88

Dr. Barbour was born April 21, 1867, fitted at the Hartford High School, and was graduated from Brown in 1888 with the degree of A. B., received the honorary degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Rochester in 1901 and from Brown University in 1909. He was pastor of the Lake Avenue Baptist Church of Rochester from 1891 to 1909, and has been secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations of North America since May, 1909. He has been trustee of the Rochester Theological Seminary since 1893 and vice-chairman of the board of trustees since 1905. He is chairman of the committee on Christian education of the Northern Baptist Convention.

Dr. Barbour was nominated for trustee last year, but A. L. Abbott, '80, of St. Louis, received a larger number of votes and was subsequently elected by the corporation. His family has long been associated with Brown. One brother, Rev. T. S. Barbour, was graduated in 1874 and is a member of the board of trustees; another, Rev. J. B. Barbour, was graduated in 1891. Dr. Barbour is an eloquent preacher and effective religious worker.

### EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE, '01

Mr. Greene was born Feb. 9, 1879, and fitted at Worcester Academy, graduating in 1897. Graduated from Brown in 1901. In the fall of 1901 was made president of Lockwood, Greene & Co., architects and engineers for industrial plants. In 1903 was made assistant treasurer of the Dwight Manufacturing Company, which has large mills in the north and south, and, in 1905, became treasurer. Was also treasurer of the Lawton Mills Corporation, another cotton mill, for about one and one-half years during this time. In 1907 was elected treasurer of the Pacific Mills. The treasurer of these textile manufacturing corporations is the chief executive.

The Pacific Mills has a combined capital and surplus of about \$11,000,000, employs 8,000 people and has an annual product of about \$18,000,000.

In addition to being president of Lockwood, Greene & Co. and treasurer of the Pacific Mills, Mr. Greene is a director in the following companies: National Shawmut Bank, Old Colony Trust Co., Boston and Maine Railroad, Nyanza Mills, Boston Manufacturers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., Dwight Manufacturing Co., Great Falls Manufacturing Co., Lawton Mills Corporation, the Dallas Manufacturing Co. and Colonial Securities Co. He is also a trustee of Worcester Academy and Newton Theological Institution.



## THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Published for the Graduates of Brown University  
by the Brown Alumni Magazine Co.

ROBERT P. BROWN, TREAS., Providence, R. I.

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*The Brown Alumni Monthly cannot undertake  
to return manuscripts sent to it for publication,  
unless they are accompanied by sufficient postage*

### AS TO PARTISANSHIP

In the present issue of the Alumni Monthly appears an article by Mr. Robert P. Brown on the charter question. It is partisan, in a sense; in a larger sense it is not. Its dominant notes are courtesy and fair dealing. But lest we should be charged with partisanship in admitting it to our pages, let us say that the Monthly is open now, as it has always been open, to any reasonable expression of opinion on the other side—indeed to any reasonable expression of opinion on any subject of college interest.

A great controversy has been raging at Princeton, and the Princeton Alumni Weekly has impartially printed the communications of both parties. At Yale there has been much dissatisfaction with the proposal to erect a laboratory on the newly-acquired Hillhouse property, and the Yale Alumni Weekly has opened its columns to those who have desired to

criticise the corporation's decision as well as to those, including the official spokesmen for the corporation, who have presented the reasons for that body's action. The Brown Alumni Monthly holds that in the long run good rather than harm will come from a free discussion of such matters. In addition it holds that, having given both sides in a controversy a fair hearing, it has a right to express its own views.

Why has no article or communication hostile to the proposed change in the charter appeared in its pages? Simply because, so far as we can recall, none has been offered to us for publication. In the Boston Watchman, a denominational journal, a Brown alumnus has lately set forth his reasons for opposing the change. The article is temperate and well written, and we would have given it space in the Monthly if the author had asked us to do so; albeit it was frankly addressed to a denominational audience.

We may say, in conclusion, that the paper which opens this number of the Monthly is somewhat in the nature of a reply—a friendly reply—to Mr. Colby's plea. It is dignified, sympathetic with the Baptist position, and yet firm in its statement of the case as it presents itself, we feel sure, to a very large proportion of the Brown constituency, upon whose continued good will, in common with that of the Baptists, the welfare of the university depends.

### END OF VOLUME TEN

With this issue the Brown Alumni Monthly closes its tenth volume. There is much that we might say in connection with the completion of the decade, but nothing, perhaps, that needs to be said.

The inevitable result of so long and intimate a relationship as we have sustained with our readers has been to interest a larger number of persons in the university. If this has bred, in the minds of its graduates, a deeper concern for its future, those who bear the responsibility for its administration should, and we think do, rejoice. We know that President Faunce's keynote from the day of his coming has been the necessity of arousing the alumni to a livelier loyalty to Alma Mater. Every

year he devotes much of his time and energy to visiting "Brunonians far and near," carrying to them inspiring tidings from the campus and urging them to enter more intimately into its affairs.

"Visiting day" is one product of this new contact between the college and its sons; the Advisory Council of the Alumni is another. Everywhere the emphasis has been laid on the filial duty owed to the collegiate mother of us all. This is the doctrine we have preached to the best of our ability in the last ten years, together with its converse—the duty of the college to its alumni. The university vitally needs the moral, as well as the financial, support of its sons and daughters. A new president is thinkable, a new corporation, a new faculty, a new undergraduate body, new buildings, a new campus; but a new alumni body—for years to come—is unthinkable. As well cut down a tall forest and wait for a new one to grow. What would it profit Brown to gain everything else and lose the active sympathy of its graduates—or of any preponderant proportion of them?

We speak of this because the doctrine has lately been enunciated that the university does not "belong to" its graduates. In a strictly legal sense, that is true; but when the president, the Alumni Monthly, and practically every speaker at every Brown reunion for the last ten years have been urging the larger participation by the alumni in the university's concerns, and have said, in effect: "The college is yours, upbuild it, cherish it," we are persuaded that the contrary sentiment is an anachronism.

#### *HONOR ROGER WILLIAMS!*

At the four-hundredth anniversary celebration of the birth of John Calvin, last year in Geneva, a movement took definite form for the erection of a monumental memorial in his honor. Statues of six apostles of large and liberal Truth were to be incorporated in it, and Roger Williams was selected as the American representative. Since that time, it appears, an effort has been made on this side of the Atlantic to substitute for the prophet of "soul liberty" either Jonathan Edwards or John Winthrop; but fortunately this effort does not bid fair to succeed. We say "fortunately" because

the memorial is designed in honor of the great advocates of intellectual and theological freedom, and in such company Williams, rather than any representative of the Massachusetts theocracy, deserves a place.

The Presbyterians and Congregationalists may feel that their theological connection with Calvin is closer than that of the Baptists, but this memorial is to Calvin the emancipator of men's minds rather than to Calvin the preacher of a mere sectarian doctrine; and in this aspect he is in intimate sympathy with our chief colonial exponent of the now familiar but then novel theory of the separateness of church and state.

Under the auspices of the Rhode Island Historical Society contributions for the Williams statue are to be collected. The undertaking is an attractive one and will undoubtedly meet a generous response.

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#### *"ALMA MATER" IN THE OPEN AIR*

The Alumni Monthly makes this suggestion for commencement day. When Major Joslin's long procession of graduates from the meeting-house reaches the campus, let a halt be called in front of the old row of buildings, with the head of the line, including the eldest graduates and chief dignitaries, immediately in front of University Hall. Then let every head be bared and every voice join, to the accompaniment of the band, in singing "Alma Mater." This is the one place of all the campus for the well-loved song—under the bending branches of the elms, within sight of the oldest of the college buildings. We are sure that more wholesome college sentiment can be evoked by the adoption of this plan than by the continuance of the custom of singing the song in Sayles Hall, which, old as it may seem to many of the younger alumni, is after all only a mediaeval structure in comparison with the classic colonial edifice erected in 1770.

We believe that one of the most popular features of commencement day can be easily evolved from this simple expedient, and that, amid the inspiring environment of ancient greenery and familiar walls, we shall sing the old song with a new spirit and significance.

## TOPICS OF THE MONTH

**Brown-Carlisle** Brown will close its football season in Providence, Nov. 24, with a game against the Carlisle Indians. As Pennsylvania plays here on Oct. 15, Providence is assured of two first-grade contests this year. The game with Carlisle comes on Thanksgiving morning. Some natural opposition to football games on the Puritan holiday has been aroused in the past, largely because of the consequent interference with church services and family reunions. It is a question, however, how many of the attendants at a game on Thanksgiving morning would attend church if the game were not played; while scheduling it for the forenoon prevents any serious interference with the family reunion idea. If two o'clock in the afternoon were chosen, (and a later hour is impracticable, owing to the early approach of dusk at the end of November), mid-day dinners would have to be rushed. Better a rush on the gridiron field than at the "festive board." An afternoon game would be practicable if everyone were to agree to dine at night—but that's another story.

**Children on the Campus** President Faunce calls attention to what he characterizes as a minor college problem—the constant presence of small children on the campus. Nursemaids with infants make habitual use of the grounds as an outing park, and there have been times when the steps of the John Carter Brown Library were so thronged with young hopefuls and their cap-and-apron guards that egress and ingress were difficult. A savant with a ponderous volume under his arm, and thoughts of Sebastian Cabot and Christopher Columbus in his head, finds himself brought up with a shock when, on approaching this storehouse of precious Americana, wherein are gathered all sorts of priceless MSS. of the dead and musty past, he suddenly comes upon Young America en masse, armed with rattles, dollbabies and the other various impedimenta of live and lusty infancy.

**A Genuine Problem** Seriously, the problem is genuine. Hospitable as Brown's attitude toward the public is, it must draw the line somewhere; and it seems as if it might be drawn at this wholesale invasion of the campus by the future members of the class of 1930 and their contemporaries. The Brown campus is not a public park. Everyone is welcome to walk through it, but when it comes to settling down upon it for hours at a time, that is a different matter. It looks as if the squatter-sovereigns would have to go.

Dr. Faunce is right when he says that the habit of small children—boys of eight or ten, for instance—congregating on the campus tends to make them blasé toward college long before their own college period comes. By the time they are eighteen, the glamour is likely to have worn off by this constant contact with undergraduate life. And incidentally there is some real danger to them from the ball-playing which is desultorily maintained not only on Lincoln Field but on the middle campus.

**Mirthful Comment** Meanwhile, it would be strange if the editorial commentators of the country did not embrace the opportunity for a few cheerful observations on the "situation." Thus the New York Times, under the title "Brown's Grave Problem," says:

The faculty of Brown University is facing a dangerous situation. Providence is full of babies. In spite of the moaning of the pessimists all thriving cities are. Babies are innumerable and ubiquitous and they demand the best of everything. The babies of Providence, under the guidance of their nurses, have been gradually taking possession of the university campus. On clear days that broad field is thronged with wheeled contrivances in which infants take the air and the quieting bottle. The approach to the library is blocked by them, and by the near relatives of the infants on roller skates and bicycles. They overflow on the ball field, and of course if



one should be injured by a well-hit baseball there would be no end of a row.

The faculty wants to clear the campus of babies. It would be easy enough to post warning signs, "Infants are forbidden to invade this campus under penalty of the law"—easy but perilous. What a howl of remonstrance would rise from the homes of Providence!

urbs for their baseball. The faculty of Brown will learn that hoboos may be dispersed, and even suffragettes, but never babies. Every mother in Providence will protest if an attempt is made to evict the poor little things. If the faculty persists, woe unto Brown University. Not one of the evicted babies will ever be educated there.



LOOKING WEST FROM THE ROOF OF THE JOHN HAY LIBRARY. COLLEGE HILL AT THE LEFT

President Faunce weakly suggests "more public playgrounds." What nonsense! The college campus is a fine playground. The babies like it. It is "central." Let the old dryasdusts stay indoors and pore over their musty books. Let the students, who are supposed to have strong legs, hie themselves to the distant sub-

#### Baseball Record

Apr.	3	Bowdoin at Providence, 5-3.
	6	R. I. State at Providence, 13-5.
	9	Trinity at Providence, 1-7.
	13	Amherst Agricultural at Providence, 11-0.
	16	Penn. State at Providence, 7-5.
	20	Vermont at Providence, 16-7.

The baseball record and schedule is as follows:

- |      |    |                                  |
|------|----|----------------------------------|
|      | 23 | Princeton at Providence, 0-5.    |
|      | 27 | Lafayette at Providence, 4-3.    |
|      | 30 | Princeton at Princeton, 1-3.     |
| May  | 4  | Exeter Academy at Providence.    |
|      | 6  | Cushing Academy at Providence.   |
|      | 7  | Tufts at Providence.             |
|      | 10 | Columbia at New York.            |
|      | 11 | West Point at West Point.        |
|      | 14 | Holy Cross at Providence.        |
|      | 18 | Yale at New Haven.               |
|      | 21 | Colgate at Providence.           |
|      | 25 | Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.    |
|      | 28 | Harvard at Providence.           |
|      | 30 | Yale at Providence.              |
| June | 1  | Wesleyan at Providence.          |
|      | 4  | Stevens Institute at Providence. |
|      | 8  | Pennsylvania at Providence.      |
|      | 11 | Amherst at Amherst.              |
|      | 15 | Amherst at Providence.           |
|      | 17 | Harvard at Cambridge.            |
|      | 18 | Holy Cross at Worcester.         |

The surprise of the season, up to date, was the defeat by Princeton, 0 to 5, a closer game or Brown victory having been anticipated. The season's score stands: Games won by Brown, 6; lost, 3.

**Brown Club** The following letter, sent out to a considerable number of Brown graduates, is self-explanatory:

"You have doubtless heard of the Brown Club which was recently organized for the purpose of enlisting the aid of all men interested in the welfare of Brown athletics. The club intends not only to give aid to the Brown management of 'varsity teams whenever such aid appears necessary and desirable, as, for example, in paying the expense of an assistant coach for the football and baseball teams, or in offering prizes for athletic contests, or in helping to provide for better quarters and equipment for our teams; but the club also intends, as soon as it is able, to provide more land for college outdoor sport, in order that the large number of men who are not members of 'varsity teams may have an opportunity to engage in outdoor exercise.

"The officers of the Brown Club are as follows:

- President, J. D. E. Jones, '93.  
 Vice-President, F. W. Matteson, '92.  
 Secretary-Treasurer, Abbott Phillips, '02.  
 Executive Committee, Byron S. Watson, '97, Chairman; John S. Murdock, '96, Irving O. Hunt, '99, Edward H. Weeks, '93, Michael J. Lynch, '04.

"To make this club what it should be,

the co-operation of every man interested in the welfare of Brown athletics is desired and needed."

**Work for Such a Club** It is believed that there is an ample field for the activities of such an organization as the Brown Club, and not merely along athletic lines. It can help to attract to Brown not only promising athletes, but young men who will add intellectual strength to the college. Those who are foremost in the Brown Club's activities are loyal and progressive young alumni. They have it in their power to do a great work for Alma Mater.

**Dr. Dodd to Teach** Next year Professor J. Q. Dealey of the department of social and political science will be absent in Europe, taking his sabbatical year for study. His place will be filled by Dr. W. F. Dodd, now teaching political science at Johns Hopkins University. Mr. Dodd graduated from the Florida State College in 1898, and took his Ph. D. at the University of Chicago in 1905. For three years, from 1904 to 1907, he was assistant in charge of the foreign law collection in the Library of Congress. Since then he has held a research appointment and a lectureship in Johns Hopkins University in the subjects of constitutional law and municipal government. He is the author of "Modern Constitutions," published by the University of Chicago Press in 1900, and of another work entitled "The Government of the District of Columbia," published in the same year.

**Professor Paine Comes** Professor Ernest Trowbridge Paine of Butler College, Indianapolis, is to serve as substitute for Professor F. G. Allinson in the Greek department next year. Dr. Allinson is to spend the year at Athens as professor of Greek language and literature at the American School of Classical Studies.

Professor Paine received his degree of A. B. at Brown in 1901. He took his A. M. degree also at Brown in 1903. He acted as substitute in the department of

Roman literature and history during the sabbatical years of Professors Harkness and Greene (1902-04). The year 1904-05 he spent in Italy and Greece with Professor Manatt. The year after he was substitute for Professor Allinson during the latter's leave of absence.

For the last four years Mr. Paine has been professor of classics at Butler. He comes to Brown on a leave of absence from that position.

**Brown-Dartmouth** The Brown Club of New York and the Dartmouth Club of that city held a joint smoker in the dining-room of the Mansfield, West 44th street, New York, Wednesday evening, April 6. Not only members of the clubs were present, but the invitation was extended to all the alumni of Dartmouth and Brown, and a most enthusiastic gathering of 60 from the two colleges was present.

**Mr. McGrath to Coach** Hugh C. McGrath of Boston has been secured as coach for the track team this year. Mr. McGrath coached the track team two years ago and was a decided benefit to track athletics. He is a graduate of Boston University, and while there was one of the leading men on the track team. Since graduation he has maintained a constant interest in athletic activities, having served in an official capacity at nearly all the track meets of importance in New England for several years past. Brown is fortunate in being able to secure the services of such a coach as Mr. McGrath, and under his training new material should undoubtedly be developed.

**Bureau of Appointments** The following circular is self-explanatory:

A bureau of appointments has been formed for the purpose of assisting graduates and former members of Brown University to secure suitable positions.\* If we can help you in this respect, send to the bureau for a registration blank. No fee will be charged for registration or for any assistance we may be able to render.

As an alumnus and friend of the university you will confer a favor by giving

notice to this bureau of any positions available for Brown men.

J. ANSEL BROOKS,

*Secretary, Bureau of Appointments.*

\*This bureau does not deal with educational positions. Correspondence regarding these should be addressed to The Brown Teachers' Bureau, Professor W. B. Jacobs, Secretary.

**Hicks Debate** The annual debate for the Hicks prizes will be held May 17. These prizes, one of thirty dollars and two of twenty each, are derived from the income of a fund left by Hon. Ratcliffe Hicks of the class of 1864, and are awarded to "the students showing the best ability in a public debate between the representatives of the junior and sophomore classes," each class being represented by three men. The subject for this year's debate is: "Resolved, That it should be the policy of the United States to maintain one of the three greatest navies of the world." The teams, as chosen at a trial debate held April 19, are as follows: For the juniors, S. M. Lederer of Providence, J. Semonoff of Providence, G. C. Stucker of Providence. For the sophomores, R. C. Dexter of Dorchester, Mass., P. H. Hood of Fall River, Mass., I. R. Smith of Arlington, N. J.

**Religion in the College** It is sometimes asked whether formal religion has the same influence upon the undergraduate body at Brown as formerly. Years ago there was a Wednesday night prayer meeting in one of the down stairs recitation rooms of University Hall, while each class maintained a Friday afternoon meeting of the same sort in various rooms of the same building. There are no longer any class prayer meetings, though the general meeting is kept up in the room specially set apart for that purpose in the Brown Union.

The Christian work of the college, however, has greatly broadened in the last few years. There are at the present time no less than 23 fraternity or group Bible classes, led by seniors usually, if not always. Periodically these teachers are met by a member of the faculty, or local clergymen, for instruction and suggestion. There is also considerable practical work done by under-



graduates in mission or charitable lines down town; while the Volunteer Mission Band of the college has received and accepted an invitation from the neighborhood Epworth Leagues to address meetings at various Methodist churches of the vicinity during May.

Last year there were 13 of these volunteer missionaries in college—men pledged to missionary work in the foreign field. This year the number is 10.

The work of the Brown Christian Association under Mr. Silcox is energetic and prosperous. Mr. Silcox will be at Brown next year.



#### Polls Open at Commencement

It is proposed that the polls shall be open longer on commencement day for the reception of alumni ballots for trustees. Forty years ago, it is said, an agreement was entered into between the corporation and alumni that the hours of voting should be from 8:30 to 11, and these have ever since been maintained. There seems no good reason why the polls should close so early. They might be kept open until the hour set for the beginning of the alumni meeting in Sayles Hall in the afternoon, in which case it would seem to be practicable to announce the vote before the meeting adjourned.

**Of Interest to Most of Us** Father—"What is that red and white striped pole over in the corner of your room?" Senior—"Oh, that's a relic of barberism."—Yale Record.

Dr. George W. Prothero, editor of the *Quarterly Review*, lectured on "Nationality and Democracy in the Nineteenth Century" at Sayles Gymnasium, Women's College, May 2.

Albert Bennett of Providence, Maxwell Barus of Providence and Clifton Henry Walcott of Leominster, Mass., have been chosen to deliver the commencement day orations.

The Brown Union was the scene of the annual sophomore ball April 12. The dance was well attended, and the innovation of using the union for social events of this nature will undoubtedly be followed by other classes in the future.

In a try for the world's record in the 7-pound shot in the P. A. C. meet at Pawtucket, Saturday, Frank, '13, put the shot 62 feet 9 inches, about five feet short of the record.

Adrian E. Regnier, '10, captain of last year's football team, and All-American end on Walter Camp's eleven, has been chosen coach of the Union College team of Schenectady, N. Y., for next fall.

In the will of the late J. Rayner Edmunds of Boston a telescope valued at \$750 is bequeathed to Brown University.

## PISGAH

*To Sam Walter Foss*

These are the hills that fret the blue  
Above the fields his childhood knew;  
That held before his wondering eye  
The mysteries of far and high;  
And, though they wear an ancient name,  
They took it prescient of their fame  
That here, in fulness of the time,  
One skilled in more than witching rhyme  
Should come, and from their summits gaze  
Into the heart of common days,  
And there behold in bloom expand  
The bounty of the Promised Land.  
That land is never far away;

We daily tread its flowering leas,  
But lack the poet's mind that sees,  
His heart that listens to obey.

*Harry Lyman Koopman*

## DENOMINATIONAL AFFILIATIONS OF BROWN UNDERGRADUATES

A religious census of the undergraduate department of the university has just been completed by the Brown Christian Association and the Young Women's Christian Association of the Women's College under the auspices of the Alumni Monthly. The figures speak for themselves :

	MEN'S COLLEGE	WOMEN'S COLLEGE	TOTAL	PER CENT.
Baptists*	189	44	233	27
Congregationalists†	145	43	188	21
Episcopalians	92	34	126	14
Roman Catholics	73	13	86	10
Methodists	37	12	49	6
Presbyterians	19	1	20	} Twelve Sects 9
Jews‡	13	2	15	
Universalists	12	3	15	
Disciples	8	0	8	
Lutherans	5	1	6	
Swedenborgians	2	2	4	
Christian Scientists	2	1	3	
Friends	3	0	3	
Mennonites	2	0	2	
Dutch Reformed	2	0	2	
Greek Orthodox	1	0	1	
Independent	1	0	1	
No preference	56	5	61	7
Unknown	20	20	40	5

\* Including all sects

† Including Unitarians

‡ Including all sects

Outside of New England the denominational affiliations are as follows: Baptists 47, Congregationalists 16, Episcopalians 16, Presbyterians 15, Roman Catholics 15, Methodists 7, seven other sects 12, no preference 14. Total 142.

## THE LETTER BOX

### SPRING IN THE MIND

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly :

"Spring still makes spring in the mind  
When sixty years are told,"

sings Emerson. How much more ere twenty years are told ! A long series of years are likely to pass before another spring, so early as the present, falls to our lot. It is as if our southern New England were moved to the latitude of Washington. Instead of blizzards, blossoms ; instead of a sward brown after its wintry pall, a verdure like that of an English meadow. These conditions tempt every normal creature out of doors, and it would be a pity if any student were held down to his books or his chemicals so hard that he let the pageantry of spring pass unnoticed. He can hardly make use of his beakers and test-tubes in the open air, but his books, whether of verses or not, he has high warrant—if any were needed—for taking "underneath a bough," and we do not believe

that his marks will suffer from his taking Nature into his mental confidence, and, if they should in some degree, what is the loss compared to the gain of a renewed spirit?

OMAR

Providence, April 23

(As this comes to us on Shakespeare's birthday we feel constrained to indorse its poetic sentiment and genial philosophy.—Ed.)

### COMMENCEMENT BREAKFAST

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly :

Referring to my communication (March 10) on the subject of breakfast at the Brown Union on commencement day, I have learned that previous notice is necessary to the officers of the union. The price is 50 cents, and the hour 8:30 o'clock.

Notice should be given before Monday, June 13th, to Mrs. Annie Given, who is in charge of the restaurant at the Union.

A. B. JUDSON, '59

New York City, April 11



Samuel Leonard Crocker



Thomas William Fox



Frank Bailey



Charles Bradford Goff



John Eaton Tourtellotte



Isaac Hawley Gilbert



Nicholas Brown Bolles



Uriah William Lawton



Charles Hiram Wood



Charles Blake



George Lavater Stedman



Oliver Spink Westcott



Ezra Hervey Heywood



William Baylies Crocker



Samuel Snow



Nathaniel Greene Bonney



Henry Clay Ford



Richard Olney



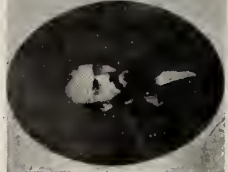
Benjamin Lincoln Ray



Francis Wayland White



Julius Bond



Charles Henry Alden



Gardner Matteson Wickes



John Peirce



James Madison Cutts



Franklin Burdge



Charles Shaler Forsyth



Joseph Warren Reed

CLASS OF 1856 AT GRADUATION



## BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

## Faculty Notes

At the "ladies' afternoon" at the Providence Art Club, March 31, Professor Wilfred H. Munro gave a talk on "Some South American Experiences."

Professor Dealey is delivering a series of twenty lectures before a class at Newton Theological Institution on social problems in connection with the family.

Captain Pierce of the Interecollegiate Athletic Association of the United States has appointed Professor F. W. Marvel as one of three members to draw up a set of rules for track athletics, field events and cross-country runs. The other two members are A. A. Stagg of the University of Chicago and Dr. Lambert of the University of Virginia.

Professor Frederic P. Gorham, who was recently appointed by the commissioners of shell fisheries of the state of Rhode Island to make a study of the distribution of the sewage in Narragansett Bay in relation to the oyster beds, has begun his task. Professor Gorham will be assisted by J. W. M. Bunker, '09, and W. W. Browne, '08, in the bacteriological work of the survey.

The papers read before the American Society of Sociology in December at New York by Professors Ward and Dealey of the department of social science have been published in the March number of the American Journal of Sociology.

Professor Albert D. Mead of the department of biology gave a lecture on "Heredity" before the Sphinx Club on April 14.

Professor Ward will give a course in sociology this summer at the University of Wisconsin, taking the place of Professor A. E. Ross, who is in China.

At a meeting of the Tau Delta Sigma engineering fraternity, April 20, Professor John F. Greene of the department of Roman literature spoke on the subject, "The Historic Development of Engineering Work in Italy," dwelling particularly upon the feats of hydraulic engineering about Rome and Naples.

At the first election of the new city of Cranston, held April 19, Professor T. M. Phetteplace of the mechanical engineering department was elected second councilman in the first ward by 118 plurality on the Republican ticket.

The fourth enlarged edition of "Wild Birds in City Parks," by Professor H. E. Walter of the biological department and Mrs. Walter, has just been published.

Professor Courtney Langdon on April 12 lectured before three hundred members and friends of the Alumnae Association of the Women's College at Pembroke Hall. His talk was based on his reading of "The Servant in the House." Professor John Francis Greene lectured on the evening of April 26 on "Old Roman Poets and Peasants."

Professor W. H. Kenerson of the mechanical engineering department made an address at a recent dinner of the Machine Builders' Association in Fall River.

Professor George G. Wilson has been honored by an election as associate of the Institut de Droit International, which recently held its thirty-sixth annual convention in Paris. Professor Wilson was one of the three chosen from the western hemisphere.

## Alumni

1856

The University Library has received from Miss Frances Lawton of Jackson, Mich., a framed group of portraits of the class of 1856, which belonged to her father, Uriah William Lawton, of that class. The group is reproduced in the engraving on another page. The university has hitherto possessed no portraits of so early a class, and still lacks those of the class of 1858. Can any one send us the portraits of this class or of classes previous to 1856? The new alumni room in the John Hay Library will be devoted to mementoes of this character as well as to the individual records and publications of the alumni. Let each alumnus take a personal responsibility to make this collection of portraits, documents and books as complete as possible.

1858

Colonel R. H. I. Goddard of Providence sailed on the *Lusitania*, April 19, to visit his daughter, the Marquise d'Andigne, in France.

1869

At a meeting of the senate of the University of Madras, March 4, 1910, Rev. David Downie, D. D., was appointed to the faculty of arts.

1872

John Day Smith is the author of "A History of the Nineteenth Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, 1862-1865, Minneapolis, Minn.," which is being favorably reviewed by military authorities.

Rev. Orson Porter Bestor will retire on May 1, 1910, from the active ministry, after 37 years in the pastorate since his ordination. He will engage in fruit farming near Kalamazoo, Michigan, and his address will be Galesburg, Michigan, R. F. D. 19.

William V. Kellen, Esq., writes from Rome that he has secured about 250 volumes and 175 pamphlets for the Wheaton collection of works on international law for the University Library.

1874

Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D., has tendered his resignation of the pastorate of the Emmanuel Baptist Church, Albany, N. Y.

1882

The North End School of Printing, Boston, has published separately in dainty booklets a number of Sam Walter Foss's best known poems. The latest is one of his finest poems, though one apparently not well known, "The Song of Here and Now," which is an embodiment of the poet's philosophy of

expects to return to Brown this year to attend his class anniversary.

1886

Eighty-six will have its class breakfast on commencement morning. This is an annual affair and greatly enjoyed by the members in this vicinity and often by others who make an effort to come from a distance. The sec-



From the New York World

THE PURPLE FOR THE ERMINE

Governor Charles E. Hughes, '81, of New York, has accepted an appointment to the United States Supreme Court

life. Mr. Koopman's lines on another page were called forth by the republication of this poem.

1885

F. C. French attended the tenth annual meeting of the Western Philosophical Association at Iowa City, Ia., March 23-26, and read a paper on the evolution of morality, entitled: "Virtues; types and sources." Dr. French has been professor of philosophy in the University of Nebraska since 1903 and

retary, A. C. Crowell, holds a waiting list of men ready to entertain.

1891

Professor Gerald Birney Smith is one of the authors of a symposium on "The Task and Method of Systematic Theology" in the April number of the American Journal of Theology.

1894

Clayton S. Cooper has an interesting article



in the May number of the Century Magazine, entitled, "College Men and the Bible."

1895

Rev. W. W. Bustard of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, Cleveland, O., has received leave of absence by his church in order to recuperate from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.

Arthur Llewellyn Eno is doing graduate work in English and Germanic philology at the University of Pennsylvania. His address is 3915 Spruce street, Philadelphia, Pa.

1895 and 1896

Frederick E. Horton and Frederick A. Jones were elected members of the city council of the city of Cranston, April 19.

1896

Rev. Abraham LeGrand has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church at Pella, Iowa, to accept the pastorate of the Vermont Street Church, of Quincy, Ill. After the announcement of his resignation the presidency of Central College of Iowa was offered to him, in the hope that he might decide to remain in Pella, but although the financial consideration was more than that offered by the church at Quincy, he decided that he could not turn aside from the work of the ministry. The Baptist Record of Pella says that he "has been moderator of the Oskaloosa Baptist Association for four years, a member of the state board, chairman of the associational missionary committee, and a trustee of Central College. In all of these responsible positions he was a hard worker and his counsel was always sought and always found to be valuable. His going will be keenly felt by all our work in the state."

Rev. J. F. Smith of the Rangoon Baptist College sailed from New York, April 9, on his return to his work.

1897

Professor Guy Montrose Whipple has an article in the March number of the Pedagogical Seminary, entitled, "The Instruction of Teachers in School Hygiene."

Captain Jairus A. Moore, C. A. C., U. S. A., who, for the past two or three years has been in command of the 109th Co., C. A. C., at Fort Greble, R. I., has been detailed to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department.

1898

Ex-Governor James H. Higgins delivered an interesting lecture on the history of Pawtucket before the Rhode Island Historical Society, Tuesday evening, April 12.

"The baseball management at Columbia University is so well pleased with the work that 'Dave' Fultz has been doing with the Blue and White squad this season that efforts will be made to retain him for the next three years," says the New York Tribune. "Fultz has had more success with the team in the early season games than any previous coach on Morningside Heights in half a dozen years,

and is laying the foundation of a good nine next season. He is spending a great deal of time in developing pitchers."

1899

Professor A. Franklin Ross, Ph. D., is delivering a course of lectures on "The Political Development of Europe in the 19th Century" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.

1900

Moncrieffe Cameron, secretary of the New England Club and of the Progressive Legislation Club of Seattle, Wash., has announced that he will be a candidate for the legislature from the forty-sixth district, which includes the sixth and eighth wards. Mr. Cameron studied law at the Boston University School of Law after graduating from Brown. He has practiced here for four years. He is a member of the Young Men's Republican Club of Seattle and was one of the organizers of the Progressive Legislation Club. Mr. Cameron is married and lives at 1830 Seventh avenue, on Queen Anne hill.

Lawrence G. Painter is instructor in English at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.

Willard H. Bacon is principal of the high school in Avon, Mass.

1901

Harvey Nathaniel Davis has been appointed assistant professor of physics at Harvard, the appointment to commence Sept. 1, 1910. Professor Davis is a son of Professor N. F. Davis of Brown. He received his degree of bachelor of arts at Brown in 1901, and a year later took his master of arts degree. He received the degree of master of arts at Harvard in 1903 and that of doctor of philosophy from the same university in 1906. He was instructor in mathematics at Brown during the college year, 1901-1902, and from 1905 to the present time has been instructor in physics and in mathematics at Harvard.

Miss Elizabeth Leigh Richards is the librarian at the Women's College. Miss Richards was for some time on the staff of the Providence Athenaeum.

"The Higher Good," by Thacher Howland Guild, was one of four plays presented by the Harvard Dramatic Club at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, April 12. Mr. Guild acted as assistant coach in the recent annual production of the Delta Upsilon Society, the play being the Elizabethan comedy, "The Merry Devil of Edmonton."

Percival B. Greene is a salesman with the Remington Typewriter Co. His address is 151 West Coulter street, Germantown, Pa.

Ernest Granger Hapgood has been appointed principal of the Summer High School of Boston by the school committee of that city. Mr. Hapgood is at present master and head of the department of mathematics in the Boston Latin School.

Harry Eugene Nickless is principal of the high school at Wallingford, Conn.



Howard O. Winslow is assistant examiner at the patent office in Washington, D. C. His address is 3014 Dent place.

F. C. Thompson is employed in the United States Forest Service, with headquarters at the First National Bank Building, San Francisco, Cal.

Walter E. Tuthill is manager of the stock department of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. His address is 37 Inman street, Cambridge, Mass.

Owing to the separation of the work in history from that in economics at Simmons Col-

1904

Robert Grant Martin of Salem, Mass., who is now studying in the Harvard Graduate School, has been appointed to a Frederick Sheldon travelling fellowship. These fellowships, which yield at least \$1000 to each holder, are granted only to men of first-rate ability, whose studies cannot be prosecuted without such an opportunity for research abroad. Mr. Martin is to make special investigations in England on a subject in English literature.

1906

On Wednesday, March 30, Rev. Charles Ray-



From the Newark News

#### THE NEW JERSEY SENATORSHIP

Ex-Governor Edward C. Stokes, '83, has been endorsed, by a widely signed petition, for the Republican nomination

lege, after July 1 next, Assistant Professors Arthur Irving Andrews, Ph.D., and Frederick Austin Ogg, Ph.D., will become joint heads of the new department of history.

1902

The address of Miss Grace D. Gallup is now 374 Lincoln street, Marlboro, Mass.

1904 and 1907

George E. Kelleher and John L. Curran are members of the senior class at the Georgetown University School of Law, and expect to receive the degree of LL.B. in June.

mond Chappell, who has been serving for several weeks as pastor of the Baptist Church at Bath, Me., was ordained to the ministry, the services being held in the afternoon and evening. Rev. George E. Horr, D. D., president of Newton Theological Institute, delivered the sermon of the occasion and Rev. F. G. McKeever, D.D., '81, Rev. M. Joseph Twomey, '00, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Portland, and Rev. Albert H. Stanton, '04, of the Yarmouth Baptist Church, were speakers of the occasion. Rev. Charles R. Chappell was born in New London, Conn., in 1832. He graduated from the Bulkeley High School

and entered Brown University, graduating with the class of 1906. His theological course was taken at Newton. In the summer of 1907 he made a trip to Europe and the Holy Land for the purpose of broadening his theological training. In January, 1908, he accepted a call to become pastor of the First Baptist Church at Mendon, Conn., and preached there on Sundays while pursuing his studies at the seminary during the week. After graduating from the seminary last June he went to Mendon to live and continued pastoral work there until last January, when he resigned to accept the call to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of Bath.

Arthur F. Driscoll has recently been admitted to the New York bar. Mr. Driscoll graduated from the Harvard Law School in June, 1909, and six months previous to his graduation was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. In July he removed to New York city and entered the law office of D. F. O'Brien, '98, with whom he is still associated. The six months' residence required by the New York state law expired in January, and he took the next examination for admission.

Herbert E. Cory, instructor in English in the University of California, will leave Berkeley on May 17 to spend his vacation in Providence and vicinity. He expects to be at Brown commencement and will return to California on the first of August.

#### 1907

Thomas R. Marshall is a member of the second year class at the law school of the University of Pennsylvania.

Miss Amey Brown Eaton is a graduate student in sociology, economics and psychology at the University of Pennsylvania. Her address is 425 North 33d street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sidney S. Winslow has just been notified that, as a result of a recent examination, he will be appointed second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps of the United States Army. He will leave shortly for government survey work in Alaska during the summer.

#### 1908

Carl H. Carson is doing graduate work in political science, economics and international law at the University of Pennsylvania. His address is 3323 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

On Monday, March 21, the annual chess match between the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities was held at the St. George's Chess Club, London. The match was the 38th, the series having begun in 1873. The final score was  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in favor of Cambridge. R. W. Burgess, Brown, '08, was a member of the Oxford team. His match with Sulaiman of Cambridge resulted in a draw.

Alfred J. Olsen, Jr., a graduate student in education, has been appointed teacher of science and mathematics in the University School, Chicago, Ill.

#### 1909

Miss Berta E. Baldwin is teaching in the high school at Northfield, Vt.

Chester L. Nourse has been released to the Sacramento California League club by Manager Donovan of the Boston club.

Will C. Ingalls has accepted the position of registrar and librarian at the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn. He is the second Brown man to receive an appointment there, W. B. Perry, Jr., '91, being on the administrative staff.

Bartlett Coss will receive the degree of LL. B. from the law school of the University of Michigan this June.

In the intercollegiate fencing tournament held in New York city, Cadet Rex Cocroft of West Point won all the bouts in which he competed, five in all. The institutions taking part were West Point, Cornell, Yale and Harvard.

The Denver Republican says: "'Pop' Kirley, one of the best known football players of the East, and for four years a tackle on the Brown University squad, is in Denver visiting Edward P. Gartland of the North Side Gas Works. The principal word of interest that Mr. Kirley brings with him from the East is that next year Brown and Pennsylvania will clash for the first time in many years at Providence instead of at Philadelphia. Like numerous other Brown students, Mr. Kirley has been placed in this State in engineering work and will probably make Denver his home in the future."

### Births

Born, at Corona, New Mexico, March 20, 1910, to Mr. and Mrs. Ozias Chase Baker, ex-'09, a son, Jerome Parkman Baker.

Born, in Portland, Me., March 5, 1910, to Dr. Thomas J. Burrage, '98, and Harriet Greene (Dyer) Burrage, a son, Henry Dyer Burrage.

Born, March 25, 1910, to Russell W. Richmond, '02, and Grace Pierce Richmond, '02, a son, Cory Pierce Richmond.

Born Jan. 27, 1910, to Franklin D. Elmer, '95, and Mrs. Elmer, a daughter, Maeda Louise Elmer.

Born, Dec. 28, 1909, to Thatcher H. Guild, '01, and Mrs. Guild, a daughter, Margaret Elizabeth Guild.

### Engagements

The engagement of Miss Edith R. Goff of Johnston, R. I., to Will C. Ingalls, Jr., '09, is announced.

The engagement of Frank Leonard Hinckley, '91, to Miss Anita W. Baker, daughter of the late David S. Baker, '75, is announced.

The engagement of Clarence S. Brigham, '99, librarian of the Antiquarian Society, Wor-

cester, Mass., to Miss Alice Comstock of Providence is announced.

The engagement of Miss Beatrice G. Chaplin to Dr. Charles H. Holt, '02, is announced.

The engagement of Leslie E. Swain, '08, to Miss Anna S. Canada, '11, is announced.

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## Marriages

On Saturday, April 9, 1910, William Granville Meader, '05, was married to Miss Zerrie Fitz-Randolph Huntsman, '07. Only members of the two families were present. Mr. and Mrs. Meader will live at 45 Nisbet street, Providence.

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## Deaths

JOSEPH EDWIN SPINK, 1865

Joseph Edwin Spink, for the past 26 years judge of the Municipal Court of Providence, and an authority on all kinds of probate law, died at the Rhode Island Hospital, April 19, 1910, after an operation for a ruptured blood vessel. He was in his 68th year.

Judge Spink was a descendant of one of the oldest families in Rhode Island. He was born in North Kingstown, R. I., July 27, 1842, and

was the son of Joseph and Mary Ann Spink. He attended the district school in North Kingstown and completed his preparatory education at East Greenwich Academy and at the University Grammar School in Providence. He then entered Brown and graduated with the class of 1865 with the degree of A. B. After graduation he read law for a time in the office of James Tillinghast, '49, was admitted to the bar in 1867, and at once began the practice of law, with offices in Wickford and in Providence. He lived at Wickford until 1874, serving as town moderator and taking an active part in the affairs of the town. He was a member of the Rhode Island House of Representatives, 1868-70. Upon his removal to Providence, in 1874, he advanced steadily in his chosen profession, and in 1884 was elected judge of the Municipal Court, a position which he held until his death. He was considered an expert in hunting up intricate titles to real estate and was an acknowledged authority on all kinds of probate law.

Judge Spink was a member of Washington Lodge, No. 5, A. F. and A. M., at Wickford, and later joined the Providence Chapter and Calvary Commandery, Knights Templar. He was also a member of the Brown chapter of Alpha Delta Phi. He married, Nov. 19, 1874, Emma E. Hudson, who with five daughters survive him.

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## BOOK REVIEWS

### A NEW BOOK BY PROFESSOR BARUS

The investigations here given to the world are a continuation of those published by the same institution two years ago. The investigations and their presentation are in the highest degree technical, and afford little that is capable of popular statement, though the results of research in this remote field will some time, no doubt, yield an element that will be taken up into common knowledge.

Condensation of Vapor as Induced by Nuclei and Ions. Fourth Report. By Carl Barus. Washington, 1910. Carnegie Institution of Washington, Publication No. 96, part 2.

### PROFESSOR SQUIRES'S "IN MEMORIAM"

Vernon P. Squires, Brown, '89, professor of English in the University of North Dakota, has edited Tennyson's "In Memoriam" for the use of schools. The poem is provided with

clear divisions, marginal headings and notes, which should greatly assist in making clear to the student the structure and contents of this masterpiece of nineteenth century poetry.

### McINTOSH'S MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

In a volume of 510 pages and containing over 200 illustrations, Dr. Herbert McIntosh, Brown, '82, presents an up-to-date treatment of the physics and physiology of the natural forces, chiefly electricity, which are so largely supplanting drugs in the treatment of many diseases. The volume consists of two parts, the former devoted to physics, physiology and apparatus, and the latter to therapeutics. The work should command wide attention.

Practical Handbook of Medical Electricity for Students and Practitioners. By Herbert McIntosh, A. M., M. D. Therapeutic Publishing Co., Boston, 1909.











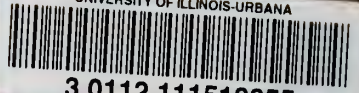








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